John D. Grainger

A Seleukid Prosopography and Gazetteer

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A SELEUKID PROSOPOGRAPHY AND GAZETTEER

BY

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INTRODUCTION

An attempt has been made here to list all the people who were subjects of the kingdom ruled by the kings of the family of Seleukos I, and those places which comprised that empire. The ideological justification for such a list, if that is the correct term, is a belief that it is only in the actions of individuals, in their lives and behaviour, that true history resides. Many of the actions noted here are extremely minor, and affected only a few people at the time, and none since, but the accumulation of such actions is what we study. And one of the prime reasons for history as a subject is to preserve the record of what people did, and, even more basic, who they were. That means recording their names, and their deeds. This is what this book consists of.

The people of the Prosopography subdivided themselves readily into rulers and ruled, and 'rulers' breaks down into members of the royal family and their officials. In addition those people who affected the kingdom's history in some way from outside are listed under the heading of Foreigners. However, as soon as any attempt at classification is made, problems arise. Some officials became kings—Molon, Timarchos, Achaios, Tryphon—and many of the kings, beginning with Seleukos the Founder himself, operated as officials. And then there are officials of civic competence, but whose office may be seen as one, at the least, inspired by the inclusion of their city in the kingdom. For example, the royal cult had local priests in each city. In these disputed classifications no particular rule has been followed, other than common sense. The officials who became kings have been regarded as kings, for, after all, they were so treated by large numbers of their subjects. But those officials who became kings in order to break away from the kingdom and form a separate state, are listed as officials, which is what they were when they were inside the kingdom. The civic priests have been treated as subjects, for their office was filled by local election and not by royal appointment, but those appointed by the kings are treated as officials.

Limits

The temporal and geographical limits to be observed are a problem. Just when, for example, did Baktria cease to be a Seleukid province? Was Bahrain, under the name Tylos, ever under Seleukid rule? And, most difficult of all, what about Asia Minor, its various sections and cities? These awkward areas became even more difficult when the records of people there are undated. In the end the decision was made that people who are recorded as possibly Seleukid subjects should be included, which is unsatisfactory, but less so than excluding likely subjects simply because they are doubtful.

So for each region a cut-off date has been devised, and people who are known of only before or after these dates are excluded. The various dates are as follows (all dates throughout the work are BC):

Baktria, 303–256.
Media, 311–141.
Babylonia, 320–129.
Susiana, 311–c. 140.
Syria, 301–64.
Phoenicia and coastal Palestine, 200–c. 100.
Judaea, 200–129.
Kilikia, 294–64.
Asia Minor, 281–188.

However, individual cities and sub-sections will vary.

These rough guides mean that certain places and periods are included which strictly should not be. The first period of Parthian rule in Babylonia (139–131) is taken as Seleukid: after all, people alive in those years were Seleukid subjects before and after, but any person recorded only after 129 is excluded. This is not logical, since a person adult enough in 128 to be recorded then had been a Seleukid subject the year before—but at least the rule is more or less clear. Similarly in Syria, the period of rule by Tigranes is treated as Seleukid.

The real difficulty is Asia Minor, because the cities of the western coast are particularly productive of names, because of their well-researched epigraphy. And, of course, these cities flitted in and out of the kingdom as its power locally ebbed and flowed. In many cases the exact dates at which any particular city was in the kingdom are not known. In these circumstances guesses have to be made, and doubtful cases have been included rather than excluded. On the other

hand people whose names are known only because their children are known—that is, they appear as patronymics—are excluded. They are, of course, included as patronymics, but they have not been listed separately.

The Kings

The names of kings, queens, and princes are generally well enough known, though there are several persons listed who are not usually noted in the text-book genealogies. No attempt has been made to rectify the numbering system of the kings, even though it is clearly unsatisfactory. As already noted, 'usurpers' (Molon and company) are included, as are the two Alexanders, who are as much or as little, usurpers as the others. Also noted are wives and children of kings, but not more distant relatives, who are, in fact, very little known. For example, the father of a queen is not listed as such, though he may get into one of the lists by some other means.

This limits the number of people who can be listed as royals, but in compensation much more is known about them. Here the aim has been to provide a succinct account of their lives without any speculations or explanations, and all details are sourced. References are included for further reading, but these lists are not by any means comprehensive, and are biased towards material written in the relatively recent past. The habit of researchers of including all references back to the beginning of time means that the articles and books noted generally include extensive bibliographies.

Officials

An 'official' was a person who did a job for which he was appointed by a king, or by another official. Thus the list includes governors of provinces and local tax collectors, generals commanding armies and officers commanding minor units, clerks in offices and commandants of citadels. These men (there is only one woman) turn out to be surprisingly numerous, though perhaps the number is not so large as might be expected for a kingdom which covered the whole Middle East and lasted in some parts for over two centuries.

The lower down the scale of power and responsibility, of course,

the fewer names are known. No more than a handful of tax collectors, and only one archivist, are listed, but a large number of provincial governors are known. Virtually all provinces have at least one governor known by name and date of office, yet this only emphasises the large number who are clearly not known. For example, in the great province of Media, five *strategoi* are known by name (two of whom tried to make themselves king). But these six men can only account for twenty years in the history of the Seleukid rule of that province, which lasted for 170 years. Even if the longest tenure known is taken as the norm—Diogenes seems to have held the office for twelve years—the minimum number of governors for this one province is fourteen. And in fact there were surely many more than that. Of the six men known, only one was in office more than three years. If *that* is the norm, there were over fifty governors of Media. And there were well over twenty provinces, perhaps up to fifty. A conservative estimate would therefore suggest that there were getting on for a thousand men who acted as provincial governors during the kingdom's existence. And that is not counting sub-governors.

The obvious contrasts with such a situation are with the preceding Achaemenid empire, which lasted as long and covered the same ground, but whose records are even worse, with the Parthian Empire, which was smaller but lasted longer, and whose prosopography of kings and officials comprises a relatively small book, and with the Roman Empire, whose records are infinitely better. In all these cases the hereditary element is strong. The Parthian governors seem to have had some sort of family expectation of succession, and the Roman empire's oligarchic system presupposed that a governor's son would have a good chance of becoming a governor himself. At the same time the possibility was always open for recruitment into the oligarchy from below. The Seleukid system is closer to the Roman than the Achaimenid and Parthian, but only in a couple of cases can any family succession be noted: the best example is that of the family of Ptolemaios·son of Thraseas, where four or five generations can be observed. There are undoubtedly other such families, but the necessary family links are not clear, as yet. (The fact that the succession of Ptolemaios Thrasea has only recently been worked out, after a good century of research, is a sign of the scarcity of records, but also that persistence brings rewards.) The Asia Minor dynasts—the Lysiads, the Attalids, the decendants of Lysimachos, the family of Achaios, to which may be added the descendants of Laomedon of Mitylene,

domiciled at Priene—can also be included, thus boosting the hereditary element in the 'official class'. These families are the ancestors, perhaps in some cases the direct ancestors, of the oligarchic families who are well known in the area in Roman times. It is notable that in both Seleukid and Roman periods, these families combined personal wealth based on landholding with state service.

The other element in the Roman system was promotion through a graded series of position. This is an element in the Seleukid system which is near-invisible. It is extremely difficult to discover a man whose career began in a subordinate office, and continued into higher offices. Partly this is because of he comparative shortage of evidence, but it is perhaps partly due also to the possibility that a career structure, even in a primitive way, did not exist. The only likely candidate for promotion through a hierarchy of offices is Heliodoros, who may be the official noted at Dura-Europos as a tax collector, then as *dioiketes* in Palestine, and finally as chief minister for Seleukos IV. The sequence has the merit of a consistent involvement with finance, but such a career cannot be proved, and it is based here only on the names of the three officials, and a reasonable chronology. *But*, it is clearly possible. Whether it actually happened that way to anyone else is unclear, and whether such a career was common is perhaps unlikely.

For the way men were appointed to official posts was not by promotion through the ranks, but by selection by the king from among those who attended him at court. It was thus quite possible for a young man to hold a high position. It was also possible for a man to hold a succession of posts which, to our bureaucratic and hierarchical notions, represents a mixture of promotion and demotion. It was therefore possible for a man to go only so far by means of promotion: over a certain level he had to gain the eye of the king, and once he did, almost any job might come his way. The best example is Zeuxis, originally appointed to Babylon by Seleukos III, but taken up by Antiochos III and used as military commander, governor of Asia Minor and diplomat. Other men had similar lives.

Subjects

Very few of the people classified as merely subjects have much beyond their names and a single fact about them known. But where a

substantial quantity of information on individual actions survives, then that on the individual persons accumulates. There are two areas which have produced the great majority of names in the subjects list: Babylonia, and western Asia Minor. In Babylonia most names are found in the clay tablets on which records of business transactions were kept at the single city of Uruk. These have produced about a thousand names, which provides a good record of the wealthy stratum of Uruk society over a century and three quarters. A sizeable number. But let us be clear. This was a large city, and the great majority of the people have left no records at all. Yet had the same proportion of names survived in other Babylonian cities, we would have approaching ten thousand names, which would still only comprise the wealthy set of Babylonian society, and perhaps no more than one per cent of the total population.

In Ionia the reason for recording names is different, and most names are those of men (and women, in some cases) undertaking religious duties, honouring others, holding civic offices, acquiring civic citizenship, or dying. But once again the proportion of names surviving to those of whom no record exists, or was ever made, is very small. Yet the different purposes of the records in the two areas applies to the same part of the population—the wealthy. Further, the records are only of those who, in Uruk, bought and sold land and temple prebends, and acted as witnesses: a family which simply owned land or prebends, or a shop, but was involved in no transactions, may not be in the record, no matter how wealthy. In Ionia, a family not involved in any of the local civic or religious offices would not be recorded. So we have records of only a part of a fraction of the population.

Nevertheless, bearing these qualifications in mind, certain conclusions may be drawn. The most obvious one is that there is remarkably little connection between these subjects and the royal and official individuals listed. There are very few cross-references between sections of the prosopography. This is largely a record of individuals involved in single acts, but it is still the case that the relationship between governors and subjects seems a distant one. At the same time, if other records had survived, a different conclusion could have been drawn. Had records of military recruitment survived, for example, it could be clearly and statistically shown that this same class of wealthy people provided the recruits for the army, and were thus

intimately involved in the control of the kingdom, and so in supporting its existence. That is to say, as one must in all historical research, the conclusions we draw from the evidence are dependent on the evidence.

Other aspects may be highlighted. The importance of northern Syria to the empire is obvious, yet its dense concentration of new cities, populous and wealthy, scarcely impinge on these records. The same may be said of the rich Phoenician cities. Media is scarcely represented, as is inland Asia Minor. And, of course, it must be said that, had these places been represented in the same way as the better known areas, the quantity of names would be overwhelming. It would also become very statistical, whereas the people listed here are best seen as individuals performing individual acts, the atoms which produce a society.

Foreigners

It is only to be expected that the majority of people who affected the Seleukid kingdom from outside should be its enemies. So included here are the Ptolemies and the Attalids, and plenty of Romans. But there were also many others, Greeks principally, whose actions had an effect, often small, on the kingdom. And the history of a state, cannot be compiled only from the actions of its own people. Foreigners are the contrast which demonstrates that the state exists.

The Gazetteer

The various communities which comprised that kingdom are here listed, with a brief account of their place in the kingdom. In addition, even briefer notes are included on places outside the kingdom, but only, as with the foreigners, on the basis of their contact with the kingdom. So the entry for Egypt relates only to the invasions by Antiochos IV and Demetrios II, and a single paragraph deals with Rome. But there is a substantially longer section on each of the provinces. The purpose of the list must be kept in mind. The list of Institutions may be seen as complementary to those of the kings and officials, the fragments of the system in which they worked, but it is

very difficult to define any general government system in the Seleukid state, and these institutions are by no means necessarily complete or permanent.

Names

The order in which the entries herein are listed must be determined in a regular consistent way. This is not always as easy as it seems, and differing methods appeal to different people. Since I have used the English alphabet in this work, that must be the basis, even though the majority of names are originally Greek or Babylonian. Greek names could have been used, but then it is as difficult to apply the Greek alphabet to Latin and Babylonian names as to apply the English. I have, however, transliterated the Greek names as consistently and literally as possible, which involves ignoring the conventional method used in Britain of an intermediate Latin transliteration. Hence 'Seleukos' rather than 'Seleucus'. Transliterating Babylonian names is even more difficult since no two researchers in that field appear to adopt the same method. I have therefore adopted the simplest system. In all cases I have ignored diacritical marks, which are of little importance in names.

Putting the entries into order also requires consistency. The Gazetteer is no problem, since there are few places with similar names, and therefore a simple alphabetical system is used. In the case of people, however, problems arise. The names of individuals in the ancient world usually contained three elements, a personal name, a patronymic, and a place of origin. So 'Seleukos, son of Antiochos, of Europos', would describe the founder of the dynasty. But in the case of kings this is too cumbersome, so the kings are distinguished by numbers as well, with their epithets added, so 'Seleukos I Nikator'.

Other people are ordered first by their personal names, so all men called Apollodoros are listed as a group, and are numbered for ease of cross referencing. Within that group, those with a full set of names are listed first, alphabetically by patronymic, then by origin. Then come those with only partial set of names, first by patronymic, then by origin, and finally those with only a personal name.

This is thus straightforward so far as Greek names go. Latin names are listed by *nomen*, followed by *cognomen*, and then *praenomen*, in the usual way. They are numbered according to their order, as with

Greek names. These are, or course, concentrated in the section listing foreigners.

Babylonian names, while conforming generally to the usual pattern, have a distinct slant of their own. The name-formula is: personal name, followed by patronymic, then possibly by one or two or even more generations, followed by a clan name. This serves in place of the city or nation names for Greeks. The strictly limited availability of names in Babylonia—not quite so limited as Latin *praenomina*, however—requires such elaboration. Again the entries are numbered by personal name.

I have made as many identifications across sources as possible. This has been a particular issue amongst the Babylonian names, where, since most are from one city, and deal with a select group of transactions, it is inevitable that many transactions will involve the same people. The principle adopted has been to locate three identifying elements—name, patronymic, clan, for example—plus a reasonable time-frame. I have assumed that a man will be active for about thirty years, so if the names fit, the dates are then the test. But this rule has not been applied rigidly, and two instances twenty-nine years apart have been listed as separate people.

In all cases where there is more than one person with the same name, and set of names, they are listed chronologically.

References

There are two systems of reference used in these lists. Within each entry a small-case letter refers to the sources at the end of the article. No other footnotes are used.

There are also cross-references to other entries. These are indicated by capital letters, numbers and asterisks. A number or an asterisk indicates that the reference is to a person listed in the same section—asterisks are for unique names, numbers for multiple examples. Capital letters indicate to which section reference is being made—R for Kings, O for Officials, S for Subjects, F for Foreigners, followed if necessary by numbers. In the Kings section only, the kings themselves are distinguished by Roman numerals, in the usual way, without adding Arabic numbers. Others listed in this section are distinguished by Arabic numbers.

An Appeal

There will be mistakes in this compilation. It will also be gradually rendered out-of-date as more discoveries are made and more documents published. There are, for example, a large number of Babylonian documents I have been unable to use because they are not translated. I would be grateful, therefore, if students would, first, be charitable, and, second, be forthcoming in pointing out mistakes, and in suggesting further inclusions.

ABBREVIATIONS

AAAS—*Les Annales Archéologiques Arabes Syriennes.*
AAH—*Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientarum Hungaricae.*
Aelian, *VH*—Aelian *Variae Historiae.*
Aelian, *Anim*—Aelian, *In Animalium.*
Allen—R. E. Allen, *The Attalid Kingdom, a Constitutional History*, Oxford 1984.
ANSMN—*American Numismatic Society, Museum Notes.*
ANRW—*Aufstieg und Nierdergang der Romischen Welt.*
App. *Mith*—Appian, *Mithridatic Wars.*
App. *Syr*—Appian, *Syrian Wars.*
Athenaios—*Deipnosophistai.*
Ath Mitt—*Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Athenische Abteilung.*
Austin—M. M. Austin, *The Hellenistic World from Alexander to the Roman Conquest*, Cambridge, 1981.

BagM Beiheft 2—J. van Dijk and W. R. Mayer, *Texte aus dem Res-Heiligtum in Uruk-Warka, Baghdader Mitteilungen*, Beiheft 2, Berlin 1980.
BCH—*Bulletin de Correspondence Héllénique.*
BE—'Bulletin Épigraphique', annually included in *REG.*
Beaulieu—P.-A. Beaulieu, 'Textes Administratives inédits d'époque héllénistique provenant des archives du bit Res', *Revue Assyriologie*, 83, 1989, 53–81.
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Berve—H. Berve, *Das Alexanderreich aus Prosopographischer Grundlage*, Munich 1926.
Bevan—E. R. Bevan, *The House of Seleucus*, 2 vols., London 1902.
Bikerman, *Institutions*—E. Bikerman, *Institutions des Séleucides*, Paris 1938.
BIN—J. B. Nies and C. E. Kaiser, *Historical, Religious and Economic Texts and Antiquities*, Babylonian Inscriptions in the Collection of James B. Nies, 2, New Haven 1930.
Blumel and Malay—W. Blumel and H. Malay, 'Inscriptions from Aydin Museum', *EA* 21, 1993, 129–140.
BMC—*British Museum Catalogue.*
Boehringer, 'Antiochos Hierax'—C. Boehringer, 'Antiochos Hierax am Hellespont', M. J. Price, A. Barnett and R. Bland (eds.), *Essays in Honour of Robert Carson and Jenkins*, London 1993, 37–47.
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Broughton—M. R. R. Broughton, *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic*, New York 1951–1952 and 1960.

Bruneau—Bruneau, *Recherches sur les Cultes de Delos a l'époque héllèntistique*, Paris 1970.
Burstein—S. M. Burstein, *The Hellenistic Age from the battle of Ipsos to the death of Kleopatra VII*, Translated Documents of Greece and Rome 3, Cambridge 1985.

C—Century (used in dates).
Chaumont, 'Capitales et Residences'—M.-L. Chaumont, 'Études d'histoire Parthe, II: Capitales et Residences des premiers Arsacides', *Syria* 50, 1973.
Chaumont, 'Villes hélléniques'—M.-L. Chaumont, 'Recherches sur quelques villes hélléniques de l'Iran occidental', *Iranica Antiqua* 17, 1982.
CIG—*Corpus Inscriptionum Graecae.*
Clay I—A. T. Clay, *Babylonian Business Transactions of the First Millenium BC*, Babylonian Records in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan, I, New York 1912.
Clay II—*Legal Documents from Erech dated in the Seleucid Period (312–65 BC)*, Babylonian Records in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan, I, New York 1913.
Corradi—G. Corradi, *Studi Ellenistici*, Turin 1929.
Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*—Couilloud, *Monuments Funéraire de Rhenée*, Paris.
CQ—*Classical Quarterly.*
CRAI—*Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres.*
CT 49—D. A. Kennedy, *Late Babylonian Economic Texts*, Cuneiform Texts in the British Museum 49, London 1968.

Debevoise, *Political History*—N. C. Debevoise, *A Political History of Parthia*, Chicago 1938.
Didyma—A. Rehm, *Didyma II: Die Inschriften*, Berlin 1958.
Dio—Cassius Dio, *Roman History.*
Diod—Diodoros Sikulos, *Library of History.*
DJur—J. Oppert and J. Menart, *Documents Juridiques de l'Assyrie et de Chaldée*, Paris 1877.
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Doty, 'N & K'—L. T. Doty, 'Nikarchos and Kephalon', in E. Leichty and M. Ellis eds., *A Scientific Humanist, Studies in Memory of Abraham Sachs*, Philadelphia 1988.

EA—*Epigraphica Anatolica.*
Eus *Chron*—Eusebios, *Chronicle*, Ed. Schoene.

FB 16—G. K. Sarkisian, 'New Cuneiform Texts from Uruk of the Seleucid Period in the Staatliche Museen zu Berlin', *Forschung und Berichte* 16, 1974, 15–58.
FD—*Fouilles de Delphes.*
FGrH—F. Jacoby, *Fragmente der greichischen Historiker*, Berlin and Leiden, 1923–.
Fraser, *Cities of Alexander*—P. M. Fraser, *Cities of Alexander the Great*, Oxford 1996.
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Front, *Strat*—Frontinus, *Stratagemata.*

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GRBS—*Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies*.
Gunther—W. Gunther, 'Milesische Burgerrechts- und Proxenieverleihungen der hellenistischen Zeit', *Chiron* 18, 1988, 385–412.

Hansen—E. V. Hansen, *The Attalids of Pergamon*, 2nd ed., Ithaca 1971.
Head *HN*—B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, 2nd ed., Oxford 1911.
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Hieron, *In Dan*—Hieronymos, *In Danielam*.
HSM—Tablets in the Harvard Semitic Museum.

I Assos—R. Merkelbach (ed.), *Die Inschriften von Assos*, Bonn 1976.
I Bargylia—see *I Iasos* II.
I Cilicie—G. Gagron and D. Feissel, *Inscriptions de Cilicie*, Paris 1987.
I Cret—M. Guarducci, *Inscriptiones Creticae*, Rome.
I Delos—F. Durrbach *et al.*, *Inscriptions de Délos*, Paris 1926–.
IEJ—*Israel Exploration Journal*.
I Ephesos—K. Wankel *et al.* (ed.), *Die Inschriften von Ephesos*, 8 vols., Bonn 1979–1981.
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JCS—*Journal of Cuneiform Studies*.
JHS—*Journal of Hellenic Studies*.
Joannes, *Textes Économiques*—F. Joannes, *Textes Économiques de la Babylonie récente*, Paris 1982.

Jos *AJ*—Josephus, *Antiquitates Judaicae*.
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YCS—*Yale Classical Studies.*

ZDPV—*Zeitschrift des Deutsches Palästeinavereins.*

PROSOPOGRAPHY

PART ONE

KINGS AND THEIR FAMILIES

KINGS AND THEIR FAMILIES

ACHAIOS (1), son of Andromachos*, grandson of Achaios (S 5), nephew of Laodike (2), the wife of Seleukos II, married to Laodike (10); viceroy of Antiochos III and then king in Asia Minor, 222–213.

A member of a prominent family in Asia Minor which was connected with the Seleukid dynasty by marriage, Achaios accompanied Seleukos III on his expedition to Asia Minor in 223, avenged that king's murder, and took command of the army (a). He refused the diadem at that time (b), and was then appointed by the new king Antiochos III (or by his minister Hermeias (O)) to conduct a new campaign of conquest in Asia Minor to recover Seleukid territory from Attalos I (F) of Pergamon (c). In this he succeeded, despite having only a small force. Then in 221 he proclaimed himself king, thereby rebelling against Antiochos. His soldiers, presumably mainly men domiciled in Asia Minor, refused to march on to Syria, but were happy enough to fight the Pisidians and march into Pamphylia (d). He was thus unable to assist Ptolemy IV against Antiochos III in 219–217 (e), and so got no help (until it was too late) from Ptolemy when Antiochos attacked him in 216 (f). The war lasted into its fourth year, ending in the siege and capture of Sardis (g). Achaios was captured by Antiochos when a Ptolemaic plot to rescue him was betrayed. He was executed and his body crucified (h). His coins retained the usual Seleukid types, obverses showing his own head or that of Apollo, and reverses with Athena, Apollo, an eagle, a tripod or a horse (j).

Sources: (a) Polyainos 4.17.
(b) Pol 4.48.1–3; 5–12.
(c) Pol 5.40.7.
(d) Pol 5.57.1–8; 72.1–77.1.
(e) Pol 5.66.3.
(f) Pol 5.107.4.
(g) Pol 7.15.1–18.10.
(h) Pol 8.15.1–21.11.
(j) Head *HN* 762.

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[ACHAIOS (2), at one time supposed to be a son of Seleukos, based on a phrase in Eusebios (a); the relationship is now no longer accepted. See Achaios (S 3).

Sources: (a) Eus *Chron* 1.40.6.

References: Bouché-Leclerq 543, 562.]

ALEXANDER I Balas, of Smyrna, king in the Seleukid kingdom, husband of Kleopatra (3) Thea, father of Antiochos VI; born c. 170, acceded 150; died in battle 145.

The first successful usurper in Seleukid history, Alexander was promoted as a pretender by Attalos II (F) of Pergamon, and was taken to Rome by Herakleides (O) of Miletos, brother of the rebel Timarchos*. Both Herakleides and Attalos had a grievance against Demetrios I, who was also in bad odour at Rome, and Herakleides recruited other support in his home city. For propaganda purposes Alexander claimed to be a son of Antiochos IV, and had, or was provided with, a sister called Laodike (16), and Alexander gained the support of the chieftain Zenophanes (F), in the Kilikian hills (a). He only began to make a serious impression when he gained the active assistance of Ptolemy VI. With the assistance of Ptolemy, Alexander suborned the Seleukid garrison of Ptolemais-Ake and seized the city. There he was given the daughter of Ptolemy, Kleopatra Thea, as his wife. Even so it took two years and more to bring Demetrios I to battle and defeat, in 150 (b).

Alexander's reign was unremarkable, except in that it occurred at all. He was accepted throughout the kingdom, at least at first, but was lethargic in all but pleasure, being remembered for this, and for a trick he played on the philosopher Diogenes (S) 'of Babylon'. He entered the winner of the hippodrome race and a chariot race at the Panathenaia of 150/149 or 146/145 (c). The government of the kingdom was consigned to Hierax (O), an Egyptian, Diodotos*, from Apamea in Syria and a minister called Ammonios (O) (c). It is clear that Ptolemy VI remained very much in power in the Seleukid kingdom, and he occupied the coastal cities of Palestine and Phoenicia in 147, clearly with the intention of annexing them permanently to Ptolemaic rule (d). Both the Jews and the Parthians were able to make headway towards their goals during Alexander's reign.

The surviving Seleukids meanwhile were in exile. The eldest son of Demetrios I, also Demetrios, found a promoter in a Cretan mercenary commander Lasthenes (O), and was actually campaigning for a return by 148, at the age of 13 or 14 (e). Alexander quarrelled with Ptolemy VI (F), plotting against him, and was deprived of his wife, who was then given to Demetrios II (f). Alexander nevertheless made a good fight of it, going down into defeat in battle on the banks of the Oinoparos river (g). Antioch had deserted him, only to have its lands ravaged. He fled to refuge with an Arab chieftain, Diokles (O), foster-father of his son, but then was assassinated by two of his officers, Heliadas (O) and Kasios (O), at the instigation of Demetrios II (h).

Alexander's coins followed the usual Seleukid scheme, with his own portrait on the obverse, with a few showing the head of Zeus, and on the reverse, Zeus, Apollo, Athene, Tyche and a tripod, and, from Tarsos, Sandan, and from Seleukeia-in-Pieria, a thunderbolt. An innovation, however, at the start of his reign, was a double portrait of Alexander with Kleopatra, his new queen, with cornucopiae or Zeus holding Nike on the reverse (i).

Sources: (a) Diod 31.32a; App. *Syr* 67; Pol 33.15, 18.6–14; Justin 35.1.6–7; Por F 32.16; Eus *Chron* 1.40.16.
(b) Justin 35.1.8–9; Jos *AJ* 13.35–61, 80–82.
(c) Justin 35.2.2; Athenaios 168e.

(d) Jos *AJ* 13.106–108; Diod 32.9c; *IG* II (2) 2317, and Tracy and Habicht.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.103–105.
(e) Jos *AJ* 13.86–87.
(f) Jos *AJ* 13.109–110; Diod 32.9c.
(g) Jos *AJ* 13.112–116; App. *Syr* 67; Justin 35.2.3–4; Strabo 16.2.8.
(h) Jos *AJ* 13.117; Diod 32.9d/10.1.
(i) Head *HN* 764–766; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 51–57.

References: Bevan II 207–222.
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H. Volkmann, 'Demetrios I und Alexander I von Syrien', *Klio* 19, 1925, 374–412.

ALEXANDER II Zabinas, son of Protarchos (F); born c. 150 (?); acceded 128; committed suicide 123/122; never wholly accepted as king.

Alexander was promoted by Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II Physkon as king in the Seleukid kingdom in order to prevent an invasion of Egypt by the restored Demetrios II. Demetrios' unpopularity provided plenty of internal disaffection so that such an unlikely usurper could succeed. Claiming to be the son of an unnamed Seleukid, and/or the adopted son of Antiochos VII, though the coins suggest his claimed father was Alexander I Balas, he was said by his opponents to be the son of an Egyptian merchant; his nickname Zabinas, given him by his Syrian subjects, meaning 'bought', demonstrates both the shallowness of his support and the transparency of his story (a). He defeated Demetrios II in battle, but once he had then been hunted down and killed, Ptolemy switched to supporting Antiochos VIII Grypos (b). Alexander had a brief flight of popularity, and enjoyed himself in the royal palace for a time, but this bubble soon collapsed. He was never in control of all Syria, and anything he did control was liable to rebel, as did Laodikeia-ad-Mare (c). After a military defeat, Alexander fled, looting a temple in Antioch for getaway money, but was refused admittance to Seleukeia-in-Pieria. He was captured by his enemy at Poseidion, and took poison (d). Alexander's coins showed the usual Seleukid types, his own head on the obverse, and reverses showing Zeus, cornucopiae, Nike, Athene, Sandan and an anchor (e).

Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.267–269; Justin 39.1.4–5; Eus *Chron* 1.40.20; K. Ehling, 'Alexander II Zabinas—ein angeblicher (Adoptiv) Sohn des Antiochos VII oder Alexander I Balas?', *Schweitzer Münzblatter* 45, 1995, 2–7.
(b) Justin 39.1.7, 2.1–4.
(c) Diod 34/35.22.
(d) Diod 34/35.28.1–3; Justin 39.2.5–6.
(e) Head *HN* 769–770; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 81–84.

References: Bevan II 249–252, App. Z.
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J. A. Letronne, *Receuil des Inscriptions grècques de l'Égypte*, 1848, ii, 61.
RE 1.1438–1439.

ALEXANDER (1), see Seleukos III.

[ALEXANDER (2), a supposed son of Antiochos I, but this is due to an assumption that his sister Laodike (2) was a daughter of Antiochos I; in fact both were children of Achaios (S 5). See Alexandros (O 1).]

ANDROMACHOS, son of Achaios (S 5), brother of Laodike (2), father of Achaios*.

As a member of a family of wealth and power in Asia Minor, with strong royal connections, Andromachos presumably spent much of his life tending the family estates. He commanded as a general of Seleukos II in the war against Antiochos Hierax, but was defeated in Armenia (a). In 221 he was captured—perhaps kidnapped—and taken to Egypt, presumably as a hostage for his son's alliance with Ptolemy (b). He was released through Rhodian diplomacy, but remained with Ptolemy, and commanded the Ptolemaic phalanx at Raphia (c).

Sources: (a) Polyainos 4.17.
(b) Pol 4.41.1–6.
(c) Pol 5.83.3 and 85.9.

References: Bevan I.202, 204.
Bouché-Leclerq 120.

ANTIGONOS, eldest son of Demetrios I, brother of Demetrios II and Antiochos VII. He was the only son of Demetrios I who fell into the hands of Alexander I, the others having been evacuated in time before the father's final defeat. He was murdered by Ammonios (O), the minister of Alexander Balas (a).

Sources: (a) Livy *Epit* 50.

ANTIOCHIS (1), daughter of Antiochos III, wife of Ariarathes IV (F) of Kappadokia (a), mother of Ariarathes V (F), Orophernes (F) and Mithridates (F). She died and was buried at Antioch, whence her son requested that her bones be returned to Kappadokia (b); it has been suggested that she had been murdered by Lysias (O 4) or Philip (O 2), the regents for Antiochos V.

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 5; Diod 31.19.7.
(b) Pol 31.17.2.

References: Bevan II 157, 185.
L.-M. Gunther, 'Kappadokien, die Seleukidische heiratspolitik und die rölle der Antiochis, tochter Antiochos' I' (*recte* 'III'), *Asia Minor Studien* 16, 1995, 47–61.
F. Piejko, 'A Decree of Cos in honor of the Kappadokian Royal Couple', *La Parola del Passato* 38, 1983, 200–207.
RE 1.2449.

ANTIOCHIS (2), daughter of Seleukos II, sister of Antiochos III; married to Xerxes (O) king of Armenia in 212 (a); she later killed him, apparently obeying instructions from her brother (b).

Sources: (a) Pol 8.23.5.
(b) John of Antioch, *FHG* iv 557.

References: Bevan 2.16.
RE 1.2449.

ANTIOCHOS I Soter, son of Seleukos I and Apama (3), half-brother of Phila*, married to Stratonike (3), father of Seleukos (1), Antiochos II, Apama (2) and Stratonike (1), born c. 323, acceded 281, died 261.

The marriage of Antiochos's parents was noteworthy in that, having been compelled into a union by Alexander, Seleukos did not repudiate Apama when the king died. This may be because of the birth of their son, which must have occurred about the time of Alexander's death, or it may be the result of mutual affection. Antiochos was thus carried from Babylon with his parents in 315, when Antigonos made unmistakable threats, and presumably he lived in Egypt until Seleukos was safely restored to Babylon, perhaps until 311 or even 309. By 302, he was in command of the Seleukid cavalry—mainly Iranian—at the battle of Ipsos, taking a crucial role in decoying Demetrios (F) away from the main Antigonid force (a).

And yet nothing further is known of him until the family crisis of 294/293, when his stepmother Stratonike was transferred to him as wife (b). This is presented in the sources as an internal family matter, but, since the divorce coincided with the end of Seleukos' alliance with Demetrios, Stratonike's father, the two events were clearly connected. Antiochos and Stratonike were close in age, and the marriage was also accompanied by his appointment to rule the eastern half of Seleukos' empire (c). Since it is apparent that Antiochos, at the age of 30, was still unmarried (though one theory has it that he had an earlier wife, Nysa (d), the story that the marriage was a love-match is perhaps correct.

Antiochos was half-Iranian, and so his appointment to rule in Iran and Babylonia was appropriate. His work is known only to a very limited degree. It was apparently he who refounded Merv as Antiocheia (e), and presumably he was the direct supervisor of the activities of Demodamas (O), who is known to have operated along the Jaxartes. Antiochos is also recorded as acting in Babylonia in this period (f). Yet he and his father did not divide the empire between them in any formal sense. Antiochos was associated with his father in presentations to Apollo at Didyma in 288, and he gave a stoa to Miletos. Miletos expressed its gratitude, and his statue was erected at Didyma (g). Any ill-feeling which came from the family crisis soon faded, perhaps due to the two men's separation, perhaps to Stratonike's influence, for she was an active queen.

There is no mention of Antiochos in the crisis which led to the battle of Korupedion and the overthrow of Lysimachos (F). It seems likely that he was left in charge in the east, and it is recorded specifically that the rule of 'Asia' was handed to him in 281 when Seleukos set off for Europe (h). He was thus in control when Seleukos was murdered, and he apparently surmounted the sudden crisis successfully, and he recovered his father's ashes, helped by Philetairos (O) of Pergamon (i). The murderer, Ptolemy (F 3) Keraunos, helped by taking part of Lysimachos' old army off to Macedon, and thus not challenging Antiochos for Asia. But others soon did challenge him. There was a complicated crisis in north-western Asia Minor next year, involving war with Bithynia and a naval conflict with the Northern League and Antigonos (F) Gonatas in the Straits (j). Yet Antigonos and Antiochos

also cooperated over the threat to Greece by the Kelts, and both sent 500 men to help the defence of Thermopylai (k).

Next year Ptolemy II attacked him, though evidence for the war is minimal: Antiochos had controlled Miletos in 280/279, but had lost it next year (l); there may have been a Ptolemaic-inspired revolt among the new cities in Syria, though this is disputed. Much more serious was the invasion of Asia Minor by the Galatians, brought across the Bosporos by Antiochos' enemy Zipoetes (F) of Bithynia. The Galatian war continued for several years, with much destruction by the invaders. Antiochos eventually brought them to battle and defeated them, in part by the use of elephants. But he had to permit the Galatians to occupy central Asia Minor, the land thenceforth known as Galatia, and raids continued even after this agreement. It may be in this battle that Antiochos was wounded, to be treated successfully by the doctor Metrodoros (O) (m).

Antiochos used his family in the diplomatic chess-game which developed in the west. His half-sister Phila was married to Antigonos Gonatas when he eventually established himself in Macedon, and Antiochos' own daughter Apama was married to Magas (F) (n), the Ptolemaic governor of Cyrenaica, who was bidding for independence. These marriages were clearly designed to envelop Ptolemy, and precipitated the resumption of the Egyptian war in the late 270s, with an invasion of Syria by Ptolemaic forces (o). This was a great crisis which is known only indirectly from Babylonian sources, where agonised comments about heavy taxes are heard. In two separate cuneiform tablets the fact that the king left his family in Sardis while he went to fight in Syria is noted (p)—presumably as an unusual event. This was the so-called 'First' Syrian War (really the second), and ended in c. 272.

Antiochos' relationship with Babylonia seems to have been especially close, or perhaps it is just that there is an unusual quantity of source material surviving. A cylinder gives details of his relations especially with Borsippa, and he is recorded as paying for the restoration of Esagila in Babylon (q). Further east he promoted the colonisation of the new city of Antiocheia-in-Persis by Magnesians, a continuation of his eastern colonisation work as prince, and in their old homeland he promoted the settlement of old soldiers at Old Magnesia (r). He or his father (perhaps both) had a naval presence in the Persian Gulf (s), and he had diplomatic relations with Bindusara (F), the Indian Emperor (t).

A family crisis developed in the early 260s, which culminated in the execution, or murder at Antiochos' order, of his eldest son Seleukos (1), probably in 267 (u). He had been joint-king for some years. What the cause was is quite unknown. After a brief gap, the second son, Antiochos (II), was made joint-king.

Antiochos was named Soter for his work against the Galatians, and was recorded as organising the ransoming of captives (v). Perhaps as a result of this war, much of the incidental evidence of his reign shows him bolstering his authority in Asia Minor: he and his father had already granted privileges to the shrine of Pluto at Nysa (w); he was honoured by the Ionian League (x), was honoured at Erythrai (y) and Ilion (z), and was involved in instituting a sympoliteia between Smyrna and Magnesia-ad-Sipylos (aa), and

his name was invoked at Priene, where he confirmed the status of the temple of Athene (bb). He had to attend to details such as the return of tenants to lands at Aigai in Aiolis (cc). It seems unlikely that he could have attended to such detail all over the empire, but it is an indication of the work-load imposed on a conscientious king. In contrast to his father, he seems to have been much less concerned with old Greece, and except for the defence of Thermopylai, the only items noted of him are also attributed to his father: the return of the statue of Harmodios and Aristogeiton to Athens (dd), and the temple erected to him at Lemnos in gratitude for liberation from the tyranny of Lysimachos (ee). On a personal level he is said to have made a favourite of a dancer Sostratos (O), whose sons he enlisted in his bodyguard (ff).

In the last year or so of his reign he had to cope with the pretensions of Eumenes I (F) of Pergamon, the nephew and successor of Philetairos. In the process Eumenes defeated Antiochos in a battle near Sardis, after which he was able to claim independence, and control over a fairly extensive territory. About the same time Ephesos fell into Ptolemaic hands (gg). Antiochos died soon after (hh), but in all probability the change in Pergamon's status was only nominal, though important for the future.

Antiochos' work as king was wholly devoted to recovery and consolidation—as it was, indeed in his time as his father's deputy in the east. He had, in other words, to fight hard to hold on to his inheritance, not all of which he succeeded in holding (Galatia, Thrace and Macedon were lost). It was a period which showed the fundamental weakness of the kingdom Seleukos had built, for it was threatened at too many points for full security, and it was impossible for the king to concentrate on eliminating any one threat without permitting the others to become active. And the success of Eumenes marked the first stage in another process, by which local powers were able to seize independence: a process which eventually lead to the destruction of Seleukid power. At least one summary regarded him as having had a comfortable, even easy life (ii), which is scarcely accurate.

Antiochos was responsible for introducing the image of Apollo into the royal coinage. Like his father's his coinage showed a variety of types. On the obverse he was shown as young, middle-aged and old, and some coins showed his father's head; other types included a Macedonian shield, Herakles, Zeus and Pallas. On the reverse, apart from Apollo, he showed Nike, a horse (he was a cavalry commander at Ipsos), elephant, Herakles, a thunderbolt and Athene (jj).

Sources: (a) Plut *Dem* 29.
(b) Plut *Dem* 32; App. *Syr* 59–61, 63, 65; Eus *Chron* 1.40.5.
(c) Plut *Dem* 38; Diod 21.1.21.
(d) Bouché-Leclercq 40–41.
(e) Pliny 6.47.
(f) Grayson 11.
(g) *TAM* V, 2, 881; *OGIS* 213 (= *I Didyma* 479 = Burstein 2), 745; Welles *RC* 5.
(h) Memnon 226a–b; Paus 1.16.1.
(i) App. *Syr* 63.
(j) Memnon 227a, 228a.

(k) Plut *Dem* 38; Paus 1020.2.
(l) *I Didyma* 123 (= Burstein 25); *Milet* I, 3, 123.
(m) App. *Syr* 65; *OGIS* 220 (= *I Ilion* 34 = Burstein 20).
(n) Diogenes Laertius 7.1.8; Pliny *NH* (1) 2.167; Paus 1.7.5.
(o) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -273.
(p) S. Smith, *Babylonian Historical Texts*, 1924, 150–159 (= Austin 141).
(q) A. Kuhrt and S. Sherwin-White, 'Aspects of Seleucid Royal Ideology: the Cylinder of Antiochos I from Borsippa', *JHS* 111, 1991, 71–86; Pritchard *ANET* 317 (= Austin 189).
(r) *OGIS* 233 (= *I Magnesia* 61 = Burstein 32) and 229 (= Austin 182).
(s) Pliny *NH* 34.70.
(t) Athenaios 652f (Hegesander, *FGrH* 421).
(u) Trog, *Prol* 26.
(v) Por F 32.5.
(w) Welles *RC* 9.
(x) *OGIS* 222 (= *I Klazomenai* (in *I Erythrai* II) 504 = Austin 143); F. Piejko, 'Decree of the Ionian League in honor of Antiochos I, ca. 267–262 BC', *Phoenix* 45, 1991, 2, 126–147.
(y) *I Erythrai*, I, 30.
(z) *I Ilion* 32, 45 (= Burstein 22).
(aa) *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos*, 1.
(bb) *OGIS* 215 (= I Priene 18).
(cc) H. Malay, 'A Royal document from Aigai in Aiolis', *GRBS* 24, 1983, 349–353.
(dd) Pliny *NH* vi 47; Paus 1.8.5.
(ee) Athenaios 254f–255a (Phylarchos, *FGrH* 81 F 29).
(ff) Athenaios 245f (Aristodemos *Ludicrous Memoirs*, *FHG* iii 310).
(gg) Strabo 13.4.2; Athenaios 593a.
(hh) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -261.
(ii) Plut *Mor* 341A.
(jj) Head *HN* 757–759; *BMC Seleucid Kings of Syria* 8–13.

References: Bengtson no. 1.
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Bevan I 74–76, 127–170.
Bouché-Leclercq 40–75.
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M. Wörrle, 'Antiochos I, Achaios de Ältere und die Galater', *Chiron* 5, 1975, 59–87.

ANTIOCHOS II Theos, second son of Antiochos I and Stratonike (3), brother of Seleukos (1), Apama (1) and Stratonike (1), married to, first Laodike (1), daughter of Achaios (S 5), second Berenike*, daughter of Ptolemy II (F), father of Seleukos II, Antiochos Hierax, Stratonike (2) and Laodike (4), of a son whose name is unknown (*Anon 1), and of a daughter called Apama (2); born c. 286, acceded 261, died 246.

Antiochos became joint-king with his father, c. 265 (a), after his elder brother Seleukos was executed at his father's order (b). His reign, or perhaps the source-material for it, was dominated by the problems of Asia Minor and the west. Antiochos is known to have visited Babylonia, for he was at Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris in 250 (c), but most of the events of his reign concern the west. He had been king for less than a year when Ptolemy II (F) re-opened the Syrian War, a conflict which lasted until c. 253 (d). It may be that the defeat of Ptolemy's fleet at Kos (if that battle took place in 261), provoked the war, for Antigonos (F) Gonatas was an ally of the Seleukids (he was married to Antiochos' sister Phila, and his son was married to another sister, Stratonike (e)). Few events of the war are known, but Antiochos did recover Miletos, after a tyrant had usurped the city from Ptolemy (f), and Ephesos (g), which became a favoured residence.

Antiochos' first wife, Laodike, was the daughter of Achaios (h), one of the dynasts of Asia Minor who existed within the kingdom, Macedonians who had established themselves in great estates since Alexander's conquest. This marriage may have taken place before Antiochos' succession to the joint-kingship. Their daughters were married to two other dynasts, without the kingdom: Stratonike to Ariarathes III (F) of Kappadokia (i), and Laodike to Mithridates II (F) of Pontos (h). This alliance system neatly bound in the turbulent Galatians, but it cannot have been formed, at least in marriage terms, before the girls were in their teens, say not before 250. Antiochos' brother-in-law, Alexandros (O 1), was employed as governor of Lydia also; his sister-in-law, Antiochis (S), was already married to Attalos (F) of Pergamon (j), nephew of Philetairos (O) and cousin of Eumenes I (F).

All this may have calmed matters in Asia Minor sufficiently to allow

Antiochos to cross into Thrace, probably the first time a Seleukid had done so since Seleukos I's murder. An inscription may show Antiochos entering into treaty relations with Lysimacheia (k); he is known to have besieged and captured the city of Kypsela in Thrace (l); he may have besieged Byzantion (m), though if so he was unsuccessful, and, though there certainly was a dispute with the city, it may not even have reached the stage of hostilities (n). On the whole, however, the second half of his reign was peaceful.

This circumstance was perhaps due to his second marriage, to Berenike, the daughter of Ptolemy II, arranged as part of the peace which ended the Second Syrian War (o). Laodike was apparently not put away, but the two wives were kept apart, Laodike in Ephesos, Berenike in Antiocheia-in-Syria, with the king seemingly commuting between them. Laodike was too well connected within Asia Minor to be repudiated, and she was still vigorous and active, and is recorded as purchasing land in Asia Minor from the king, though she is not described as the king's wife in the inscription (p). Other inscriptions of the reign are from Erythrai (q), Aigai in Aiolis (a boundary marker) (r), Magnesia-ad-Sipylos (s), and two from Priene (t); the king is also recorded as the founder of the city of Laodikeia-on-Lykos (u), the only such foundation known by him. A note in Josephos implies that the king favoured the Ionian cities (v).

If the marriage to Berenike brought peace in the west, it did not prevent the continued diplomatic contest. In c. 250, for instance, Ptolemy recovered control of Cyrenaica from Magas' heirs (Magas had been married to Antiochos' other sister, Apama), and this removed a Seleukid ally in Ptolemy's rear. In 249, however, Antiochos made an alliance with Lyttos in Crete (w), well placed to threaten the Ptolemaic naval base at Itanos. But this heavy concentration on events and problems in the west had left the eastern parts of the Seleukid state without their share of care and attention. Babylonia was not a problem, but Baktria and its neighbours were. There is much uncertainty in these matters, but it seems likely enough that nomad invasions were threatening at least the Parthian satrapy by the last years of Antiochos II. Baktria was at the same time under the control of a long-established satrap, Diodotos (O), who moved into independence by c. 256, and whose son later took the royal title (x). These events are not clear, except that the slackened grip of the central government—that is, Antiochos II—over events in the east is obvious.

It may be that the king led a somewhat dissolute life. (Two wives would, of course, be a problem.) He was called a lover of wine and a drunkard, and was accused of leaving the administration of his kingdom to two Cypriot brothers, Aristos (O) and Themison (O), and favouring Herodotos (S), a writer of mimes, and Archelaus (S) the dancer in great esteem (y), though since much of this is from the scandalmongering historian Phylarchos, a degree of exaggeration is to be assumed. But such a reputation perhaps explains why Antiochos' death in 246 should be ascribed to poison administered by his wife (Laodike) (z). Berenike had recently given birth to a son (aa), and a mother's determination to protect the inheritance of her own son is given as the reason. Certainly Laodike later procured the killing of Berenike and her baby, but accusations of death by poison are too easy to make and were made too frequently to be all credible. That a man of forty, perhaps weakened by drink, should die in a seaport in Ionia (Ephesos) in

summer is not such an unlikely event that poison needs to be invoked as the cause, even if he was king.

Antiochos is recorded as donating gifts to Apollo at Delos (bb). His coins showed a great reduction in types from those of his father and grandfather. The obverses showed his own head, with a few bronzes showing Apollo; the reverses have Herakles, Apollo or a bridled horse (cc).

Sources: (a) *OGIS* 222 (= Austin 143).
(b) Trog, *Prol* 26.
(c) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -251.
(d) Will, *Hist Pol*, 234–237.
(e) Eus *Chron* 1.40.6.
(f) App. *Syr* 65.
(g) Front *Strat* 3.9.10.
(h) Por F 32.6.
(i) Diod 31.19.6.
(j) Strabo 13.4.2.
(k) *I Ilion* 45 (= Burstein 22).
(l) Polyainos 4.16.
(m) Athenaios 442c (Damon of Byzantion, *FGrH* 389, 1).
(n) Memnon 23.
(o) Polyainos 8.50; Por F 43; Trog, *Prol* 26; Hieron, *In Dan* 3.11.6.
(p) Welles *RC* 18–20.
(q) Welles *RC* 15.
(r) *SEG* XIX 720.
(s) *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos* 1.
(t) *I Priene* 24, 37.
(u) Stephanos, *sv* Laodikeia.
(v) Jos *AJ* 12.125.
(w) *I Crete* I 8.
(x) Justin 41.
(y) Athenaios 19c (Hegesander), 438c–d (Phylarchos *FGrH* 81 F 6).
(z) Sachs and Wiseman (= Austin 138); Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -245.
(aa) Val Max X, 10, Ext 1.
(bb) *I Delos* 1432, 1443.
(cc) Head *HN* 759–760; *BMC Seleucid Kings of Syria* 14–15.

References: Bevan I 171–180.
Bouché-Leclercq 76–94.
E. Bresciani, 'La spedizioni di Tolomeo II in Siria in un ostrakon demotico inedito da Karnak', *Das Ptolemaische Agypten*, 31–37.
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RE S1.92 Antiochos 22.

ANTIOCHOS III, son of Seleukos II, brother of Seleukos III and Antiochis (1), married twice, first to Laodike (11), daughter of Mithridates II (F) of Pontos, and second to Euboia*, daughter of Kleombrotos (F) of Chalkis; father of Antiochos (2), Seleukos IV, Antiochos IV (originally called Mithridates), Laodike (5) and Kleopatra (1), by his first wife, and of a daughter (Anon 2) by his second.

Born c. 243, Antiochos was thus about 20 years of age when his brother

was assassinated during his attempt to reconquer Asia Minor from Attalos I (F) of Pergamon. He was in Babylon at the time (a), and has been thought to have held the position of ruler of the Upper Satrapies, or 'viceroy of the east', but for this there is no evidence.

The first years of his reign saw a continuation of the progressive collapse of the kingdom which his father and brother had been fighting to reverse for twenty years. He appointed viceroys for Asia Minor—Achaios (1)—and for Media and the east—Molon* in Media and his brother Alexander (O 2) in Persis—but he was actually very much under the control of the chief minister Hermeias (O), who had been left in control in Syria by Seleukos III before he went on his last campaign. This early system soon collapsed when first Molon rebelled and invaded Babylonia (in 222), and then Achaios, who had reconquered Asia Minor from Attalos, also declared himself king. At the centre Hermeias was completely dominant in the king's council, to the extent of being able to order the execution of his main rival, the general Epigenes (O) (b). Antiochos was the last surviving Seleukid and a priority was his marriage, in 221; until he had an heir the continuation of even a truncated kingdom was problematical (c).

Hermeias' policy was to send generals to combat Molon, ignore Achaios—his army refused to march into Syria—and direct Antiochos to invade Ptolemaic Koile-Syria. This policy failed when the generals he sent against Molon—Xenon (O 1) and Theodotos (O 2), and then Xenoitas (O)—were all beaten, and Antiochos' invasion of the Biqaa valley was stopped by the fortified lines of the 'Egyptian Wall' and the fortresses of Gerrha and Brochoi. Hermeias was compelled to agree to the royal army marching east against Molon, despite the rebellion of a section of that army, the Kyrrhestai; but he was able to assert his power by first withholding the army's pay, and then making up the arrears from his own resources (d).

Hermeias was not a good general. His simple plan for fighting Molon in Babylonia was challenged in a royal council meeting by Zeuxis (O), the former commander of the garrison of Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris, who advocated a turning movement which would simultaneously block Molon's retreat to Media and bring him to battle. For the first time Antiochos was able to assert himself, but only because the council was generally on his side. In the battle which followed, at Apollonia, Molon was defeated, in part because a section of his army refused to fight when the men realised it was Antiochos himself they faced (e). He then marched into Media, receiving the homage of Artabarzanes (O), the sub-king of Atropatene, and placed his own men in charge of the provinces previously dominated by Molon (f). But Hermeias' power at the centre was still great, and his people controlled the court. The birth of a son to Laodike eased the dynastic problem, and Antiochos was able to mount his own plot against Hermeias through the doctor Apollophanes (O 1). Inevitably the plot could only succeed by the murder of Hermeias, in which the king took part (g).

Antiochos resumed the war with Ptolemy by an attack on the city of Seleukeia-in-Pieria, which had been in Ptolemaic hands since 246. Disaffected officers in the garrison were contacted, a fleet was gathered to cut off the harbour, and attacks were directed at several points along the walls. The city fell to this effective combination of subversion and invasion (h), and

this became the usual method of warfare employed by Antiochos for the next thirty years: employ great force, and make an alliance with someone in the enemy's rear, or in his forces.

Among the main Ptolemaic forces in Koile Syria, it was the man in charge, the governor Theodotos (O 1), who was disaffected. He contacted Antiochos and his betrayal was arranged. Antiochos invaded along the Biqaa valley, as before, but then crossed the mountains to the Phoenician coast when Theodotos rebelled. Antiochos defeated the Ptolemaic forces on the coast road and was thus able to reach Theodotos and his fellow Aitolian Panaitolos who had seized Tyre and Ptolemais-Ake. But it took time to secure Sidon, and Dor held out, while the new Ptolemaic commander, Nikolaos (F), kept his army active in the country. A truce for the winter of 219/218 was arranged (i), and next year Antiochos once again had to fight his way through, beating Nikolaos in a full-scale battle at Platanos. The year 218 was occupied in systematically conquering Palestine and Transjordan (j), and next year Antiochos intended to invade Egypt itself. But the time taken to conquer Palestine was also time used by Ptolemy to organise a new army, and when the two kings met in battle at Raphia, Antiochos was defeated (June 217) (k).

He abandoned all his conquests except Seleukeia-in-Pieria, but he did not abandon those men who had joined him. Theodotos, Panaitolos (O) and others crop up in his service for several years. One of the king's abilities was clearly to be able to choose good men to serve him, and to retain their loyalty over a long period.

One other problem from his first year remained to be dealt with, and in 216 he invaded Asia Minor to remove Achaios. This time the friend in his enemy's rear was Attalos I of Pergamon, whose price was presumably recognition of his effective independence; a statue of Antiochos at Pergamon, put up by Protas (F) son of Menippos, presumably dates from this time (l). No details of this war are known except for its duration (four years) and its end, the siege of Sardis, which took a full year, and ended with the capture and execution of Achaios. The city itself was taken by assault, but the acropolis could only be taken when Achaios had been tricked into attempting an escape, and was captured (m).

Antiochos now turned east. The Armenian kingdom was invaded and its king converted into a vassal by being given Antiochos' sister Antiochis as his wife; some time later she murdered him when he showed symptoms of disloyalty (n). The main army moved east in 211, spending two years subduing the Parthians and recovering the Parthian and Hyrkanian provinces (o), and then two more years were taken up in fighting the Baktrian king Euthydemos (F). These two were enemies of each other, and a third local power, the Indian king Sophagasenos (F) in the Paropamisadai, had become Antiochos' ally early in the campaign. Unable to defeat Euthydemos, and threatened by him with a nomad invasion, Antiochos graciously accepted Euthydemos' formal submission (p), mulcted Sophagasenos of a substantial tribute (q), and withdrew by way of Persis in 206. 205 was partly spent in a campaign along the Persian Gulf (r), and he was in Babylon in 204 to celebrate his twentieth anniversary as king in the city in which he acceded (s).

Egypt was unfinished business still, and Ptolemy IV's victory at Raphia had proved a Pyrrhic one. Ptolemy himself died in 204, and a rebellion had developed in the Theban area, while the main Ptolemaic army had been disbanded. Antiochos spent 204 and 203 mainly in dealing with affairs in Asia Minor, during which he came to an agreement with Philip V (F) of Macedon to seize those Ptolemaic possessions which each coveted (t). Then in 202 he invaded Koile Syria once more.

Details are scarce on this war. Antiochos seized control of Damascus as first move, by a swift surprise march (u), and then broke into Palestine, but failed to take Sidon. The Ptolemaic commander Skopas (F) of Aitolia led a counter-attack in the winter of 201, but was then defeated in battle at Panion. He escaped with a substantial force into Sidon, but no Ptolemaic army was available to relieve the siege, and the Seleukid fleet maintained a blockade. When Sidon was finally surrendered in 199, it only remained to mop up the Ptolemaic remnants, of which the most stubborn was Gaza. When it fell in 198, the war in Syria was over (v).

There were other accessible Ptolemaic possessions, however, in Asia Minor. In 197 Antiochos sent an army to Sardis, and led a fleet along the southern coast, mopping up all the Ptolemaic cities and bases there (w). Philip V had become involved in war with Rome by this time, so Antiochos could regard their agreement as defunct, and Attalos I's old alliance seems to have lapsed as well, for he complained of Seleukid encroachments. Antiochos did, however, carefully avoid a quarrel with Rhodes, which could have blocked his way westwards if it chose. By late 197 he had taken Ephesos and had sent a force to establish his presence at the Hellespont (x).

Antiochos and Rome had thus met over the prostrate bodies of the Greek cities and defeated Macedon. In Greece T. Quinctius (F) Flamininus set about erecting a Roman peace, while Antiochos set about extending his kingdom into Thrace and the Straits area (y). After one campaign in Thrace (in 196) he met a group of Roman negotiators for inconclusive discussions (z) at Lysimacheia in the Thracian Chersonese, a city which Antiochos had rescued and was in the process of rebuilding and rehabilitating (aa). The grounds for a quarrel were remarkably vague, but nonetheless real, and neither power made any serious effort against the other for several more years. Antiochos concluded a definitive peace with Ptolemy V in 195, by which his daughter Kleopatra married Ptolemy V two years later (bb). He then spent the next three years conquering Thrace and dealing with problems in Asia Minor (cc).

By 192, however, Rome had become apprehensive, and Antiochos was eyeing Greece, from which Roman forces had been withdrawn. In his usual way he identified an ally, Aitolia, who could provide him with assistance. There were also plenty of other sources of tension in Greece which he could exploit. Negotiations with Rome during 193 and 192 had proved fruitless, when each required the other to withdraw (dd), and at the same time a dispute between Rome and the Aitolians developed. When the Aitolians were allied with Antiochos (ee), there was less need for restraint by them, and by seizing Demetrias in Thessaly the Aitolians simultaneously slammed the door on the Roman negotiations and opened it to Antiochos' forces. Antiochos was thus dragged into a war he was unprepared for, and probably did not want.

Antiochos was not ready. He could bring only a small force of 10,000 men with him to Greece, but it was late in the year and he thus had the winter to establish himself (ff). In that time he conquered or received the submissions of a substantial part of Greece—Boiotia, Thessaly, Aitolia, Epiros and Elis (gg)—but Akarnania and Athens resisted, Achaia did not respond, and Philip of Macedon sat on the fence until the Romans arrived in strength, when he joined them. During the winter he was married to a girl of Chalkis in Euboia, and had her name changed to Euboia, perhaps as a sign of his devotion to Greece—though he was very susceptible to female beauty. This is reputed to have weakened him, though this is one of the silly stories told about Rome's enemies (hh). During 191 a Roman army pushed the Seleukids out of Thessaly, then defeated Antiochos himself at Thermopylai (ii). The Romans then concentrated on the Aitolians. Antiochos retreated to Asia, and the fighting in the next year was mainly by sea, in which, in the end, Antiochos' fleet was defeated (jj). Another Roman army marched across the Balkans, assisted by Philip V, to attack him, and his attempts to stave off invasion by negotiation, and to find allies, alike failed (kk), and the presence of Hannibal at his court was no help, and more stories were told by the Romans about Hannibal's influence, or lack of it (ll). The final battle at Magnesia in December 190 was hard fought. Antiochos' armoured cavalry broke a Roman legion, but the combination of Italian infantry and Greek cavalry destroyed his phalanx (mm).

A truce was arranged, and negotiations took place in Rome. During 189 the terms arranged there—for Antiochos to evacuate Asia Minor—were enforced on the ground by the consul Cn. Manlius (F) Vulso (nn). By confiscating Antiochos' war chest after his defeat, and enforcing a massive annual indemnity, the Senate made it impossible for Antiochos to mount another grand armed expedition. In 188 he ratified the peace treaty (Treaty of Apamea) and next year he turned east once more. After mounting a great celebration in Babylon (perhaps for his thirty-fifth anniversary) he took a small force into Elymais and was killed in mounting a raid on a temple treasury there (oo).

The sources, above all Polybios and Livy, are more interested in the political and military events of his reign than in other aspects of his kingship. Of Antiochos' administration, therefore, the evidence consists of letters inscribed by their recipients, and several survive from Asia Minor (pp), and one from Laodikeia-in-Media (qq). This last was one of several letters which concerned the royal cult, of the king, of the queen, and of the king's ancestors. The cult clearly already existed, but Antiochos would seem to have been especially keen to promote and regulate it. Jewish sources preserved evidence of privileges granted to the Jerusalem temple after 200 (rr), and of a scheme to resettle Jewish military families from Babylonia to Asia Minor (ss); inscriptions from Sardis give details of the administrative measures designed to assist the city's recovery after its capture in 212 (tt); he was solicitous for Babylon and is repeatedly recorded as being present in the city for special occasions (uu). All of which suggests an active administration, as one would expect from such a vigorous king. The men he chose for high office seem to have been in those offices for long periods, presumably retained for as long as they were competent, and because they were competent: examples are Zeuxis in Asia Minor, and Diomedon in Media.

The king maintained his predecessors' interest in Delos, but by no means excessively. He is recorded as the donor of gifts, and provided funds in 194 to have a statue of himself erected there, which was done by Menippos (O), his envoy to Rome (vv). The timing is significant, just at the moment when his interest in Greece was rising, and the Roman evacuation was accomplished. As in all else, religion was brought to serve his political ends.

Antiochos was the second founder of the kingdom, a fact which is due in part to his own abilities, and partly to his sheer longevity (he was king for longer than any other of his dynasty), but above all to the weakness of his enemies. The final defeat by Rome is an indication of the weakness of all the other powers, and it was the ease of his earlier victories which allowed his reputation to be inflated. He was referred to as 'great' (*megas*) from the time he returned to the west from the eastern *anabasis*, and this evidently became the normal epithet for him (ww). He was granted divine honours in at least one city (xx), and was given the usual honorific decrees at Delphi, and by the Amphiktyons there (yy), and gave offerings and had a statue at Delos (zz). Many of these were no more than formal gestures, yet it is the case that his earlier victories had not been easy—Raphia was a tremendous defeat, and the lengthy sieges of Sardis, Baktra, Gaza and Sidon emphasise the limitations of his military power, and the rather biased evidence does suggest that he was reluctant to become involved in a war with Rome. That is, the praises he received may well *not* have turned his head. He is, for example recorded as insisting that he himself should be expected to observe local civic laws (aaa). The one glimpse of his court life we have, when he and his courtiers were involved in a dancing session (bbb), does suggest a certain free cameraderie between the king and his men, and a freedom of speech, in the Macedonian manner, which may well have helped him keep his head. Nevertheless, despite his final defeat and his somewhat squalid death, his kingdom was bigger and more firmly founded at his death than when he succeeded to the throne.

Antiochos' coins have only one type on the obverse, his own head, and a limited set of reverse types: Apollo seated on the omphalos, Artemis, a horse, Nike, a galley or, after his return from the east, an elephant (ccc).

Sources: (a) Pol 2.71.4; Por F 45; Eus *Chron* 1.40.12.
(b) Pol 5.40.6–42.3, and 50.8–14; Sachs and Wiseman.
(c) Pol 5.43.1–4.
(d) Pol 5.42.4–9, 43.7–8, 45.6 0 48.16, 51.1–8.
(e) Pol 5.51.3–54.4.
(f) Pol 5.54.12–55.10.
(g) Pol 5.56.1–15.
(h) Pol 5.58.10–61.2.
(i) Pol 5.61.3–62.6, 66.1–4.
(j) Pol 5.68.8–71.12.
(k) Pol 5.79.1–86.6.
(l) *I Perg* 182; Pol 5.10.7.
(m) Pol 7.15.1–18.10.
(n) Pol 8.23.1–5; John of Antioch *FHG* IV p. 557.
(o) Pol 10.27.1–31.12; 49.1–15.
(p) Pol 11.39.1–10.

(q) Pol 11.39.11.
(r) Pol 13.9.2–5.
(s) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -204.
(t) Pol 15.20.1–3; Por F 45.
(u) Polyainos 4.15.
(v) Pol 16.22a.1, 39.3–5; Hieron, *In Dan* 3.11.14–16.
(w) Hieron, *In Dan* 11.15/16.
(x) Front, *Strat* 3.9.10.
(y) Pol 18.49.1.
(z) Livy 33.39.1–40.6.
(aa) Diod 28.12.1.
(bb) Livy 25.13.1; Hieron, *In Dan* 3.11.17.
(cc) Livy 35.13.2.
(dd) Livy 34.56.2–59.8, 35.13.6–17.2.
(ee) Diod 29.2.
(ff) Livy 35.44.1–10.
(gg) Livy 35.42.1–51.10, 36.5.1–6.5.
(hh) Athenaios 439e–f; Plut *Mor* 183F.
(ii) Paus 8.51.4; Livy 36.8.2–18.8; Plut. *Cato Maior* 13; Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 156–162.
(jj) Pol 21.10.1–3; App. *Syr* 27–28; Livy 36.41.1–45.8, 37.8.1–30.10; Thiel *Studies* 281–364.
(kk) Pol 3.7.1–2, 21.11.1–13, 13.1–15.12; App. *Syr*; Diod 29.3–8.
(ll) Plut *Mor* 606C–D and *Mor* 197C–E.
(mm) Livy 37.31.1–44.2; Plut *Mor* 197D–E.
(nn) J. D. Grainger, 'The Campaign of Cn. Manlius Vulso in Asia Minor', *Anatolian Studies* 45, 1995, 23–42.
(oo) Diod 28.3.1, 29.15; Strabo 16.1.18; Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -187; Eus Chron 1.40.12; Hieron, *In Dan* 3.11.17/19.
(pp) Welles *RC* 31, 34, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44.
(qq) L. Robert, 'Inscriptions grecque de Phrygie et d'Iran', *Hellenica* 7, 1949, 6–22.
(rr) Jos *AJ* 12.138–144.
(ss) Jos *AJ* 12.148–149.
(tt) Gauthier, *Nouvelles Inscriptions de Sardes* II, 1 and 2.
(uu) Sach and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -204, -187.
(vv) *I Delos* 396, etc. and 1111.
(ww) *I Iasos* I, 1 (= *OGIS* 237).
(xx) Herrmann, 'Antiochos III und Teos', *Anadolu* 9, 1965, 29–155 (= Burstein 33).
(yy) *OGIS* 241, 234.
(zz) Bruneau 574.
(aaa) Plut *Mor* 183F.
(bbb) Athenaios 155a–b.
(ccc) Head HN 761; *BMC Seleucid Kings of Syria* 25–29.

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M. Holleaux, 'La rencontre d'Hannibal et d'Antiochos le Grand à Éphèse', *Hermes*, 1908, 296–299.
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RE S1.92 Antiochos 25.
Schmitt, *Untersuchungen*.
E. Will, 'Les premieres années de la regne d'Antiochos III', *REG* 75, 1962, 72–129.

ANTIOCHOS IV Theos Epiphanes Nikephoros, son of Antiochos III and Laodike (11), brother of Antiochos (2), Seleukos IV, Laodike (4), Kleopatra (1), and Anon (2), married to Laodike (15), father of Antiochos V, Nysa (2) and Anon (4).

Probably named Mithridates in his youth, after his maternal grandfather, he was called Antiochos by the time he was sent to Rome as a hostage after the Treaty of Apamea in 188. He was called Mithridates when put in charge, with Ardys, of the march from Syria to Sardis in 197 (a); the death of his eldest brother in 193 presumably permitted the change of name.

Antiochos is said to have taken part in the battle of Panion in 200, but this was the result of confusion with his eldest brother (b). Apart from the march to Sardis in 197, therefore, no other activity by him is recorded until he went to Rome in 188 (c). He stayed there until about 178, when he was replaced by his nephew Demetrios, the eldest son of Seleukos IV. Antiochos then moved to Athens, where he was awarded honorary citizenship (d). From there he went to Syria in 175, on the news of the death of Seleukos IV, on the way making some sort of an alliance with Eumenes II (F) of Pergamon (e).

Antiochos became king a short time after his arrival in Syria. Seleukos IV's second son, a child called Antiochos (13), was regarded as king after his father's death, and then jointly with his uncle (f). The chief minister, Heliodoros (O 1), was removed (and credited with murdering Seleukos); at least one other major figure at Seleukos' court, Apollonios (O 3) of Miletos, returned to his city on the arrival of Antiochos, but his three sons continued to serve the new king. Antiochos bolstered his position by marrying his brother's widow, Laodike (g), and carefully left his eldest stepson, Demetrios, in Rome. The younger, Antiochos, lived until 170; his death then was, of course, blamed on his stepfather/uncle, who in turn seems to have cast the blame on one Andronikos (O 2) (h). By this time, of course, he had a son of his own, born in 173, another Antiochos, and he was now heir to the throne.

Antiochos paid off the last instalment of the Roman indemnity imposed in 188 by 173, apologising for the lateness (i). He faced a developing crisis with Ptolemaic Egypt, which broke into open war in 170. Antiochos' purposes in this war are not clear, but seem to have changed as the war itself changed. Undoubtedly provoked by Ptolemaic preparations, he complained in advance to Rome (j), and when war began he was able to advance along the coast road and defeat the Ptolemaic army in battle at Mount Kasios (k). This was followed by an armistice and negotiations in Egypt and at Rome (l), but the Senate was more concerned with their own war with Macedon. This distraction cleared away the most important obstacle to hostilities, and indeed Antiochos was remembered, probably wrongly, as having helped Perseus of Macedon by sending him elephants (m). When the period of truce ended Antiochos invaded Egypt, first occupying Pelusion, and then laying siege to Alexandria (n). Complicated negotiations with various Ptolemies in the summer and autumn of 169 led Antiochos to a second invasion in spring 168 (o). Some items of evidence suggest he might have been preparing to annex Egypt by this time—he appointed a governor for Memphis, for instance (p)—but in July 168 he was stopped in his tracks by the arrival of Roman envoys with news of a total Roman victory over Macedon. One envoy, C. Popillius (F) Laenas, demanded his instant compliance with a Roman ultimatum to withdraw from Egypt. He complied (q), since the power now lay clearly with Rome. His war in Egypt had only been possible due to the preoccupation of Rome in Greece. Two years later Antiochos celebrated his victory and his tenth anniversary, by a huge display of power and wealth at Daphne, partly to answer the triumphant display by Aemilius Paullus in Macedon and at Rome (r).

Antiochos made strong gestures towards the Greek cities. An elaborate curtain was given to Olympia, he was honoured at Delos, of course, and at Dyme, granted tax concessions to Miletos and was honoured at Athens (s). Gifts of various sorts went to Miletos, Kyzikos, Rhodes, Athens, Megalopolis and Tegea, while members of Antiochos' court have been traced to these and other cities giving and receiving honours and gifts (t).

Internally Antiochos is notable for two policies, which overlapped. One is the encouragement of civic development. He gave permission for the production of coins in many of the cities of the kingdom, a policy whose purpose is not clear, but which presumably had the effect of increasing

royal revenues (u). He encouraged, for the first time in a century, the foundation of new cities. None of them were really new, nor large, and they were few, but it was the gesture which is interesting. One was Babylon, where an inscription records him as founder (*ktistes*) (v), which perhaps means the same sort of action as he undertook at Antiocheia-in-Syria, where the area of the city was expanded (w). Many of the new cities were called Epiphaneia, but others were awarded royal names without any serious urban development. At the same time he was capable of brutal action against a traditionally semi-independent city, Arados, when he felt his authority was defied (x). He also planted a Greek city at Jerusalem.

This intersected with the second internal policy, the purpose of which is similarly unclear. The temple at Jerusalem was legally privilege by a decree of Antiochos III, and subsidised. It was rich, and had been the object of official cupidity in Seleukos IV's reign, as was the rich estate of Hyrkanos in Transjordan, which was confiscated at the start of Antiochos' reign (y). Within the Jewish community tension existed between the traditionalists and the Hellenisers, in which the Seleukid government became involved. This resulted in competitive bidding by rival Jewish high priests (z), from which the government benefited financially, and between the two Egyptian campaigns Antiochos collected the surplus treasure from the temple, supposedly to the value of 1800 talents (aa).

Internal conflict between the rival high priests led to an armed raid by one on the city of Jerusalem while Antiochos was in Egypt in 168, and on his retirement he took and sacked the city in reprisal (bb). Next year the new Greek city of Antiocheia-in-Jerusalem was established (cc), together with the worship of the usual Greek gods and of the royal family. Enforcement of this worship (and tax collection) in the countryside produced a traditionalist reaction, personified by the murder of a Seleukid officer by the priest Mattathias (s) and his sons at Modiin. The eldest son, Judas (S) Maccabaeus, became a guerilla leader, successfully defeating a succession of relatively minor Seleukid officials and forces.

Antiochos meanwhile had created for himself an unenviable reputation for eccentricity. He insisted on standing for election to local office in Antioch, and had a tendency to carry his parties out of the palace and onto the streets with his rowdy and drunken companions (dd). His adoption, evidenced on the coins of Antiocheia from 173, of the epithet *Theos Epiphanes*, was taken as a sign of incipient madness; he also took the title Nikephoros to celebrate his supposed success in Egypt (ee). At the same time one of the major sources for tales of his eccentricities just happens to be Ptolemy VI (F), his enemy, in his *Commentaries*, helped by the fertile imaginations of later historians (ff). Rather more serious in its consequence was his presentation of the revenues of two Kilikian cities to his concubine Antiochis (O), which is said to have provoked a revolt by those cities (gg).

In 165 Antiochos mounted a major expedition to the eastern provinces, where the Parthians once more had penetrated into the kingdom. He appointed Lysias (O 4) as a viceroy for the west (hh), and then began the expedition with an invasion of Armenia, where the former *strategos* Artaxias (O) had become a king, with ambitions for full independence. Antiochos' invasion brought Artaxias' submission (ii). Further east Antiochos refounded

the city of Charax on the Persian Gulf as Antiocheia-on-the-Erythraian Sea, and it is probably in his reign that the naval expedition of Noumenios into the Gulf took place (jj). Antiochos is recorded, in 164, in Elymais, where he retreated from a confrontation with local tribesmen when he tried to confiscate the treasure from a local temple (kk). But his retreat was actually an advance into Iran, which suggests that he had not been wholly unsuccessful in Elymais. The expedition in fact ended with the king's death, at Tabai late in 164. The systematic nature of the expedition, dealing with problems one by one from west to east, is clear: the Parthians were obviously next on the list (ll). Antiochos' death was due, said Polybios, to divine vengeance for his attack on the Elymaian shrine, which Jewish sources elaborated into an agonising death due to his attack on the Jerusalem temple. In fact, the cause of his death is not known (mm).

Antiochos' reign is one of the more difficult to estimate. He clearly had a number of personal traits which disconcerted his contemporaries, yet he was also a successful politician and soldier. His reputation has clearly coloured the sources we have to use—the Jewish sources are manifestly deeply hostile to him, and regard all his works as directed against Judaism, which is obviously not so. But Greek sources are similarly unhappy with him. Had his eastern expedition been a success—that is, had he lived longer—his reputation would be different. It was the brevity of his reign which is the real problem in estimating him, for not only was his work obviously unfinished, but he left a child as his successor. And, of course, the death of his stepson and joint-king sowed a poisonous seed in the family which produced numerous murders in the future.

Statues of the king were dedicated at Delos by Athenians, and he dedicated a crown to Apollo in 173 (nn). The Athenian connection remained strong, and he paid for the continuation of building on the giant temple of Zeus in the city (oo).

Antiochos was responsible for a major innovation in minting, by permitting, or organising the production of coins in many more cities than hitherto. He used on the royal coinage his own head on the obverse, but also the heads of Zeus and Apollo; on the reverse there might be Apollo, Zeus, an aegis or a tripod. The municipal coinages which he permitted showed his own head and a wide variety of reverses, chosen by the cities themselves (pp).

Sources: (a) Livy 33.19.9–10.
(b) Pol 16.18.6–8.
(c) App. *Syr* 39; 1 *Mac* 1.10–16.
(d) Osborne T 106; *SEG* XXXII 137 (= S. V. Tracy, 'Greek Inscriptions from the Athenian Agora: third to First Centuries BC', *Hesperia* 51, 1982, no. 3).
(e) *I Perg* 160B (= *OGIS* 248).
(f) Sachs and Wiseman.
(g) Bouché-Leclercq I, 246.
(h) John of Antioch fr 58 (*FHG* IV, 558); Diod 30.7.2.
(i) Livy 42.6.7.
(j) Pol 27.19.1–2.
(k) Por F 49a; Diod 30.4.

(l) Diod 30.18.2; Pol 28.28.27.
(m) Polyainos 4.21.
(n) Pol 28.10; Diod 30.18.2.
(o) Livy 45.11.10–11.
(p) J. D. Roy, *The Archive of Hor*, London 1976, 14–20 (= Austin 165).
(q) Pol 29.27.1–13; App. *Syr* 66; Diod 31.1.1–22; Ael *VH* 2.41; Plut *Mor* 202F–203A.
(r) Pol 30.25.1–26.9; Diod 31.16.1–3.
(s) Paus 5.12.4; *OGIS* 249, 250, 251, 252; *I Delos* 1540, 1541; *SEG* XXVI 1624; Bruneau 576.
(t) Morkholm, *Antiochos IV*, ch. III.
(u) Ibid., ch. VII.
(v) *OGIS* 253 (= Morkholm, *Antiochos IV*, 100 n. 48 = Burstein 41).
(w) Strabo 16.2.4.
(x) Por F 56.
(y) Jos *AJ* 12.235–236.
(z) 2 *Mac* 4.25–26.
(aa) 2 *Mac* 5.21.
(bb) 2 *Mac* 5.11–14.
(cc) 1 *Mac* 1.31–40; Jos *AJ* 12.252; *Daniel* 11.39.
(dd) Pol 26.1.1a, 1.1–14; Diod 29.32; Athenaios 45c.
(ee) Mørkholm, *Studies*, 34–53; Pol 26.1.1a.
(ff) Athenaios 438d–439e.
(gg) 2 *Mac* 4.20.
(hh) 1 *Mac* 3.32; 2 *Mac* 10.11 and 11.1.
(ii) App. *Syr* 46; Diod 31.17a; Por F 38.
(jj) Pliny *NH* 6.138–139, 147, 152.
(kk) Pol 31.9; App. *Syr* 66; Jos *AJ* 12.358–359; Por F 53 and 56; Diod 31.18a.
(ll) Ael *VH* 2.41.
(mm) App. *Syr* 66; Pol 31.9.4; Jos *AJ* 12.354–359; 2 *Mac* 1.13–17, 9.1–29; 1 *Mac* 6.1–17.
(nn) *I Delos* 1540, 1541, 455, 480.
(oo) Pol 26.1.11; Livy 41.20.8; Strabo 9.1.17; Velleius Paterculus 1.10.1; Vitruvius VII praef. 15.
(pp) Head *HN* 762–763; *BMC Seleucid Kings of Syria* 34–42.

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M. Zambelli, 'L'Ascesa al trono di Antioco IV Epifane di Siria', *Riv Fil* 88, 1960, 363–389.

ANTIOCHOS V Eupator, son of Antiochos IV and Laodike (15), no siblings. Born c. 173, Antiochos became king at the age of nine (a) when his father died suddenly in the east (b), and remained under the tutelage of the regent Lysias (O 4) for his whole reign (c), which lasted only one year and six months (d). In his name the Jewish persecution was ended (e), envoys were sent to Rome (f), and privileges granted to 'the Sidonians of Iamneia' (g), but no actions of the king himself are known. It may be his chariot team which won the race at the Panathenaia of 162/161 (h), or that of

Alexander I Balas (who also called himself son of Antiochos Epiphanes) (i). He is also noted in an inscription from Dyme, Achaia (j). Antiochos was killed on the orders of Demetrios I (k), his uncle, when the latter returned to Syria in 162 after escaping from Italy. This was the first murder of a ruling Seleukid king from within the family. The coins of the reign showed the king's head, and on the reverse, Apollo or Zeus (l).

Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.296.
(b) App. *Syr* 46–47; Sachs and Wiseman (= Austin 138); Eus *Chron* 1.40.15.
(c) 1 *Mac* 3.33; Jos *AJ* 12.361.
(d) Por D 32.13.
(e) 2 *Mac* 11.22–6.
(f) Pol 31.11.1.
(g) B. Isaac, 'A Seleucid Inscription from Jamnia-on-the-Sea: Antiochos V Eupator and the Sidonians', *IEJ* 41, 1991, 131–143.
(h) *IG* II/III 2317; Tracy and Habicht.
(i) Trog, *Prol* 34.
(j) *OGIS* 252.
(k) Jos *AJ* 12.390; App. *Syr* 66; Trog, *Prol* 34.
(l) Head *HN* 763; *BMC Seleucid Kings of Syria* 44.

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C. Habicht, 'Royal Documents in Maccabees II', *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, 80, 1976, 1–17.
RE I 2476–2477.

ANTIOCHOS VI Epiphanes Dionysos, son of Alexander I Balas and Kleopatra (3) Thea (a), no siblings. An infant when his father was killed in battle, Antiochos had been fostered with an Arab chief, variously called Diokles (O) of Abai, Iamblichos or Malchos (b), who handed the boy over to Diodotos* when the latter rebelled, and who proclaimed him king in 145, in opposition to Demetrios II (c). In his name Diodotos made an alliance of convenience with Jonathan (O) Maccabaeus (d). The boy died in 142, and Diodotos was universally assumed to be his murderer (e), for which no evidence exists other than a circumstantial story. The death of a child of tender years is scarcely a surprise, and may be presumed to have been a natural tragedy in the absence of proof to the contrary. The child otherwise made no discernible mark on events. On the coins of his reign, the obverse was always the king's head, but the reverses had a considerable variety of symbols, including the dioskouroi, a Macedonian helmet, a panther, a thyrsos, and Apollo (f).

Sources: (a) Diod 32.9d.
(b) Diod 32.9a, 33.41a; Jos *AJ* 13.131.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.131–132 and 144; Eus *Chron* 1.40.17.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.145–147.
(e) Jos *AJ* 13.187 and 218–219; Justin 36.1.7.

(f) Head *HN* 766–767; *BMC Seleucid Kings of Syria* 63–67.

References: H. R. Baldus, 'Der Helm des Tryphon und die seleukidische Chronologie der Jähre 146–138 v. Chr.', *Jahrbuch des Numismatik Geschichte* 20, 1970, 217–239.
Bevan II.226–230.
Bouché-Leclercq 353–357.
A. Houghton, 'The Revolt of Tryphon and the accession of Antiochos VI at Apamea', *SNR* 71, 1992, 119–141.
A. Houghton, 'The accession of Antiochos VI at Apamea: the Numismatic Evidence', in T. Hackens (ed), *Proceedings of the XIth International Numismatic Congress*, Louvain 1993 Vol. 1, 277–280.

ANTIOCHOS VII Soter Euergetes Kallinikos, 'Sidetes', son of Demetrios I, brother of Demetrios II and Antigonos*, married to Kleopatra Thea, father of Antiochos IX, two Laodikai (6, 7), Antiochos (3) and Seleukos (3).

Born about 160, Antiochos VII was sent into exile before his father's final defeat and death in 150. He was brought up at Side in Pamphylia, whence his nickname of Sidetes (a). He remained in exile while his elder brother Demetrios II won back the kingdom from Alexander I Balas, and while the civil war between Demetrios and Tryphon* was fought, but when Demetrios was defeated and captured by the Parthians, Antiochos returned to Syria.

He persuaded Demetrios' wife Kleopatra Thea to admit him to Seleukeia-in-Pieria, then persuaded her to marry him. From this base he rapidly recovered control of Syria and drove Tryphon to his death (b). To do this he had made an alliance of expedience with Simon (O 1), the Jewish high priest, the last of the Maccabaean brothers. This was an uneasy relationship from the start, and only achieved after some fighting (c), but in 134 after Simon's death, Antiochos compelled Simon's son and heir John (O) Hyrkanos to submit to him. His mixture of force and guile was nicely judged: he rigorously besieged the city of Jerusalem, but scrupulously respected Jewish religious sensibilities, and resisted the more violent advice from his Friends. Hyrkanos submitted to moderate terms, but these included the destruction of Jerusalem's walls, and a substantial measure of disarmament (d).

Nothing is known of any other aspect of internal policy.

In 130 Antiochos gathered a huge army, including a Jewish contingent commanded by John Hyrkanos, and marched east to recover the lands lost to the Parthians in his brother's defeat. He fought and won three battles in Babylonia, including one on the Lykos River where he beat a Parthian general called Indates (F) (e). The Parthians withdrew to Iran, and Seleukid rule was once more restored as far as the Persian Gulf. But Parthian calculations were clearly well made, for the great Seleukid army was quartered on the liberated population for the winter, and awoke resentment by the cost and by their behaviour (f), while Antiochos and his court displayed great luxury, at least so it was said later (g). King Phraates II (F) offered to negotiate, but Antiochos' terms were too harsh (h). His brother Demetrios was released to cause trouble in his rear, but before that could have any effect, a well-organised and widespread series of risings against the scattered Seleukid army broke out. In the subsequent fighting Antiochos was defeated

and killed (i). Later tradition reported a swallow nesting in his tent—a sign of bad luck, at least (j). Another story had him learning the truth of his behaviour from a peasant in his hut (k). He was apparently a king who attracted such stories.

Generally regarded as the last able king of the dynasty, Antiochos ruled for less than ten years. The estimate is perhaps based too much on Jewish sources, where he even gained the nickname of Pious (*Eusebes*) for his careful treatment of John Hyrkanos. His initial successes were due more to war weariness in Syria than to his own abilities, and his forbearance towards John Hyrkanos and the Jewish state suggested an unwillingness to see a problem through to a proper solution. (It has also been theorised that his forbearance was the result of intervention by Rome.) Similarly in his relations with other breakaway successor states, as for example Kommagene and Charakene, and others, which joined him in his eastern campaign (l), he clearly made no attempt to suppress them, though, like Judaea, their rulers were intent on independence if and when they could gain it. In the east, where his harsh peace terms forced Phraates to fight on, he clearly misjudged the situation. The basic loyalty of the urban population in the east was squandered by the policy of dispersal in the winter quarters of 130/129, and at the same time that dispersal rendered the army extremely vulnerable. It all argues a failure of logistical organisation and a failure of political imagination. Antiochos' abilities, in other words, were strictly limited.

Only one inscription in his name survived, from Ptolemais-Ake, providing the only clear evidence for his epithets (m), though a dedication was made for him and his queen at Delos by Sosipatros (O) of Samos, a First Friend (n).

Antiochos' coins showed his head on the obverse with Athene, Nike, Sandan and Tyche on the reverse; one coin, referring perhaps to his marriage, had a bust of Eros backed by the head dress of Isis; and from Jerusalem came a coin with a flowering lily on the obverse and the Seleukid anchor on the reverse, a tactful issue from the Jewish city (o).

Sources: (a) Por F 32.16.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.222; App. *Syr* 68.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.223–227.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.236–248; Diod 34/35.1.1–5; Plut *Mor* 184F.
(e) Jos *AJ* 13.249–253.
(f) Justin 38.10; Athenaios 210d (Poseidonios *FGrH* 87 F 9b) and 540b (= *FGrH* 87 F 9a).
(g) Athenaios 439f–e, 540b–c (Poseidonios *FGrH* 87 9a).
(h) Diod 34/35.15.
(i) Justin 38.10.
(j) Aelian, *Anim* 10.34.
(k) Plut *Mor* 184D–F.
(l) Justin 38.10.
(m) Y. H. Landau, 'A Greek Inscription from Acre', *IEJ* 11, 1961, 118–126 (= *SEG* XIX 9094).
(n) *I Delos* 1540.
(o) Head *HN* 767–768; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 70–75.

References: Bevan II 236–245.
Bouché-Leclercq 370–384.

Debevoise, *Political History* 31–35.
T. Fischer, *Untersuchungen zum Partherkrieg Antiochos' VII*, Diss Tübingen 1970.
C. Habicht, 'Athen und die Seleukiden', *Chiron* 19, 1989, 7–26.
T. Rajak, 'Roman Intervention in a Seleucid Siege of Jerusalem?', *GRBS* 22, 1981, 65–81.
S. V. Tracy, '*IG* II (2) 937: Athens and the Seleucids', *GRBS* 29, 1988, 383–388.

ANTIOCHOS VIII Epiphanes Philopator Kallinikos, 'Grypos', son of Demetrios II and Kleopatra (3) Thea, brother of Seleukos V and Laodike (10); married twice, first to Kleopatra (4) Tryphaina, and second to Kleopatra (2) Selene; by Tryphaina he had Seleukos VI, Antiochos XI, Philip I, Demetrios III, Antiochos XII, and Laodike (9) Thea.

Born about 142 (a), Antiochos was educated at Athens (b), and became king in 126 after his mother had murdered his father and his elder brother (c), and was immediately faced the challenge of the Ptolemaic puppet usurper Alexander II Zabinas. He survived both. By 123 he had defeated Alexander sufficiently seriously that his support fell away and he could be captured and killed (d). Within two years he had survived a plot to poison him by his mother, whom he insisted should drink the fatal cup herself (e).

Antiochos was otherwise not really energetic, except in terms of personal pleasure. Only pleasure pursuits are recorded of him in the next years (f), including giving memorable receptions when hosting the games at Daphne (g). This basic inactivity, of course, may be by design, for his kingdom was reduced to Kilikia, Syria, and coastal Palestine, and had been badly damaged by twenty years of civil war in the past thirty, and by the huge losses of the Parthian expeditions. It therefore required quiet and peace if it was to recover. But if this was Antiochos' intention, it was foiled by the attempted usurpation of his half-brother Antiochos XI Kyzikenos.

Kyzikenos launched his attack in 114/113 and for the moment carried all before him. But Grypos was never wholly beaten. He retired to Aspendos in Pamphylia only to recruit a force for his return (h). The fortunes of war can only be charted in outline by the coin-issues of each king from the city-mints they controlled (i). Neither could finally defeat the other, though their wives were early casualties (j), and the war, increasingly unfought, lasted until 96. Whole provinces were lost: Kilikia was a field of Roman activity by c. 100, and most of Palestine was lost to the Hasmoneans of Jerusalem, while the Phoenician cities claimed their independence. Sections of the interior also broke away into effective independence, and individual cities took the opportunity to gain grants of autonomy and *asylia*, where they could; again the evidence is largely from coins, though one inscription, where Grypos granted autonomy to Seleukeia-in-Pieria in 109/108, survives (k).

Antiochos Grypos is commemorated in several statues at Delos (l), and he himself dedicated one there to a Roman, Cn. Papirius (F) Carbo (m), presumably in the 120s when Papirius governed in Asia, though the reason for his gratitude is unknown. Grypos, never an assertive king, was in the end assassinated, in 96, by one of his generals, Herakleon (O) (n), apparently mainly in protest against his lethargy.

The coins of the reign begin with obverses showing the jugate heads of Kleopatra Thea and Antiochos, backed by Zeus, Sandan, an eagle, an owl or Isis' head-dress; after Kleopatra's death the obverses showed Antiochos himself, backed by Zeus, Athene, Sandan, Nike, Tyche, or a tripod (o).

Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.365.
(b) App. *Syr* 68.
(c) App. *Syr* 68–69, Eusebios I, 257; Justin 39.1.7–9; Jos *AJ* 13.268.
(d) Justin 39.2.5; Diod 34.28; Jos *AJ* 13.269.
(e) App. *Syr* 69; Justin 39.2.7.
(f) Poseidonios, frags. 17, 31.
(g) Athenaios 210e and 540a–b (from Poseidonios, *FGrH* 87 F 21a, b).
(h) Eus *Chron* 1.40.21–23.
(i) Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
(j) Justin 39.3; Plut *Mor* 486E.
(k) Welles *RC* 71 (= *OGIS* 257 = Austin 173).
(l) *I Delos* 1547, 1548, 1549, 1551, 1552.
(m) Bruneau 577.
(n) Athenaios 153b (Poseidonios bk 34 = *FGrH* 87 F 24); Jos *AJ* 13.365.
(o) Head *HN* 769–770; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 85–90.

References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
Bevan II.250–259.
Bouché-Leclercq 395–416.
A. Houghton and G. Le Rider, 'Un premier règne d'Antiochos VIII à Antioche en 128', *BCH* 112, 1988, 401–411.
A. Houghton, 'The Reigns of Antiochos VIII and Antiochos IX at Antioch and Tarsus', *SNR* 72, 1993, 87–106.

ANTIOCHOS IX Eusebes Philopator 'Kyzikenos', son of Antiochos VII and Kleopatra (3) Thea, brother of two Laodikai (6, 7), Antiochos (3), and Seleukos (3), married three times, first to an unknown woman, second to Kleopatra IV of Egypt, and third to Kleopatra (2) Selene, father of Antiochos X (by his first wife).

Born about 135, Antiochos was removed to Kyzikos by his guardian, the eunuch Krateros (O), when his nickname of Kyzikenos (a). In 114/113 he returned to Syria to dispute the kingship with his half-brother Antiochos VIII Grypos (b). At first he was very successful, but Grypos returned to the fight and for the next fifteen years, until Grypos' murder in 96, the civil war was inconclusive. It was fuelled to hatred by the mutual murder of each other's wives (c). The evidence for the period is mainly in the form of the coins minted in the cities the kings controlled, and interpretations are liable to alter with new discoveries (d). Kyzikenos was at one time allied with Ptolemy Lathyros (F) (e), also fighting an inconclusive civil war, an alliance which did neither any good.

For the kingdom the civil war was a disaster. External enemies invaded, cities detached themselves into independence, and fragments broke away to form separate states. The Romans were operating in Kilikia c. 100, the Hasmoneans expanded over most of Palestine, including Samaria, which

Kyzikenos was unable to rescue (f). After Grypos' murder in 96, Kyzikenos ruled alone for about a year, but was then attacked by Grypos' eldest son Seleukos VI, who captured and killed him, in 95 (g).

Kyzikenos is commemorated at Delos (h), and his grant of autonomy to Seleukeia-in-Pieria survives in inscription (i). No estimate of the character of the king is possible, other than that his policy of persisting in the face of the inconclusive war argues considerable stubbornness and self-indulgence (j), and that this policy was the final nail in the coffin of the kingdom he was aiming to rule.

Antiochos' coins showed his own head, and occasionally Pallas, Eros or Apollo, backed by the usual Seleukid types, an eagle, Tyche, Zeus, Athene, Sandan or a galley's prow (k).

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 69; Por F 32.20.
(b) Por F 32.24; Jos *AJ* 13.274, 325; Eus *Chron* 1.40.19–23.
(c) Justin 39.3.
(d) Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
(e) Jos *AJ* 13.274, 278.
(f) Jos *AJ* 13.276–282.
(g) App. *Syr* 69; Jos *AJ* 13.366; Plut *Mor* 486E.
(h) *OGIS* 255, 256.
(i) Welles *RC* 71, 72.
(j) Diod 34/35.34.
(k) Head *HN* 770–771; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 91–94.

References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
Bevan II 253–259.
Bouché-Leclercq 402–416.
A. Houghton, 'The Portrait of Antiochos IX', *Antike Kunst* 27, 1984, 123–128.
A. Houghton, 'The Reigns of Antiochos VIII and Antiochos IX at Antioch and Tarsus', *SNR* 72, 1993, 87–106.

ANTIOCHOS X Eusebes Philopator, son of Antiochos IX and his first wife, married to Kleopatra (2) Selene, father of Antiochos XIII and another son (Anon 5).

After the death of his father in 95, Eusebes proclaimed himself king in Arados (a), which by this time was an independent city. He succeeded in driving out Seleukos VI (b), but was then immediately attacked by Seleukos' brothers, Philip I, Antiochos X, and Demetrios III (c). He defeated most attacks and maintained himself somewhere in Syria, but was never strong enough to drive out his rivals and never weak enough to be suppressed. He appears to have continued as king in some way until 83, but his end is reported variously: dying in battle against the Parthians in alliance with the Samenian Arabs (d), or fleeing to the Parthians for refuge (e), or being driven out of Syria by the advance of Tigranes the Armenians (f). None of these is, of course, necessarily untrue. Antiochos' coins showed his own head, backed by Zeus, Tyche or Nike (g).

Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.367.
(b) Por F 32.25; Jos *AJ* 13.367.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.369.

(d) Jos *AJ* 13.371.
(e) Eus *Chron* 1.40.25.
(f) App. *Syr* 48, 70.
(g) Head *HN* 771; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 97.
References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
Bevan II 259.
Bouché-Leclercq 416–421.
RE I.2484–2485.

ANTIOCHOS XI Epiphanes Philadelphos, son of Antiochos VIII and Kleopatra (2) Selene, brother of Seleukos VI, Philip I, Demetrios III, Antiochos XII and Laodike (9) Thea.

Antiochos and Philip, probably twins, proclaimed themselves kings in 95 after the death of their elder brother Seleukos VI, and exacted revenge for his death at Mopsuhestia by sacking the city (a). They then attacked Antiochos X Eusebes in Syria, but Antiochos XI was drowned in the subsequent fighting (b). The brothers issued a joint coinage, showing their two heads jugate, backed by Zeus, and Antiochos issued his own, backed by Zeus or Athene (c).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.368; Eus *Chron* 1.40.25.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.369.
(c) Head *HN* 771; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 98–99.
References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
Bevan II 260–261.
Bouché-Leclercq 416–420.

ANTIOCHOS XII Dionysios Epiphanes Philopator Kallinikos, son of Antiochos VIII and Kleopatra (4) Tryphaina, brother of Seleukos VI, Antiochos XI, Philip I, Demetrios III and Laodike (9) Thea.

The youngest of the brothers, he gained control of Damascus after Demetrios III was captured by the Parthians, in 86/85. From this base he made war on the Nabataean Arabs and on the Hasmonaean kingdom. During an absence Damascus was betrayed by his citadel commander Milesios (O) to Philip I, but soon re-betrayed back to Antiochos. On an another expedition against the Nabataeans, Antiochos was killed (a). Antiochos' coins are few, and show only one type: his own head backed by a male deity, probably Hadad, the local god of Damascus (b).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.387–391.
(b) Head *HN* 772; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 102.
References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
Bevan II 281–262.
Bouché-Leclercq 425–426.
H. Seyrig, 'Inscriptions', nos. 27 and 28, Antiquités Syriennes, *Syria* 19, 1939, 33–54.

ANTIOCHOS XIII Eusebes, 'Asiatikos', son of Antiochos X and Kleopatra (2) Selene, brother of Anon (5).

Reduced to a minor kingdom in Kilikia (a) by the success of Tigranes' (F) conquest, Antiochos and his brother were referred to as kings of Syria

when they visited Rome in 75–73 (b); this is assumed to mean they had a base there still, perhaps in Seleukeia-in-Pieria (c), perhaps in Kilikia (d). Their visit to Rome showed no evidence of impoverishment. They asked to be made kings of Egypt by Rome, but this was refused, and suggests that neither had much hope of recovering any real dominion in Syria. However, when Tigranes was removed by Pompeius (F) in 69, Antiochos attempted a return to power, perhaps gaining recognition from Lucullus (F) in Armenia (e). He was opposed by his cousin Philip II, but allied with Samsigeramos (F) of Emesa. He was also opposed, more seriously, by the people of Antioch and was defeated in battle. Nevertheless he was still in contention when Pompey arrived in 64, and was summarily removed by him despite his claims to sovereignty (f).

Sources: (a) Justin 40.2.2.
(b) Cicero *Verrines* 2.4.27–28.
(c) Bevan 2.264.
(d) Justin 40.1.3.
(e) Broughton 2.133.
(f) App. *Syr* 49–70; App. *Mith* 106; Diod 40.1a–b; Eusebios 40.26.

References: A. R. Bellinger, 'Notes on some Coins from Antioch-in-Syria', *ANSMN* 5, 1952.
Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
Bevan II 263–267.
Bouché-Leclercq 434–443.
RE 1.2485–2487.

ANTIOCHOS (1) Hierax, son of Antiochos II and Laodike (1), brother of Seleukos II and Apama (2), king in Asia Minor c. 244–c. 229/228.

Antiochos is noted at Babylon with his brother and sister in 245 (a), and next year he was appointed by his brother as viceroy in Asia Minor while Seleukos went to deal with the invasion of the Syrian provinces by Ptolemy III (F) (b). Apparently under the influence of his mother, Antiochos soon rebelled and proclaimed himself king (c). He had support from his mother, a member of the family of Achaios (S 5), from her brother Alexandros (O 1), who ruled in Lydia, and presumably from other lords of Asia Minor, including at least one Pisidian, Logbasis (S) (d). He made an alliance with Mithridates II (F) of Pontos and the Galatians when attacked by Seleukos II, and in a great battle at Ankyra, c. 237, Seleukos was defeated (e).

Antiochos was now opposed by Attalos I (F) of Pergamon, who defeated him and briefly conquered the Seleukid lands in Asia Minor, though the war lasted several years (f). Antiochos attempted to invade Syria by way of Mesopotamia, but was driven back, though he could defeat the pursuit (g). He fled to Thrace, and fell into the hands of Ptolemaic forces, escaped, and was finally killed, c. 227, by a band of local Galatians (h). His horse is said to have avenged him by killing the Galatian chief Kentoarates (F) (i).

The sources are very fragmentary and mainly undated. He may have been the king Antiochos who is recorded as at war with Byzantion (j). His power reached into Karia, where a battle took place by the river Harpasos (k), and into Hellespontine Phrygia, where a battle between him and Attalos is recorded (l), and he is recorded as camping with his army at Ephesos

and Sardis while judging a dispute with Samos (m). An ingenious commander, about whom several tales were told, he is most famous for his reaction to the rumoured death of his brother in battle, when he put on mourning, and then rejoiced when the rumours proved untrue (n).

His power was, however, always fragile, and rapidly collapsed when he was defeated. He is perhaps best seen as a representative of his mother's family, that of Achaios, than as a Seleukid.

Hierax's coins show his own head on the obverse, and Apollo or Nike on the reverse, and appear to be produced at Alexandreia Troas, Kyzikos, Lampsakos, Abydos, and Magnesia-ad-Sipylos (o).

Sources: (a) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -245
(b) Por F 32.6 and 8; Justin 37.2.6.
(c) Justin 37.2.7; Strabo 16.2.14; Trog, *Prol* 27.
(d) Pol 5.74.4; Plut *Mor* 489A–B.
(e) Justin 38.5.3; Eus *Chron* 1.40.8.
(f) Allen 29–35.
(g) Polyainos 34.17.
(h) Justin 27.3.9–10; Ael *Anim* 6.44; Pliny *HN* 7.158.
(i) Ael *Anim* 7.44.
(j) Memnon 228b.
(k) *I Perg* 58.
(l) *OGIS* 274, 275, 278, 279 (= *I Perg* 22, 23, 27, 28 = Burstein 85).
(m) *SEG* I 86 (= Austin 113).
(n) Plut *Mor* 18 and *Mor* 183F–184A.
(o) Head HN 760; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 20–21; Boehringer, 'Antiochos Hierax am Hellespont'.

References: Bevan I.191–203.
Bouché-Leclercq 106–119.
Hansen 33–39.
RE I.2457–2459.

ANTIOCHOS (2), son of Antiochos III and Laodike (9), brother of Seleukos IV, Antiochos IV; married his sister Laodike (5).

The eldest son of Antiochos III, born in 221 (a) was made joint king c. 210 at the age of ten, when his father went off to the east on his great expedition (b). He was in command of part of the Seleukid army at the victory at Panion in 200 (c). He is not recorded as having any real independent authority, though he has been supposed to have been appointed a viceroy of the eastern provinces (d), but he is named in several decrees and letters with his father (e). He was married to his sister, the first occasion of this sibling marriage in the Seleukid family (f). He died in 193, upon which Livy describes his father's extravagant display of grief, which is probably Livy's hyperbolic invention (f).

Sources: (a) Pol 5.55.4.
(b) Sachs and Wiseman.
(c) Pol 16.18.6–8.19.
(d) Bengtson no. 4.
(e) Welles *RC* 32–33; Robert, *Fouilles d'Amyzon* 14, 15A, 15B; *SEG* XXXVI (= Errington, 'Antiochos III, Zeuxis und Euromos', *EA*, 1987, 1–7); *SEG* XXXVIII 859.

(f) App. *Syr* 4–5.
(g) Livy 35.15.2.

References: A. Aymard, 'La Mort d'Antiochos, fils d'Antiochos III Mégas, Étude de Chronologie', *Revue Philologique*, 1940, 90–109.
E. Cavaignac, 'Sur deux dates d'Antiochus le Grand', *Revue d'Assyriologie*, 50, 19 71–84.
RE I 2470.

ANTIOCHOS (3), son of Antiochos VII and Kleopatra Thea, brother of two Laodikai (5, 6), Antiochos IX and Seleukos (3). Otherwise unknown.
Sources: (a) Por F 32.20; Eus *Chron* 1.40.19.

ANTIOCHOS (4), son of Seleukos IV and Laodike, adopted son of Antiochos IV, recognised as king after his father's death, 175, and as joint king with his stepfather, died in 170 (a), reputedly killed by Andronikos (O 2) on behalf of Antiochos IV (b).
Sources: (a) Sachs and Wiseman (= Austin 138).
(b) John of Antioch fr 58; Diod 30.7.2.
References: G. Le Rider, 'L'Enfant-roi Antiochos et la Reine Laodice', *BCH* 110, 1986, 409–417.
Morkholm, *Antiochos IV* 41–50.

ANTIOCHOS (5), father of Seleukos I, whose name is commemorated in the cities called Antiocheia founded by his son (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 37; Eustathius 916; Justin 15.4.3.

ANTIOCHOS (6), a king who ordered the expulsion of all philosophers from his kingdom, or perhaps only a city; unlikely to be an accurate record of what happened, and the king is unidentifiable (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios, 547a–b.

[ANTIOCHOS (7), a supposed son of Seleukos III, based on an interpretation of an inscription from Seleukeia-in-Pieria, where an Antiochos is listed between Seleukos III and Antiochos III in a list of kings (a); Bouché-Leclercq explained it satisfactorily as being a list in order of death (b); this Antiochos is thus the eldest son of Antiochos III, who died in 193.
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 245.
References: (b) Bouché-Leclercq 125.]

[ANTIOCHOS (8), a supposed son of Seleukos IV, based on a comment by Diodoros (a), and the unexpected occurrence of the name Demetrios in the dynasty; in all probability Diodoros made a mistake, and the son never existed.
Sources: (a) Diod 30.7.2.
References: A. Aymard, 'Tutelle et usurpation dans les monarchies héllénistiques', *Aegyptus* 32, 1952, 93–94.
Bevan *CAH* (1) vol. 8, 503–504, 713–714.
Bouché-Leclercq 579–581.]

[ANTIOCHOS (9), 'son of Dionikos', a figure in Malalas, apparently a mixture of Antiochos XII and XIII, who first loses the throne to Tigranes (XII) and then is restored to it by the Romans under Pompey (XIII); said to have left his kingdom to Rome in his will (a).
Sources: (a) Malalas *Chronicle* 8.30, 32, 34.]

[ANTIOCHOS (10), brother of Antiochos XIII, supposed to have the same name; this will be one of the two boys seen by Cicero in Rome in 73; he may rather have been called Seleukos (see Seleukos Kybiosaktes)
References: Bouché-Leclercq 455, 609, 635, 641.]

ANTIPATROS, said to be a nephew of Antiochos III, but his actual parentage is not known. He commanded the cavalry at the battle of Raphia, and acted as the king's envoy to Ptolemy IV after that battle (a). He commanded the Tarentines at Panion (b). After the battle of Magnesia he was one of the envoys of Antiochos III to the Scipios (c), and later one of the king's ambassadors to Rome to negotiate peace (d).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.12; 82.9; 87.1 and 4.
(b) Pol 16.18.7.
(c) Pol 21.16.4–17,10; Livy 37.45.5.
(d) Pol 21.24.1–15.
References: *RE* 1.2512–2513.
Olshausen 133.

APAMA (1), daughter of Antiochos I and Stratonike (3), sister of Antiochos II and Seleukos (1), married to Magas (F) the ruler of Kyrene, probably as a diplomatic move in the preparations for the First Syrian War (a).
Sources: (a) Paus 1.7.3; Por F 32.5; Eus *Chron* 1.40.5.

APAMA (2), daughter of Antiochos II, sister of Seleukos II and Antiochos Hierax, otherwise unknown, but mentioned in a Babylonian reference of 245 (under the name Apammu) (a).
Sources: (a) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -245.

APAMA (3), daughter of Spitamenes of Baktria, wife of Seleukos I, mother of Antiochos II. She married Seleukos in Alexander's mass wedding at Susa in 324 (a). She was associated with her husband in offerings to Apollo at Didyma (b), and a statue to her, from the *demos* of Miletos, was erected at Didyma (c). Her name was used in naming several cities, and became a common girl's name in the Seleukid dynasty. Livy referred to her as 'sister' of Seleukos I, a mistake originating from the regular practice of calling royal wives 'sisters' (d).
Sources: (a) Arr *Anab* 7.4.4; App. *Syr* 37; Por F 32.5.
(b) Welles *RC* 5.
(c) *OGIS* 745, *I Didyma* 113.
(d) Livy 38.13.
References: F. L. Holt, 'Alexander the Great and Bactria', part 4.
Macurdy, *Hellenistic Queens*, 77–78.
Robert, 'Demodamas'.

APAMA (4), supposed to be wife or concubine of Demetrios II, and mother of a Seleukos (5) who was put to death at Damascus, 126 (a).
Sources: (a) John of Antioch *FHG* IV 561.

BERENIKE, daughter of Ptolemy II (F), the second wife of Antiochos II, mother of Anon (1). She was married to Antiochos as part of the settlement after the Second Syrian War, and so c. 252 (a). She was said to have had supplies of Nile water sent to her (b), perhaps as a supposed aid to conception. Antiochos is said to have deserted her to return to his first wife (c), but she gave birth to a son in 246. She and the child were murdered, on the orders, it is said, of Laodike, Antiochos' first wife, despite having a guard of Gallic mercenaries (d). Her death was supposed to have been concealed for some time by her maids, and when Ptolemy III arrived on his opening campaign his words imply that she was thought to be still alive (e).
Sources: (a) *P Cairo Zenon* 59242 and 59251; Hieron, *In Dan* 11.6.
(b) Pol fr 54.
(c) Por F 43.
(c) App. *Syr* 65; Polyainos 8.50.
(d) *P Gurob* (= *FGrH* 160 = Burstein 98).
References: Macurdy, *Hellenistic Queens*, 87–90.

DEMETRIOS I Soter, son of Seleukos IV and Laodike (15), wife unknown, father of Demetrios II, Antiochos VII and Antigonos*.

Born about 186 (a), Demetrios was sent to Rome in c. 178 as a hostage for the performance of the peace terms of Apamea, replacing his uncle Antiochos (IV) (b). He remained in Rome until 162. He twice applied for leave to return to Syria when the news arrived of the death of Antiochos IV in 164—he was by then the eldest male of the Seleukid house—but this was refused, the Senate being no doubt more attracted by the thought of a child on the Seleukid throne than a grown man of considerable vigour (c).

Demetrios had considerable freedom in his Italian life, with a house in the country from which he was able to go hunting, and the freedom to meet, for example, the refugee Ptolemy VI when he arrived, and wealthy enough to be able to offer Ptolemy his assistance (d). This freedom he put to use in organising his escape from Italy, an escape in which several men, including his foster-father, the sons of Apollonios (O 3) of Miletos, and the historian Polybios (F), were all involved (e).

He landed at Tripolis in Syria, and from there organised the killing of his nephew Antiochos V and the regent Lysias (O 5), though he would not do the deed himself (f). He was generally accepted in Syria, but the governor of Media, Timarchos*, refused to accept him, and, with ambiguous approval from Rome, set himself up as a rival king, taking control of Media and Babylonia. Demetrios was able to suppress this movement by 160 (g), but the death of Timarchos alienated his family, and lined up trouble for the future. On the other hand, Demetrios was welcomed by the Babylonians, who awarded him the epithet Soter (h).

Perhaps due to his time in Italian exile, Demetrios seems to have been excessively concerned about reactions in Rome. His regime was reported on favourably by the envoy Ti. Sempronius (F) Gracchus (i), but he was

always anxious about Roman reactions. He sent Leptines (S), the murderer of Cn. Octavius (F), to Rome, together with the philosopher Isokrates (S), who was held to have inspired him (j). He also sent off to Rome a soldier of his called Andriskos (S), who mounted a pseudo-claim to the vacant Macedonian throne (k); both overtures were ignored by the Senate.

One of the results of the rebellion of Timarchos had been the enmity of king Artaxias (O) of Armenia, who had supported Timarchos, and the renunciation of the alliance of king Ariarathes V (F) of Kappadokia, which had been in effective existence since the time of Antiochos III. Demetrios thrust Ariarathes into exile and replaced him with Orophernes (F), but the exile returned and the puppet himself became a resentful exile in Antioch (l). In another adventure Demetrios attempted to take over Cyprus from the Ptolemies, when the governor there plotted rebellion, but the plot failed and Ptolemaic enmity was aroused (m).

Internally Demetrios inherited the problem of the Jewish rebellion which had been partly solved by the regent Lysias. The *coup d'etat* roused Jewish hopes once more, and Demetrios had to send a general, Nikanor (O 1), with an army to put down the new rebellion. Nikanor was defeated and killed (n), but a new commander, Bakchides (O), and a larger army marched into Judaea. Bakchides succeeded where all previous Seleukid generals had failed: he brought Judas (S) Maccabaeus to battle, defeated and killed him, and the surviving rebels were driven out of the country and over the Jordan (o).

The foreign enemies of Demetrios gradually coalesced. The Milesian family of Timarchos, led by a former Seleukid official Herakleides (O), found a man called Balas whom they claimed to be a long-lost son of Antiochos IV, gave him the name Alexander, and his sister Laodike (14), gained the sponsorship of Eumenes II of Pergamon, and support from a border chieftain in the Taurus mountains, Zenophanes (S) (p). Herakleides was active in all this from about 159, only a year after Timarchos' death, but it was not until 153 that Alexander became dangerous. That was when he and his sister were taken to Rome by Herakleides, and there recognised by the Senate as children of Antiochos IV, and given as much support—a form of words—as Timarchos had received (q). But this was enough to give Alexander some legitimacy, and with support from Ptolemy VI—angered by Demetrios' attempt on Cyprus—Alexander was suddenly a serious threat.

Alexander landed at Ptolemais-Ake, and, the garrison having been tampered with in advance, took control of the city (r). Demetrios had meanwhile become steadily less popular in Syria. He moved out of Antiocheia to live in a fort in the countryside (s) (as he had in Italy), and Alexander was able to exploit this. He was able, with finance and support from Ptolemy VI (F) and Attalos II (F), to gather a sufficient army to challenge Demetrios in battle, which he won. Demetrios, knowing full well, no doubt, what his fate would be if he was captured, died in the battle, defiantly (t).

Demetrios was commemorated several times at Delos by a variety of men otherwise unknown (u), and in one case along with Antiochos IV and Laodike (v).

Stained from the start by the killing of Antiochos V, Demetrios' reign was scarcely glorious. The suppression of Timarchos was virtually his only success, unless the temporary suppression of the Jewish rebellion was such.

Every foreign policy initiative failed, and each one in failing roused another enemy, and internally he clearly squandered his early popularity by a preference for solitude and the country life over the life of the city—which was where his necessary constituency, the Greeks and Macedonians, lived. He is said to have been a wine-lover, by Phylarchos (w), not a great personal fault, and to have maintained a mistress called Apama (4) (x). The name of his wife is not known—Apama may be his wife. And by losing to the egregious Alexander I Balas, he did the kingdom he ruled a grave disservice.

Demetrios' coins show his own head, or in a few cases his and his queen's heads jugate, backed by Tyche, Apollo, Nike or cornucopiae, or local badges, such as a galley or Europa (y).

Sources: (a) Pol 31.2.5.
(b) App. *Syr* 45; Justin 34.3.6–8.
(c) Pol 31.12 and 19.
(d) Diod 31.18.1.
(e) Pol 31.11.1–15.12; Justin 34.3.8.
(f) Jos *AJ* 12.389–390. 1 *Mac* 7.1–4; 2 *Mac* 14.1–2; App. *Syr* 47; Eus *Chron* 1.40.15; Livy *Epit* 46.
(g) Diod 31.27a; App. *Syr* 47; Trog, *Prol* 34.
(h) App. *Syr* 47.
(i) Pol 32.4.
(j) Diod 31.29.
(k) Diod 31.40a.
(l) Diod 31.32–34; App. *Syr* 47; Justin 35.1.2–4; Trog, *Prol* 34; Pol 3.5.2–3, 32.24–25.
(m) Pol 33.5.
(n) 1 *Mac* 7.33–34; 2 *Mac* 14.12–13; Jos *AJ* 12.402.
(o) Jos *AJ* 12.420; 1 *Mac* 9.1–29.
(p) Diod 31.32a.
(q) Pol 33.18.
(r) Jos *AJ* 13.35; 1 *Mac* 10.1–2.
(s) Jos *AJ* 13.36; Justin 35.1.5.
(t) Justin 35.1.6–11; App. *Syr* 67; Eus *Chron* 1.40.15; Jos *AJ* 13.58–61.
(u) *I Delos* 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546.
(v) *OGIS* 251.
(w) Pol 33.10.
(x) John of Antioch *FHG* IV 561.
(y) Head *HN* 764; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 49–50.

References: Bevan II 188–211.
Bouché-Leclercq 312–327.
D. Dragonov, A. Houghton and W. Moore, 'Four Seleucid Notes', *AJN* 5/6, 1993–1994, 43–68.
R. Fleischer, 'Die Tyche des Demetrios I von Syrien', *Arch Anzeiger* 1986, 699–706.
E. S. Gruen, 'Rome and the Seleucids in the Aftermath of Pydna', *Chiron* 6, 1976, 73–95.
E. S. Gruen, *The Hellenistic world and the Coming of Rome*, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1984, 663–667.
G. K. Jenkins, 'Notes on Seleucid Coins', *NC* 11, 1951, 1–17.

J. M. Helliesen, 'Demetrius I Soter: a Seleucid king with an Antigonid Name', H. J. Dell (ed.), *Ancient Macedonian Studies in Honor of Charles F. Edson*, Thessaloniki 1981.
G. Marasco, 'L'Uccusione del Legato Gn. Ottavio (162 a C) e la politica Romana in Siria'. *Prometheus*, 1986, 226–238.
E. Paltiel, 'Antiochos IV and Demetrios I of Syria', *Antichthon*, 13, 1979, 42–47.
RE S1.342 Demetrios 40.
H. Volkmann, 'Demetrios I und Alexander I von Syrien', *Klio* 19, 1925, 373–412.

DEMETRIOS II Nikator, son of Demetrios I, brother of Antiochos VII and Antigonos*, married twice, first to Kleopatra (3) Thea, by whom he had Seleukos V, Antiochos VIII and Laodike (9), and second to Rhodogune*, daughter of Phraates II of Parthia, by whom he had at least two children, but their names and sexes are not known.

Sent into exile by his father when the war against Alexander Balas was going badly, Demetrios and his brother Antiochos went to Asia Minor (a). Demetrios, the elder, but no more than eleven when his father died, was involved in raising a mercenary force by 148, for which he went to Crete. The commander for the force was Lasthenes (O), and brought Demetrios back to Syria to fight for his father's throne (b).

Demetrios found considerable support in Syria and Palestine, and Alexander eventually fled. Demetrios was offered the daughter of Ptolemy VI, Kleopatra Thea as his wife, her dowry being the kingship of the Seleukid state (she had been formerly married to Alexander). Demetrios, or Lasthenes on his behalf, accepted (c). In addition Ptolemy persuaded the Antiochenes to accept Demetrios as king (d). When Alexander returned to the fight with a new army, Ptolemy died in the battle, and Alexander was assassinated soon after. Demetrios, who had apparently agreed to cede Koile Syria to Ptolemy, now expelled the Ptolemaic garrisons from the cities they occupied and recovered full control of coastal Palestine (e).

Antiocheia remained a problem. Demetrios and his Cretan army were both disliked, and when an attempt was made to disarm the citizens a rising began. It was put down with brutality, and part of the city was burnt down in the process (f). Refugees spread all over Syria, and Demetrios' popularity sank further. Rebellion against him was raised by Diodotos of Kasiana, a former functionary of Alexander Balas', who proclaimed Alexander's infant son as king Antiochos VI (g). Demetrios forces' lost control of Apamea and Antiocheia, but held on to Laodikeia and Seleukeia-in-Pieria (h).

Each king bid for the support of the leader of the Jews, Jonathan (O) Maccabaeus, a contest largely won by Diodotos, and Demetrios lost control of Palestine, inland and coastal, the last garrison, that of Antiocheia-in-Jerusalem, capitulating in 142/141.

Demetrios failed to make any progress in recovering his position even after Antiochos VI died and Diodotos took the royal title as Tryphon*. He attempted to break out of the impasse by an expedition to the east in 140, partly to drive back the advancing Parthians, and partly to recruit a new

force with which to deal with Tryphon. The first of these aims was at first successful, but he was then captured, in 139, exhibited in the Greek cities, and imprisoned in Hyrkania (i).

Attempts were made to rescue him, at least two of them by a Friend called Kallimandros (O), but in each case he was retaken. He was provided with a daughter of king Phraates (F) as his wife (j)—Kleopatra Thea meanwhile having married Antiochos VII, Demetrios' younger brother. It was only when Antiochos himself marched east, and seemed to be winning the war against the Parthians, that Demetrios was released, with the object of creating trouble in Antiochos' rear (k). But Antiochos was killed in battle before this could happen.

Demetrios resumed his position as king. He decided that the solution to his kingdom's problems was in union with Ptolemaic Egypt, gathered an army, and marched south. In his rear Antiocheia and Apamea broke out into revolt in the name of another king Alexander (II Zabinas), a promotion of Ptolemy VIII (l). So in less than a year after his release, Demetrios was back to the situation he had faced in 145 when Diodotos rebelled. Clearly deeply disliked, Demetrios steadily lost all support. He was finally defeated by Zabinas in a battle near Damascus in 126. He escaped to Ptolemais-Ake, but his wife Kleopatra Thea shut him out of the city. He sailed to Tyre and there he was killed by the city's governor (m).

Demetrios is mentioned in two inscriptions: one from Paphos in Cyprus, recording honours given him by Ptolemy VI (and thus dated to 145)—if the reading is correct—and a second from Mylasa in Karia, an odd source, and again the reading is difficult (n).

It cannot be said that all Demetrios' troubles were his own fault, for his youth must excuse him in the early years of his first reign. Even when he set off to the east he was little over twenty years of age. But his career does exhibit a certain pattern of failing to confront a problem by looking for a way around it: thus he used Lasthenes against Alexander and against the Antiochenes, he went east when Tryphon could not be beaten, he invaded Egypt in order to (presumably) avoid ruling in Syria. Undoubtedly able, as his early successes in the east showed, he appears to have provoked widespread distrust. He was no more than 35 when he died.

His coins in his first reign show his own head backed by Apollo or an ear of corn; in his second reign his head is shown bearded, with reverses showing Zeus, an eagle, and local badges (o).

Sources: (a) Justin 35.2.1.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.86; 1 *Mac* 10.67.
(c) 1 *Mac* 11.9–10; Jos *AJ* 13.109–111; Diod 32.9c; Livy *Epit* 52.
(d) 1 *Mac* 11.13; Jos *AJ* 13.111–115; Justin 35.2.3; Diod 32.9c.
(e) 1 *Mac* 11.18; Jos *AJ* 13.120.
(f) 1 *Mac* 11.38, 44–50; Jos *AJ* 13.129–130, 135–141.
(g) Diod 33.4; Justin 36.1.1–2; 1 *Mac* 11.40, 54–55; Jos *AJ* 13.131–132.
(h) Livy *Epit* 52; Jos *AJ* 13.145; Diod 33.9.
(i) Justin 36.1.2–6, 38.9.2–3; Jos *AJ* 13.184–186.
(j) Justin 36.9.3–10; App. *Syr* 67.
(k) Justin 38.10.7; App. *Syr* 68; Jos *AJ* 13.253.

(l) Justin 39.1.1–5; Jos *AJ* 13.267–268.
(m) Justin 29.1.7–8; Jos *AJ* 13.268; App. *Syr* 68.
(n) *OGIS* 159 (= *SEG* XIII 587); A. W. Persson, *BCH* 46, 1922, 6 (= *SEG* II 541).
(o) Head *HN* 766, 768; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 58–62, 76–79.

References: H. R. Baldus, 'Der Helm des Tryphon und die seleukidische Chronologie der Jähre 146–138 v. Chr.', *Jahrbuch des Numismatik Geschichte* 20, 1970, 217–239.
Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
Bevan II 217–234, 247–250.
Bouché-Leclercq 343–370, 384–394.
A. Houghton, 'The Second Reign of Demetrios II of Syria at Tarsus', *ANSMN* 24, 1979.
G. K. Jenkins, 'Notes on Seleucid Coins', *NC* 11, 1951, 17–19.
W. Moore, 'The Divine Couple of Demetrios II Nicator and his Coinage at Nisibis', *ANSMN*, 31, 1986, 125–143.

DEMETRIOS III Philopator Soter 'Eukairos', son of Antiochos VIII and Kleopatra (4) Tryphena.

Demetrios lived in exile at Knidos, until in 95 he was installed as king in Damascus by Ptolemy Lathyros (F). He was there opposed by Antiochos X (a). From there he intervened in the Jewish civil war against Alexander Jannaeus (F), and was victorious in battle, but had to withdraw almost at once (b). By 88/87 he had gained possession of Antiocheia, and from there he attacked Philip I in Beroia, which was ruled at the time by Straton. In addition to these two, Demetrios found himself at war with Azizos of the Arabs and Mithridates (F) Sinakes, the Parthian governor of Mesopotamia. He was defeated and carried off to Parthia a prisoner, where he died of illness (c). His coins show his own head, backed by Zeus or an Asiatic goddess, probably Atargatis (d).

Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.370.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.376–378.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.384–386.
(d) Head HN 772; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 101.

References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
Bouché-Leclercq 421–425.

[DIDYMAIA, a fictional sister of Seleukos I, invented for propaganda purposes as a sign of the family's devotion to Apollo (a).

Sources: (a) Malalas, *Chronicle* 198.

References: Berve 441.
J. D. Grainger, *Seleukos Nikator, Building a Hellenistic Kingdom*, London 1991 3–4.]

EUBOIA, daughter of Kleoptolemos (F), of Chalkis in Euboia, the second wife of Antiochos III. The marriage took place in 190, during Antiochos' winter campaign in Greece (a). It is said, somewhat implausibly, to have weakened him (b). A child was born of the marriage (Anon 4), and both mother and child are recorded as travelling with the king towards Apamea after the defeat at Magnesia (c), and at Babylon in 187, during the festival there which the king attended (d).

Sources: (a) Pol 20.8.1–5; App. *Syr* 16.2; Plut, *Titus* 16; and *Philop* 17; Livy 36.11. 1–2.
(b) Athenaios 439 e–f; Livy 36.10.2.
(c) Livy 37.44.6.
(d) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -187.
References: *RE* 6.858.
Bevan II 260–261.

KLEOPATRA (1), daughter of Antiochos III and Laodike, married to Ptolemy V in 193 as part of the terms of peace following the Fifth Syrian War (a). She became regent for her son Ptolemy VI (F) after her husband's death, and died in 176. While she lived the peace of 196 was preserved.
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 5; Jos *AJ* 12.154; Por F 47, 49a.
References: M. Holleaux, 'Sur une passage de Flavius Josephe', *REJ* 39, 1899, 161–176.
Macurdy, *Hellenistic Queens* 141–147.
RE 11.738–740.

KLEOPATRA (2) Selene, daughter of Ptolemy VIII and Cleopatra III, married in succession to Ptolemy IX, Antiochos VIII, Antiochos IX and Antiochos X, mother of two sons by Ptolemy, and of Antiochos XIII and another son (Anon 5) by Antiochos X.

Selene was very largely a pawn in the politics of the time. She was married to Ptolemy IX in 116 at the command of her mother, and to Antiochos VIII in 102, also at her mother's command (a). When he was murdered, she swiftly fled to his rival, Antiochos IX, who married her but survived for less than a year. Her last husband Antiochos X, was the son of her third (b). She was about 35 years of age by that time. About 92, according to a coin, she attempted to promote her son Antiochos (XIII) as king, but this failed (c). She was besieged in Ptolemais-Ake in 69 by Tigranes (F), and is said to have been the instigator of resistance; she was captured by him when he took the city (d). She was then carried off by him and imprisoned at Seleukeia-Zeugma, where she was eventually killed (e). Bevan has suggested that this life is surprisingly long, and that there may well be two Selenes (f), though this is not usually accepted. It is clear that possession of her person was regarded as politically important by all her husbands, and by Tigranes. Her murder in prison was presumably to prevent her from being acquired by anyone else.
Sources: (a) Justin 39.42.
(b) App. *Syr* 69.
(c) A. R. Bellinger, 'Notes on some Coins from Antioch-in-Syria,' *ANSMN* 5 1952.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.419.
(e) Strabo 16.2.3.
(f) Bevan II App. W, 304.
References: Macurdy, *Hellenistic Queens* 170–172.
RE 11.782–784.

KLEOPATRA (3) Thea, daughter of Ptolemy VI (F), married three times: to Alexander I Balas, by whom she had Antiochos VI; to Demetrios II, by

whom she had Seleukos V, Antiochos VIII and Laodike (8); to Antiochos VII, by whom she had Antiochos IX, two daughters called Laodike (5, 6), another Antiochos (3) and another Seleukos (3).

Kleopatra was used by her father as a political pawn, first by marrying her to his usurping protege Alexander (a), and then by transferring her to Demetrios (b). She made no individual mark on events until Demetrios faced the rebellion by Tryphon, when she was left in Seleukeia-in-Pieria as the safest of Demetrios' strongholds. When Demetrios was captured by the Parthians she welcomed to Seleukeia his brother Antiochos, and married him, in this way thus making him king (c). When Antiochos was killed, she apparently accepted Demetrios II once more, briefly, but on his defeat near Damascus by Alexander II Zabinas, she shut him out of Ptolemais-Ake, and is generally assumed to have given the orders to have him killed by the governor of Tyre (d).

Her last years continued in this savage vein. She murdered her son Seleukos V with her own hand (e). She dominated her next son Antiochos VIII to the extent that her portrait almost hid his on their joint coinage (f). Antiochos, however, was her match, and when she profferred him a poisoned cup—he was presumably becoming too assertive—he insisted that she drank it herself (g). She died in 121/120, probably still less than forty years old.

The submissiveness of her early years is in direct contrast to the assertive murderousness of her last. It seems clear that her marriage to Demetrios was unhappy, while that to Antiochos was the reverse. Her children by Demetrios, however, took precedence, and perhaps she intended her other children to succeed eventually—certainly Antiochos IX behaved when he was adult as though he had the right to take the throne if he wished. She sent her children by Antiochos away when Demetrios returned (h), which suggests that she had grounds for suspicion as to Demetrios' intentions.

She was commemorated on four inscriptions, once as the mother of Antiochos IX at Delos (i), once with her third husband and their children at Ptolemais-Ake in 130/129 (j), and twice in religious terms, by a priestess at Paphos in Cyprus (k), and as Thea Aphrodite Euergeteia (l).

Kleopatra appears on three sets of coins, first as the wife of Alexander I, showing their judgate heads backed by Zeus holding Nike or cornucopiae; second alone in the interval between the death of Demetrios II and the accession of Antiochos VIII, on a coin showing her head backed by cornucopiae; third jugate with her son Antiochos VIII, with backing of Zeus, Sandan, Nike, or Isis' head dress (m).

Sources: (a) Diod 32.9c; Jos *AJ* 13.82.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.116, 120; Diod 32.9c.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.222–223.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.268; Justin 39.1.4.
(e) Justin 39.1.9; App. *Syr* 65; Eus *Chron* 1.40.
(f) *BMC Seleucid Kings of Syria* 85.
(g) App. *Syr* 69; Justin 39.2.7.
(h) App. *Syr* 68.
(i) *I Delos* 1547.
(j) Landau *IEJ* 1961, 118–126 (= *SEG* XIX 904).

(k) *OGIS* 159 (= *SEG* XIII 587).
(l) *SEG* XVIII 577 (= T. B. Mitford, 'Continuations to the Epigraphy of Cyprus', *JHS* 57, 35–36).
(m) Head *HN* 766, 769–770; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 57, 85–87.

References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
Bevan II 212–252.
Bouché-Leclercq 338–399.
Macurdy, *Hellenistic Queens*, 93–100.
RE 11.785–788.

KLEOPATRA (4) Tryphaina, daughter of Ptolemy VIII and Kleopatra III, married to Antiochos VIII, mother of Seleukos VI, Antiochos XI, Philip I, Demetrios III, Antiochos XII and Laodike (7) Thea. She was married as a sign of the alliance between Antiochos VIII and Ptolemy VIII, c. 125 (a); hatred developed between her and her sister, who married her husband's rival Antiochos IX. When the sister was captured Tryphaina contrived her death, sacrilegiously and cruelly. Soon she was captured by Antiochos IX, and he had had killed (b). All this scarcely assisted a settlement of the civil war.

Sources: (a) Justin 39.2.1.
(b) Justin 39.3.-12.

References: Bevan II.254–255.
RE 11.748–750.

LAODIKE (1), daughter of Achaios (S 5), sister of Alexandros (O 1), Andromachos* and Antiochis (S 1), wife of Antiochos II, mother of Seleukos II, Antiochos (1) Hierax, Stratonike (2) and Laodike (4) (a). She was married before her husband was heir to the Seleukid throne, for her eldest son was twenty in 246, and Antiochos II did not become heir until his elder brother was executed, c. 267. She made no mark until 246, when, despite her being pregnant, Antiochos deserted his second wife Berenike* and returned to Laodike, who lived in Ephesos (b). It is believed also that she was the Laodike to whom a king Antiochos gave a large estate in Hellespontine Phrygia (c). Antiochos died soon after his return and she was assumed, probably wrongly, to have had him murdered (d). Her responsibility for the deaths of Berenike and her child is more firmly grounded (e), and this was part of the cause of the Third Syrian War, referred to also as the 'War of Laodike' (f). But when Seleukos II went to Syria to fight for the throne she is credited with instigating the rebellion by her second son Antiochos Hierax in c. 244 (g), which caused a civil war for the next seventeen years. She is noted in references at Babylon in 247 and 237 (h), in an inscription from Ilion (i), and in a land deal in Karia, c. 240 (j). The date of her death is not known.

Sources: (a) Por F 32.6; Pol 4.51.5; Eus *Chron* 1.40.6.
(b) Por F 43.
(c) Welles *RC* 18, 19, 20.
(d) App. *Syr* 65; Athenaios 13.593c–d (= Phylarchos *FGrH* 81 F 24); Hieron, *In Dan* 3.11.6.

(e) App. *Syr* 65; Polyainos 8.60; Justin 27.1.1.
(f) *I Priene* 37C2.
(g) Plut *Mor* 18.
(h) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -247.
(i) *SEG* XLI, 1049.
(j) *Labraunda* III, 1, 8.

References: Bevan II.177–193.
Macurdy, *Hellenistic Queens*, 82–87.

LAODIKE (2), daughter of Achaios, wife of Seleukos II, mother of Seleukos III and Antiochos III; virtually unknown, except for brief references (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 4.51.4; 8.22.11.
References: Macurdy, *Hellenistic Queens*, 90.

LAODIKE (3), daughter of Antiochos (5) and Laodike (14), sister of Seleukos I, otherwise unknown (a).
Sources: (a) Eustathius 916.

LAODIKE (4), daughter of Antiochos II, sister of Seleukos II, married to Mithidates II (F) of Pontos, mother of Laodike (5), with a dowry which the later kings of Pontos claimed to be Greater Phrygia, but which, it being under Galatian occupation, was not theirs to give (a).
Sources: (a) Eus *Chron* 1.40.6; Justin 28.5.3.
References: Bevan I.327.

LAODIKE (5), daughter of Antiochos III and Laodike (11), sister of Antiochos (2), Seleukos IV, Antiochos IV, Kleopatra (1) and Antiochis (1), married to her brother Antiochos (a), the first sibling marriage in the dynasty. She was appointed chief priestess of the cult of her mother Laodike in Media (b) and was commemorated at Delos (c). She is possibly identical with Laodike (13), or perhaps only with the wife of Seleukos IV.
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 4.
(b) Austin 158 (= L. Robert *Hellenica* 7, 1949, 5–22).
(c) *OGIS* 251.

LAODIKE (6), daughter of Antiochos VII and Kleopatra (3) Thea, sister of Laodike (7), Antiochos (3), Seleukos (3) and Antiochos IX (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 32.20.

LAODIKE (7), second daughter of Antiochos VII and Kleopatra (3) Thea, sister of Laodike (6), Antiochos (3), Seleukos (3) and Antiochos IX (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 32.20.

LAODIKE (8) Thea, daughter of Antiochos VIII Grypos and Kleopatra (4) Tryphaina, married to Mithridates I of Kommagene, mother of Antiochos I of Kommagene; she forms the dynastic connection between the two families (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 383 (= Burstein 48); *IGLS* 1.

LAODIKE (9), daughter of Demetrios II and Kleopatra (3) Thea, sister of Seleukos V and Antiochos VIII, taken to the east by Antiochos VII on his

great expedition and captured by the Parthians in 129; she was subsequently married to Phraates II (a); she is said in one source to be a daughter of Antiochos VII, presumably due to her presence with the eastern expedition (b).

Sources: (a) Justin 38.10.10.
(b) Eus *Chron* 1.40.19.

LAODIKE (10), daughter of Mithridates II (F) of Pontos and Laodike (4), sister of Laodike (11), wife of Achaios (1), fostered by Logbasis (S) at Selge (a). She was apparently originally intended as a wife for Antiochos (1) Hierax, since she was with Logbasis as early as 229/228 (b), and she probably married Achaios only when he arrived in Asia Minor in 223. She was in Sardis during the siege by Antiochos III (her brother-in-law) and was distressed by Achaios' desertion of the city (c); soon after she surrendered the citadel to Antiochos (d).

Sources: (a) Pol 5.74.3; 8.20.11.
(b) Bevan I.327.
(c) Pol 8.19.7–8.
(d) Pol 8.21.4–9.

References: Macurdy, *Hellenistic Queens*, 90–91.

LAODIKE (11), daughter of Mithridates II (F) of Pontos and Laodike (3), sister of Laodike (10), wife of Antiochos III, mother of Antiochos (2), Seleukos IV, Antiochos IV, Kleopatra (1), Laodike (5) and Antiochis (1). Married to Antiochos III in a ceremony at Seleukeia-Zeugma in 222 (a), but she does not appear in any of the sources until her name is included in a number of inscriptions, usually alongside her husband's, at Sardis (b), Herakleia-by-Latmos (c) Iasos (d), and Antiocheia (e) in the later years of her husband's reign. A cult was developed for her (f), and she was granted divine honours along with Antiochos, at Teos (g). She was probably dead by 191, when Antiochos remarried, though this is not certain.

Sources: (a) Pol 5.43.1–4.
(b) P. Gauthier, *Nouvelles Inscriptions de Sardes* II (Paris 1989) 2.
(c) *SEG* XXXVIII 859.
(d) G. P. Carraletti, *Ann Scul Arch di Atene* 45–46, 1967–8, 445–453 (= *OGIS* 237 = *I Iasos*, I, 1 = F. Piejko, *OpAth* 18, 1990 = Burstein 36).
(e) Kraeling *AJA* 68.
(f) Welles *RC* 26/27; L. Robert, 'Inscriptions Séleucides de Phrygie let d'Iran', *Hellenica* 7, 1949, 5–22 (= Austin 158), and 'Addenda', *Hellenica* VIII, 73–75, and 'Encore une inscription grècque de l'Iran', *CRAI* 1967, 281–296.
(g) G. Herrmann, 'Antiochos III und Teos', *Anadolu* 1965.

References: Macurdy, *Hellenistic Queens*, 91–93.

LAODIKE (12), daughter of Seleukos IV and Laodike (15), married to Perseus (F), king of Macedon in 178 or 177, a strong political gesture in the prevailing political climate (a). After Perseus' defeat, she returned to Syria, where she was offered to Ariarathes V of Kappadokia by her brother Demetrios, c. 160 (b); it is possibly she whom Ammonios killed in 150/149 (c).

Sources: (a) Pol 26.7, Livy 42.12.
(b) Justin 35.1.2; Diod 31.28.
(c) Livy *Epit* 50.

LAODIKE (13), daughter of Ziaelas, king of Bithynia, married to Antiochos Hierax (a).
Sources: (a) Eus *Chron* 1.40.10.

LAODIKE (14), married to Antiochos (5) and mother of Seleukos I and Laodike (3); it was after her that the cities called Laodikeia founded by Seleukos were named (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57; Eustathius 916; Justin 15.4.3.

LAODIKE (15), parentage unknown, wife first of Seleukos IV, mother of Demetrios II, Laodike (12) and Antiochos (3), and second of Antiochos IV, mother of Antiochos V and Nysa (2). This Laodike has been identified with the daughter of Antiochos III and the wife of his eldest son Antiochos, which would thus make her the wife of three brothers successively, but this is not now generally accepted. Morkholm theorised that she was briefly the regent for her son Antiochos after the death of Seleukos IV, and that she married Antiochos IV when he became king and adopted her son as his own (a). She was rumoured at Babylon in 181 to have died (b); she was commemorated at Dyme in Achaia (c) and is noted as the mother of Nysa at Delos (d).
Sources: (a) Morkholm *Antiochos IV* ch. 2.
(b) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -181.
(c) *OGIS* 252.
(d) *I Delos* 1497 bis.
References: G. Le Rider, 'L'Enfant-roi Antiochos et la Reine Laodice', *BCH* 110, 1986, 409–417.

LAODIKE (16), sister of Alexander Balas, taken to Rome with him by Herakleides (a). She may or may not have been his sister, and may or may not have been a genuine daughter of Antiochos IV.
Sources: (a) Pol 33.15; 18.4.

[LAODIKE (17), said to be a sister of Antiochos I after whom the city of Laodikeia was named, but she probably never existed (a). The cities were in fact named after the mother of Seleukos I.
Sources: (a) Eustathius 915.]

[LAODIKE (18), a supposed daughter of Antiochos IV who was married to Mithridates III (V) (F) of Pontos. Her existence is not certain, based as it is on the assumption that the sister of the pretender Alexander Balas who appeared at Rome with him in 153 (a) was a genuine daughter of Antiochos IV, and that this was the same Laodike was married to Mithridates. The assumptions in all this are rather too numerous for comfort.

Sources: (a) Pol 33.15 and 18.4.
References: Bevan II 210.
Bouché-Leclercq 333–335.]

MITHRIDATES (1), see Antiochos IV.

MITHRIDATES (2), nephew of Antiochos III, possibly a son of a sister of Antiochos III, which should be Antiochis (2), though the only marriage of hers of which we know is that to Xerxes (O) of Armenia in 212; perhaps she had been married already. Alternatively he was the son of a sister of Antiochos' wife, and thus from Pontos, where the name is domiciled; a third alternative is that he was actually the son of Antiochos III, named for his Pontic grandfather (see Mithridates II (F)). Mithridates appears in the sources rarely, but this clearly high in Antiochos III's favour (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 8.25.
References: Bevan II 16, and n. 16.
M. Holleaux, 'Ardys et Mithridates', *Hermes* 47, 1912, 481–491.
RE 15.2.2207.

MOLON, brother of Alexander (O 2) and Neolaus (O), appointed as satrap of Media by Antiochos III in 223 (a), with authority over the 'upper provinces', but he rebelled in 222 (b). He advanced into Babylonia, supported by Alexander, who had been made governor of Persis at the same time, and other neighbouring governors (c). He defeated first a pair of generals, Xenon (O 1) and Theodotos (O 2) Hemiolios and took Apollonia (in Assyria) (d); then he defeated an army under Xenoitas (O) sent against him by Antiochos (e). He proclaimed himself king, though this is only known from a few coins (f). He was finally defeated by Antiochos III and the full levy of the rest of the kingdom in battle at Apollonia, and committed suicide (g). His body was crucified (h). As king he produced coins showing his own head or that of Apollo backed by Apollo or Nike (i).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.40.7.
(b) Pol 5.41.1; 41.6–7; 42.5.
(c) Pol 5.43.5–6.
(d) Pol 5.43.7–8.
(e) Pol 5.45.1–48.16.
(f) Newell *ESM* 85–86, 204–205.
(g) Pol 5.51.3–54.5.
(h) Pol 5.54.6–7.
(i) Head *HN* 761; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 30.
References: Bengtson no 3.
Bevan I 301–308.
Bouché-Leclercq 127–135.
RE 16.10–12.
Schmitt, *Untersuchungen* 116–118.
E. Will, 'Le premieres années de la règne d'Antiochos III', *REG* 75, 1962, 72–129.

NYSA (1), daughter of Antiochos IV and Laodike (13), sister of Antiochos V, married to Pharnakes (F) of Pontos by 160/159 (a); since she cannot have been born before c. 174, the marriage will only just have taken place in 160/159, and was thus part of the diplomatic work of Demetrios I, Laodike's cousin, at the start of his reign. She is noted on an inscription at Delos (b).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 771; S. Dow, 'Inscriptions from the Athenian Agora', *Hesperia* 4, 1935, 91.
(b) *I Delos* 1497 bis.
References: Morkholm, *Antiochos IV* 54.

[NYSA (2), suggested as the name of a supposed first wife of Antiochos I, for whose existence there is no evidence (a).
References: (a) Bouché-Leclercq, 73, 542.]

PHILA, daughter of Seleukos I and Stratonike (3), married to Antigonos (F) Gonatas, her uncle, as part of the diplomatic work of Antiochos I soon after his accession; noted at Delos (a); a statue for her, and Seleukos, was erected at Didyma from the *demos* of Miletos (b).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 216.
(b) *I Didyma* 114.

PHILIP I Epiphanes Philadelphos, son of Antiochos VIII and Kleopatra Tryphaina, brother of Seleukos VI, Antiochos XI, Demetrios III , Antiochos XII and Laodike (7) Thea, wife unknown, but he was the father of Philip II. With Antiochos XI, Philip took revenge for the killing of Seleukos VI by sacking Mopsuhestia, and the two then proclaimed themselves joint kings (a). When Antiochos was killed, Philip continued, perhaps in alliance with Demetrios III against Antiochos X (b), but later he was also at war with Demetrios, by whom he was besieged at Beroia; victorious by means of his alliance with Strato (F) of Beroia, Mithridates (F) Sinakes the Parthian governor of Mesopotamia, and Azizos (F) of the Arabs, he then ruled in Antioch (c); at some point also he briefly ruled in Damascus (d). He is not heard of after the Armenian conquest of Syria. His coins show his own head backed by Zeus (e).
Sources: (a) Eus *Chron* 1.40.26.
(b) Por F 32.26–27; Eus *Chron* 1.40.25–26; Jos *AJ* 13.370.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.384–386.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.387–389.
(e) Head *HN* 771; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 100.
References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
Bevan II 260–263.
Bouché-Leclercq 419–427.
RE 19.2552–2554 Philippos 68.

PHILIP II Barypous, son of Philip I, emerged as a contender for the Seleukid throne after the Armenian withdrawal in 69; he was allied with the Arab king Azizos (F), who betrayed him, and then fled to Antioch, where he had support, but he is not heard of again (a). He was presumably the 'Philip

Philoromaios, son of king Philip, king', of an inscription from (the later) Diokaisareia (b). No coins of his are known, which implies that he had virtually no authority.

Sources: (a) Diod 40.1a–b; Eus *Chron* 1.40.26.
(b) *MAMA* III, 62.

References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
Bevan II 266–268.
Bouché-Leclercq 441–443.
RE 19.2554–2558 Philippos 69.

RHODOGUNE, daughter of Phraates II of Parthia, married to Demetrios II in his captivity and mother of at least two children by him (a).

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 68.

SELEUKOS I Nikator. The founder of the Seleukid state. Son of Antiochos and Laodike (12), Macedonians from (probably) Europos (a). Born probably in c. 358 or c. 354, a date later propagandistically improved to 356 (b), the same year as Alexander the Great. He had a sister called Laodike (2), but no other siblings are reliably attested. He married twice: first, Apama (3), daughter of the Baktrian lord and resistance leader Spitamenes; second, Stratonike (3), daughter of Demetrios, son of Antigonos Monophthalamos. He had two known children: Antiochos, who succeeded him, son of Apama, and Phila, daughter of Stratonike, who later (after Seleukos' death) married Antigonos Gonatas. A second son is sometimes claimed in Achaios, but for this there is no reliable evidence, nor is there for a sister called Didymaia.

During Alexander's campaigns Seleukos rose to high military command, and became commander of the cavalry at the time of the crisis at Babylon caused by the king's death (c). There he was attached to Perdikkas, in an office resembling that of chiliarch, or vizier, but he took a leading part in the Regent's murder in Egypt in 321 (d). As a result he was rewarded with the plum satrapy of Babylonia in the redistribution of satrapies at Triparadeisos next year (e). It was necessary for him to use force to establish himself in the face of resistance from the former satrap Dokimos (F) (f), but he then ruled the land to the general satisfaction of Babylonian opinion for the next five years (g). Antigonos' threat to him after the suppression of Eumenes drove Seleukos into flight, with his family (h), and it was this which was the decisive warning to others that Antigonos' ambitions were not confined to the suppression of Eumenes of Kardia and the establishment of his own position as regent for the kings. Seleukos fled first to Ptolemy (F) (his ally against Perdikkas) in Egypt, who placed him in command of a fleet with which he sailed to Cyprus and the Aegean, and from which he was able to recruit Kassander (F) and Lysimachos (F) to the anti-Antigonid coalition (i).

At the battle of Gaza in 312, Seleukos was in high command (later improved to joint-command (j), and was despatched with a small swift cavalry force to seize Babylonia in Antigonos' rear after the allied victory (k). He was welcomed in his old land and rapidly won over several of Antigonos' garrisons. (The speed of all this strongly suggests considerable advance preparation.) Attacked by Antigonos' satrap Nikanor (F), he again was victorious, and

again recruited the enemy troops (l). While Antigonos was pre-occupied in repairing the damage in the west, Seleukos made a rapid conquest of the Iranian plateau (m). When he returned to Babylonia in 311, however, it was to discover that his allies had made peace with Antigonos, who thus was able to turn a large part of his strength into an attack on Babylonia. Antigonos' son Demetrios was in charge at first, in which the city of Babylon was badly damaged, but in which Demetrios was ultimately defeated (n). The war went on until 309 or 308—he was noted as the winner in Babylonia by 309 (o)—but few details are known. At least one battle between the armies of Seleukos and Antigonos took place, in which Seleukos had the victory by a remembered stratagem (p). The outcome of the war, however, was a clear victory for Seleukos, and Antigonos retired to the west. The boundary between the two rulers was marked by a line of fortified towns established by Antigonos along the line of the Balikh river in Mesopotamia, which Seleukos faced with similarly fortified towns, two of which were Dura-Europos on the Euphrates and Nisibis on the Khabur (q).

Seleukos's next dated activity is the foundation of the city of Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris, probably in 307 (r), supposedly by a spontaneous act of his army; in fact it was part of the propaganda and status-seeking competition with the other satraps: Lysimachos' Lysimacheia, Kassander's Kassandreia, and Antigonos' Antigoneia in Syria were all founded in the same period. This competition culminated with Antigonos taking the royal title in 306, perhaps to trump Seleukos' city-building, and the rest of the satraps followed suit in the next year or so (s).

Seleukos now moved east once more. The only known fighting was in India, where he was beaten by the Indian empire-builder Chandragupta (F) Maurya, who took from him the eastern satrapies of Arachosia and Paropamisadai, and perhaps Areia (t). On the other hand, Seleukos was able to gain recognition from the other eastern satraps, who had not been troubled overmuch by the wars of Alexander's successors. The most notable of these was the Baktrian satrap, but also there was Parthia, and both of these would be the more loyal now that they were threatened by their powerful new neighbour Chandragupta. The rival rulers exchanged gifts, and Seleukos may have established a naval force in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean; he sent an envoy, Megasthenes, to keep an eye on Chandragupta (u).

The other major item of booty from the east was a corps of trained war-elephants, either 500 or 400 in number, given to Seleukos by Chandragupta, who had ten times that number. (Only one was still alive twenty years later, so Seleukos presumably received those about to be pensioned off (v).) This force was one of the major elements in the victory won over Antigonos and Demetrios at Ipsos in 301. The old coalition of Seleukos, Ptolemy, Kassander and Lysimachos was reformed to suppress Antigonos, in which it was successful (w). Seleukos' share of Antigonos' former territories was Syria, which he interpreted as stretching from the Taurus and Amanus mountains to Sinai (x). Ptolemy, however, had already conquered Palestine and Phoenicia, an old object of his ambition (y). The resulting quarrel echoed all through the future as long as the two families ruled. In the absence of a mutual enemy, in other words, the old coalition broke up once again. Seleukos

pragmatically allied with the defeated Demetrios, whose daughter he married (z). Demetrios' fleet could neutralise that of Ptolemy, and his enmity could similarly keep Kassander and Lysimachos occupied.

Seleukos' failure to gain more territory was largely due to his lack of Greek and Macedonian manpower, which formed the content of contemporary armies. At Ipsos, for example, his infantry contingent was much smaller than that of Lysimachos (aa), though he made it up for it with his elephants and cavalry—but cavalry was an Iranian arm. This he set about remedying by founding a group of no less than ten cities in his new province. Syria was very thinly populated at the time, with few urban centres. The only significant towns in Seleukos' section were Arados, on an island off the coast, and the unfinished Antigoneia-in-Syria. The latter was suppressed. In its place Seleukos founded four large cities, Seleukeia, and Laodikeia on the coast, and Antiocheia and Apamea in the valley of the Orontes. Antiocheia incorporated Antigoneia, but the main city of the four was clearly intended to be Seleukeia, giving the king a window—and a protected naval base—onto the Mediterranean. In addition six other cities were founded around these, in the land between Antiocheia and the Euphrates: Cyrrhos, Chalkis, Beroia, Doliche, Seleukeia-Zeugma and Europos. Nikopolis was added later, and the Syrian temple centre of Bambyke was made into the city of Hierapolis (bb). This work took perhaps two years, and was accompanied by the alliance with Demetrios, which disarmed any political opposition from Antiochos' old settlers, by loud statements from Seleukos that he would not challenge Ptolemy's hold on southern Syria (cc), and by a careful recognition of the local Syrian population's susceptibilities. Arados was thus accorded full city-status, and its local kingship accepted, and Bambyke's holy status was encouraged both by its new appearance as Hierapolis, and by the active interest of Stratonike (dd).

Seleukos' ability to use his advantages to the full are well shown by this episode, by the end of which he had convinced many that these new cities existed (they can in many cases have been no more than camps, barely fortified) and provided a powerful attraction for immigrants from Greece, who populated the cities in the next generation. Note also that his Iranian first wife Apama was surely an asset in the Iranian and Baktrian campaigns, and his half-Iranian son Antiochos was appointed, with the royal title, to rule over the eastern half of the empire from 292. Antiochos was also given Stratonike as his wife, supposedly a love-match (ee), but this also removed Stratonike from the west at a time when the alliance with Demetrios had ended, and when Demetrios, rearmed and ruling Macedon, was looking increasingly dangerous.

Seleukos had taken Kilikia from Demetrios in 294, doubling the length of his coastal territories, also but marking a decisive break with his father-in-law. The existing cities (Tarsos, Mopsuhestia, Magarsos, etc.) more or less filled the Kilikian plain, but a Seleukeia was planted to block the Kalykadnos route westwards and to dominate the western end of the new province (ff). Nevertheless when Demetrios did attack, in 286, he took Kilikia back with ease, and threatened Seleukos' new heartland from an armed camp on the Amanos heights. However, his men were few and weary and unpaid, whereas Seleukos was rich and cunning and well-liked by his soldiers.

By blockading Demetrios' force in the hills, and encouraging desertion, yet at the same time virtually refusing to fight, Seleukos eventually persuaded Demetrios' army to give in. In the end he made a personal appeal direct to the men, dramatically calling to them from between the armies, and removing his helmet to show them who he was. Demetrios was imprisoned at Apamea, and, with nothing to do, drank himself to death two years later (gg).

Once again, the removal of their mutual enemy broke up the coalition—Lysimachos had been Seleukos' ally, and Ptolemy had been sympathetic. Of the two Lysimachos was the most vulnerable, and the most attractive victim, ruling as he did Asia Minor, Thrace and Macedon, a thoroughly disparate set of lands. A lethal family quarrel weakened him further, and Lysimachos' daughter-in-law and one of his sons came to Seleukos at Babylon appealing for refuge and help. This Seleukos provided by a full-scale invasion of Asia Minor, which brought the defeat and death of Lysimachos at the battle of Korupedion (hh). No details are known of this battle, other than of the death of Lysimachos, but Seleukos displayed all his old cunning in capturing the formidable fortress of the acropolis of Sardis (ii). Ptolemy had died the previous year, and so Seleukos was the last of Alexander's contemporaries, and the most successful. It was no more than suitably ironic that, landing in Europe to claim the final prize, Macedon, he should be murdered by a son of Ptolemy, Ptolemy Keraunos, to whom he had earlier given refuge (jj).

The last months of his life, in fact, are a problem. He faced a major task in organising Asia Minor, his new conquest, and either he did not have time to complete it, or he was losing his grip. The land was a complex mixture of Greek cities, large estates owned by barons of Persian, local, Macedonian and Greek descent, autonomous tribes, hill-forts, and native towns or an often substantial size. In at least one case, a dispute with the city of Herakleia-Pontika, Seleukos is depicted as insultingly impatient (kk); and a campaign by subordinate into Kappadokia (ll) was a failure, while he left a dangerously large fortune in the control of one of Lysimachos' old officials, Philetairos of Pergamon (mm). At the same time, there are a considerable number of cities whose names suggest foundation by Seleukos: Laodikeia Katakekaumene, Antiocheia-by-Pisidia, Seleukeia-Sidera, Apamea-Kelainai, and Antiocheia-on-the-Maiandros, and in addition Apollonia Sozopolis later claimed him as founder (oo). The distribution of these cities suggests that Seleukos—if he was the founder of all of them—was concerned above all to control the route connecting Ionia with Syria. At least two of these cities were founded on already-existing urban centres, and probably all were. By this time the well of emigrant settlers had largely dried up.

The existing cities also needed attention. Letters of Seleukos survive to the temple of Pluto at Nysa, to Stratonikeia in Karia, and to Priene (unless this is from Antiochos I later), and his name is invoked in other inscriptions at Ephesos, Ilion, Thyateira and Thymbai (oo). This is a mere sample, of course: every single city will have needed reassurances, will have sent embassies to the new ruler, and will have needed to be dealt with personally. It was a formidable record for much less than a year, and he is known to

have complained of the quantity of paper he had to read. Some at least of the local relief at the removal of Lysimachos is shown at the island of Lemnos, where Seleukos was regarded as a liberator, and a temple was raised to him. Yet more telling was a custom which was established in that island, of pouring an extra measure of wine for him at dinners, when he was referred to as 'Seleukos Soter' (pp).

When he set off to Europe in 281, therefore, Seleukos left Asia Minor in a distinctly unfinished condition, with more than one conflict simmering, and much work still to do. His aim was clearly to establish his control over Thrace and Macedon, after which, no doubt, Greece would have to be dealt with. It may be that preparations had been made, for gifts had paved the way for his arrival. It may be, for example, that he had been granted honorary citizenship of Athens (qq). Then there would come the problem of Egypt. And India was, in a sense, unfinished business. And the heir to Alexander had Alexander's plans for ever in the back of his mind. For a man of almost 80 years, it was a formidable agenda; no wonder he was impatient to get on. His willingness to be decoyed away from his followers by Ptolemy Keraunos also suggests overconfidence, perhaps arrogance—not a surprising characteristic in one of his achievements. But he died with his boots on, in a sense, and that was perhaps some satisfaction.

Seleukos had begun with fewer resources than any of his rivals, and was not finally in control of Babylonia until 309 or 308. Ptolemy, Antigonos and Lysimachos had all had their territorial bases from soon after Alexander died. In 312 Seleukos had an army little bigger than a regiment in size. It may have been these shortcomings which compelled him to use cunning and to be politically conciliatory. On the other hand, he had been one of the few men subjected by Alexander to the mass marriage at Opis who had kept the wife had had there married. This may suggest a longer-term calculation than is likely, but it does also suggest that Seleukos was a man more to be trusted than most of the Macedonians who held power at the time. He certainly gained acceptance by the Babylonians who counted, and retained it in bad times, and was notably successful also in retaining the loyalty of his army, most of which was recruited away from another commander, and whose men could well have slid away from him just as easily as they had joined him. His performance in Syria in the first years of his rule there was nothing short of masterly, and his handling of the family crisis which culminated in his divorce from Stratonike and her marriage to Antiochos is in direct contrast to the mess Lysimachos made of his own family crisis ten years later. Such was his reputation for generosity that he could be credited with granting citizenship in his new cities to Jews (rr), which, if true, will have been extended to others of the native peoples. He certainly used Iranians in his army.

Seleukos was thus a conciliator in politics. He was also concerned to win for himself good opinions among the Greeks. His policy here had two aspects. One was propaganda. Stories were spread about him, often based on actual incidents, as where his role at the battle of Gaza was elevated to joint-command; others were merely invented. He was said to have visited the temple of Apollo at Didyma during Alexander's invasion of Asia Minor, where his future greatness was predicted, but it was also said to have been

predicted before he left Pella, and again by the Babylonian priests (ss). Alexander-stories were annexed to him, and he was inserted into other Alexander-stories—as when he is said to have been the one to rescue Alexander's diadem from the river when sailing near Babylon, by carrying it back on his head (tt).

A second appeal to Greece was made by distributing the booty he had gained. Some items were ancient Persian loot returned, as when he sent back a library of books taken by Xerxes from Athens, or a statue of Artemis returned to Brauron; he is also credited, along with Alexander and Antiochos I, with returning the statues of Harmodios and Aristogeiton to Athens (uu). Other items were presents, incense and treasure to Apollo at Didyma, a tigress to Athens, or dedications, a silver cup and a silver ship to Apollo at Delos (vv). Statues of him were made by the most noted sculptors of the day, Bryaxis (F) and Aristodemos (F) (ww), and statues of him were set up at Athens, Miletos and Olympia (xx), at least. He even had a type of cup named after him (zz).

Seleukos' achievement is obvious: the construction of a huge state which lasted, in essentials, for a century and a half, and the foundation of a royal family which ruled, in one section or another, for two and half centuries. But the state he built was fragile, in part because of the obvious compromises he had made in forming it. Fragments, especially Asia Minor and Baktria, tended to break off. And the family fairly soon ceased to be as conciliatory and harmonious as it had been under his direct influence, though that was scarcely his fault. But he should be remembered above all, perhaps, as a city-founder, and his and his family's names were scattered from Ionia to Iran in recognition of this.

Seleukos' coinage shows enormous variety. He began by producing coins with the head of Alexander, later there were a variety of obverses—Herakles, Zeus, Athene, a horse, a tripod, and his own head—with reverses showing Artemis, Athene, Nike, an elephant, an anchor, a bow and quiver, a bridled horse (aaa).

Sources: (a) Arr *FGrH* 156 F1.3; Eustathius 916; Suda *sv* Seleukos.
(b) Justin 17.1.10; App. *Syr* 53; Eus *Chron* 1.40.3–4.
(c) Arr *FGrH* 156 F1.3; Diod 18.3.4; Justin 15.4.6.
(d) Orosios *Adversos Paganos*, 3.23.43; Justin 13.4.17.
(e) Arr *FGrH* 156 F9.35.
(f) Grayson 10.
(g) Grayson 10.
(h) Diod 19.86.4–5.
(i) Diod 19.68.2–4; Paus 1.6.4.
(j) Diod 19.81.5, 83.1 and 83.4.
(k) Diod 19.90.1–91.5; App. *Syr* 54; Marmor Parium *FGrH* 239 B 16.
(l) Diod 19.90.1–92.5.
(m) Diod 19.92.1–5; App. *Syr* 55; Plut *Dem* 7.
(n) Diod 19.100.4–7; Plut *Dem* 7.
(o) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -309.
(p) Polyainos 4.9.1.
(q) M. I. Rostovtzeff, 'The Foundation of Dura-Europos', *Annales de l'Institut Kondakov*, 10, 1938, 99–106.

(r) App. *Syr* 58; Paus 1.16.1–2.
(s) Diod 20.109.5; Plut. *Dem* 18.
(t) App. *Syr* 55; Strabo 16.1.5.
(u) Pliny *NH* 2.167, 16.135; Strabo 15.2.9; Justin 15.4.12–20; Strabo (Megasthenes).
(v) Ael, *Anim* 9.58 (Juba of Mauretania, *FGrH* 275 F 49); Plut *Mor* 823C; Athenaios 18d.
(w) Diod 20.106.3–5; 113.4; 21.1.1–6; Paus 1.6.7; Justin 15.4.22–23.
(x) Pol 5.67.3–8.
(y) Diod 20.113.4; Hieron *In Dan* 3.9.4.
(z) Plut. *Dem* 32.
(aa) Diod 20.109.5.
(bb) Libanios, *Or* XI, 77–100; Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.12–20; Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
(cc) Diod 20.113.4.
(dd) Rey-Coquais, *Arados*; Lucian, *De dea Syra* 17, 19–21.
(ee) Plut *Dem* 58; App. *Syr* 59–61.
(ff) Plut *Dem* 35; Suda *sv* Seleukeia (= Alexander Polyhistor *FGrH* 273).
(gg) Polyainos 4.9.2 and 5; Plut *Dem* 47–52; Plut *Mor* 183C.
(hh) Paus 1.9.10; 10.4; Memnon 224, 225b; Justin 17.1.7–12; Por F 32.2–4.
(ii) Polyainos 4.9.3.
(jj) Memnon 226a–b; Paus 1.16.1; App. *Syr* 62; Justin 17.2.1–5; Sachs and Wiseman.
(kk) Memnon 224, 226a.
(ll) Trog, *Prol* 17.
(mm) Strabo 13.4.1; 16.1.15.
(nn) *MAMA* IV 226 (= *SEG* VI 592).
(oo) Welles *RC* 9; *I Stratonikeia*, II, 1, 1001; *I Priene* 18; *I Ilion*, 31; *OGIS* 211; *TAM* C, 2, 901; *OGIS* 212; *I Ephesos*, V, 1453.
(pp) Athenaios 254f–255a (Phylarchos *FGrH* 81 F 29); Plut *Mor* 790A–B.
(qq) Osborne, PT 143.
(rr) Jos *AJ* 12.119.
(ss) Justin 15.4.3–9; Diod 19.90.1–5; Paus 1.16.1–2; Diod 20.113.4.
(tt) Arr *Anab* 7.33.5.
(uu) Aulus Gellius 7.17.1–2; Paus 3.16.8; Pliny *NH* 34.73.
(vv) Welles *RC* 5; Athenaios 590a; *I Delos* 1098, 1432, 1439, 1441, 1450, Bruneau 573–574.
(ww) Pliny *NH* 34.86 and 70.
(xx) Paus 1.16.1–2; *OGIS* 744; *Milet* I, 3, 158; Paus 3.16.8; 6.11.1.
(zz) Athenaios 783a.
(aaa) Head *HN* 755–757; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 1–7.

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RE 2A.1208–1234.
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W. W. Tarn, 'Two notes on Seleucid History: 1. Seleucus' 500 Elephants', *JHS* 60, 1940, 84–89.

SELEUKOS II Kallinikos, 'Pogon', son of Antiochos II and Laodike (1), brother of Antiochos (1) Hierax, Laodike (3), Stratonike (1), and Apama (2), married to Laodike (2), father of Seleukos III, Antiochos III and Antiochis (2).

Seleukos was born c. 260 and succeeded to the kingship on the sudden death of his father at Ephesos in 246 (a). He immediately contrived the death of his stepmother Berenike* and his half-brother (Anon 1), or at least

was blamed for their deaths (b). This brought on the Ptolemaic invasion which began the Third Syrian War, and Seleukos had to fight almost constantly during his reign against one enemy or another, scarcely ever regaining the initiative. The Third Syrian War lasted until c. 241, and involved fighting in Syria, and the loss of the city of Seleukeia-in-Pieria, and of considerable territories along the southern coast of Asia Minor and at the Hellespont, although the more extravagant claims of Ptolemaic conquest in Syria, Mesopotamia and Media, were ephemeral, if they ever took place (c). In the process, however, the city of Arados in Syria managed to extract a concession of autonomy from the king, and control over its *peraia*, in c. 242 (d).

Before that war ended Seleukos' brother Antiochos Hierax had raised a rebellion in Asia Minor, partly instigated by their mother and by her family, the children of the elder Achaios (S 5). (One other member of the family was Seleukos' own wife.) Seleukos carried the war into Hierax's territory, but was eventually decisively beaten at the battle of Ankyra, probably in 237, by an alliance of Hierax, the Galatians and Mithridates II (F) of Pontos (e).

Meanwhile the governor of Baktria, Diodotos (O), had moved into independence, as had the governor of Parthia, Andragoras (O) (f). The latter was attacked by his nomad neighbours and eventually his satrapy was overrun by them (who then became known as 'Parthians'). The exact dates and sequence of all this is unclear, but the two were definitely independent by c. 240, and probably earlier. Seleukos certainly marched east to attempt to deal with the Parthians, but could not expel them (though he claimed a victory) (g) and could never return to continue the war in the east. The Parthian resistance thus prevented him from reclaiming Baktria.

In Babylonia an even more obscure rebellion took place, recorded only incidentally in a pair of astronomical observations: in 237 and in 234 the royal troops in Babylon are recorded as being in rebellion, and had occupied the palace (h). And at some point, about 235, Seleukos' aunt Stratonike (1), the separated wife of Demetrios II of Macedon, caused a rising in Antioch (i).

Most of these problems were dealt with successfully by the king, whose epithet of Kallinikos must have some truth in it (j). The eastern secession he could not deal with, but he was able to suppress the troubles in Babylon and Antioch, and by 229/228 he had inflicted a thorough defeat on his brother, who had attempted an invasion of Mesopotamia (k). To do this he had allied with Attalos I (F) of Pergamon, and it was Attalos who reaped the immediate benefits, by conquering much of the Seleukid territories in Asia Minor. Other sections went to local rulers, as to Olympichos (O), the former governor of Karia, who was effectively independent until c. 220.

Seleukos effectively acquiesced in Attalos' gains, as he had in the independence of Parthia and Baktria, for lack of the strength to combat them. There is no doubt that his kingdom was by now in need of rest and recuperation. At any rate he did not immediately attempt any new expeditions, though since his son was able to do so soon after his accession, perhaps Seleukos had made preparations. But, even if he had, before he could do anything he was killed in a fall from his horse, in 226 (l).

Seleukos was very active in the first years of his reign in issuing decrees

and sending letters which have been preserved. A letter to Olympichos in Karia of c. 245, several decrees and letters to Ilion between 246 and 243 (and a statue of him there), a letter to Miletos in 246, a grant of autonomy to Smyrna, and a request to Delphi for a recognition of the sanctuary of Aphrodite Stratonikes as holy and *asylos*, all date from his first years, as do mentions in a sympolity agreement between Smyrna and Magnesia-under-Sipylos, and a decree from Apollonia (m). This activity may well be connected with the need to bolster his position in Asia Minor in the face of the Ptolemaic offensive. Other incidental references to him are to his presence, with his family, at Babylon in 229 (n), and to his providing help to Rhodes after the earthquake in 227 (o). It is possible that he was the founder of the city of Kallinikon in Mesopotamia (p) (perhaps connected with his defeat of Hierax, or with the repulse of Ptolemy III (F) in the 240s), and he is recorded as being responsible for the expansion of the city of Antiocheia (q), presumably in response to the loss of Seleukeia: Antiocheia would need protection, and would be the obvious destination for refugees.

The sources for Seleukos' reign are excessively fragmentary, and a complete account is impossible. It is perhaps characteristic of the situation that the most vivid items are anecdotes: he changed clothes with a soldier after his defeat at Ankyra, in order to escape, and killed a peasant who recognised him (r), to preserve his anonymity; and his concubine Mysta (O) (he had two, the other called Nysa (O)) was captured, sold, and rescued by the Rhodians later (s). His reign was, however, clearly a bad time for the kingdom, in which the tendency towards disintegration was always present. He succeeded in preserving the essential core of the state—Syria, Babylonia, Media) and in doing so made it possible for his sons and successors to recover much that was lost.

Seleukos' coins show a great lack of variety. His own head formed the obverse, with occasional bronzes showing Artemis, or Apollo or the Dioskouroi, and on the reverse Apollo, Nike or the Dioskouroi (t).

Sources: (a) Trog, *Prol* 26; Sachs and Wiseman; Eus *Chron* 1.40.6–7.
(b) Justin 27.1.1–7.
(c) Justin 27.1.6–2.5; Hieron *In Dan* 3.11.7–9.
(d) Strabo 16.2.1.
(e) Trog, *Prol* 27; Pol 4.51.5; Polyainos 4.17; Justin 41.4.6–10; Por 32.8, 43.
(f) Justin 41.4.5.
(g) Justin 41.4.6; Strabo 9.8.8.
(h) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -237, -234.
(i) Jos *Contra Apionem* 1.206 (= Agatharchides *FGrH* 196 F19).
(j) Trog, *Prol* 26; Pol 5.89.8; App. *Syr* 55; Por F 32.6.
(k) Polyainos 4.17.
(l) Justin 27.3.12.
(m) *Labraunda* III, 1, 1–3; Piejko *Op Ath* 18, 1990, 133–156; Piejko, *Class e Med* 42 (= *SEG* XLI, 1991, 1050); *I Ilion* 35, 36; Welles *RC* 22; *OGIS* 229 (= Austin 182); *OGIS* 228 (= *I Delphi* III 153); *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylon* 1; *MAMA* VI, 154.
(n) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -229.
(o) Pol 5.89.8–9.

(p) App. *Syr* 57.
(q) Strabo 16.2.4.
(r) Plut *Mor* 183f–184a, 508d–e.
(s) Polyainos 4.61; Athenaios 13.577f–578a (Ptolemy son of Agesachos, *FGrH* 888).
(t) Head *HN* 760; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 16–19.

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A. Mehl, 'Doriktetos Chora', *Ancient Society* 11/12, 1980–1981, 173–212.
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RE 2A.1235–1241.
S. M. Sherwin-White, 'Ritual for a Seleucid King at Babylon', *JHS* 103, 1983, 156–159.

SELEUKOS III Keraunos, son of Seleukos II and Laodike (2), brother of Antiochos III and Antiochis (2), no wife known, nor children. Originally called Alexander, he took the name Seleukos on becoming king (a). He inherited the throne, at the age of about twenty, on the sudden death of his father in 226. He spent all of his reign, so far as the sources show, in attempting to recover control of Asia Minor from Attalos I of Pergamon. Either before or at the same time as his own attack, his generals (*strategoi*) also campaigned, and he was allied with Lysias (O 2) (probably of the local Asia Minor dynasty) (b). In 223 Seleukos himself campaigned with the full levy of the kingdom into Asia Minor, but in the midst of the campaign he was assassinated by two men, Nikanor (O 2) and a Galatian called Apatourios (O) (c). Since these two were immediately themselves killed, their motives were not discovered. Seleukos' epithet of Keraunos suggests a noisy personality (d). His reign is noted twice at Babylon (e). His coins show, like his father's, a very limited range of types, his own head, Apollo or Artemis on the obverses, backed by Apollo on the reverse (f).

Sources: (a) Por F 32.9; Eus *Chron* 1.40.11.
(b) *OGIS* 277.
(c) Por F 32.9; F 44; Eusebios 40.11; App. *Syr* 68; Pol 32.71.4, 5.40.5; Hieron *In Dan* 3.11.10.
(d) Por F 32.6.
(e) Sachs and Wiseman; S. M. Sherwin-White, 'Ritual for a Seleucid King at Babylon', *JHS* 103, 1983, 156–159.
(f) Head *HN* 760–761; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 22–23.

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RE 2A.1241–1242.

SELEUKOS IV, son of Antiochos III and Laodike (9), brother of Antiochos, Antiochos IV, Kleopatra (1), Laodike (4), and Antiochis (2), married to Laodike (13), father of Demetrios I, Antiochos (3), and Laodike (10).

Seleukos became heir to his father's throne in 193, when his elder brother

Antiochos died. His father claimed to be rebuilding Lysimacheia as a base for his son (a), and Seleukos became joint-king with his father in 192 (b). He took a large share in the campaigns of 191 and 190 against the Roman invasion, including an attack on Pergamene territory (c), and was in command of the left wing of the Seleukid army at the battle of Magnesia (d). He commanded in Asia Minor in 189, unsuccessfully combatting Manlius Vulso's aggressive interpretation of the truce (e). When his father set off for the east in 187, Seleukos was left as viceroy of the west, and so when Antiochos died later that year in the east, Seleukos was firmly in control, and smoothly succeeded (f).

His reign is an unusually quiet one in Seleukid history. Although clearly a competent soldier, he conducted no major campaigns. On one occasion he marched the army towards the Taurus mountains, apparently to deal with bandits, but then called off the campaign before any fighting occurred (g). This may also have been connected with a proposed alliance with Pharnakes of Pontos, which did not in the end come about (h). Seleukos was, of course, burdened by having to pay the Roman indemnity, though he did not keep up the schedule of payments. However, his need for money was the spur to his minister Heliodoros' (O) attempt to remove treasure from the Jerusalem temple, in c. 180 (i).

Seleukos put considerable effort into diplomacy in Greece. His daughter Laodike was married to Perseus (F) of Macedon in 178 or 177 (j). Hostility was maintained towards Eumenes II (F) of Pergamon, who had taken over the former Seleukid lands in Asia Minor, attempts were made to gain the friendship of the Achaian League, and contacts were made with Athens and Rhodes (k); Heliodoros was honoured by the king himself with a statue at Delos, and the king himself was honoured there with a vase dedicated by Laomedon. A dedication to him by an Athenian called Dionysios (F) is also extant (l).

Seleukos is recorded in two important inscriptions from Seleukeia-in-Pieria, one which reveals the methods by which the Seleukids controlled their cities, and the other revealing details of the royal cult (m).

Seleukos died in September 175, supposedly murdered by his minister Heliodoros, though the evidence for this is by no means overwhelming (n). He was in his forties by that time, about the average age for the death of king of this dynasty. He had presided over the substantial recovery of his kingdom, and his successor was able to make use of its resurgent power.

The coins of Seleukos' reign show his own head on the obverse, with Apollo or the stern of a galley on the reverse; his bronze has also Apollo Dionysos or Artemis on the obverses, and an elephant, Artemis or a tripod on the reverse (o).

Sources: (a) Pol 18.51.8; App. *Syr* 26.
(b) Sachs and Wiseman.
(c) Pol 21.6.1–6, 10.13; App. *Syr* 45; Livy 38.8.5.
(d) App. *Syr* 45; Livy 38.18.1–5, 41.1.
(e) Livy 38.13.8–10.
(f) Sachs and Wiseman.
(g) Diod 29.24.
(h) Diod 29.24; Pol frag. 96.

(i) 2 *Mac* 3.7–40.
(j) Pol 25.4.8; Livy 42.12.3–4; App. *Mac* 11.2.
(k) Pol 22.7.4; Diod 29.17; Pritchett and Meritt, *The Chronology of Hellenistic Athens*, 1940, 117–118; Pol 25.4.8–10; App. *Mac* 11.2.
(l) *IG* 1.4.1112, 1113, 1114; 443 etc. (= Bruneau 575); 1553.
(m) Welles *RC* 45; *OGIS* 245 (= Austin 177).
(n) App. *Syr* 45.
(o) Head *HN* 762; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 31–33.

References: Bevan II 120–125.
Bouché-Leclercq 226–243.
E. S. Gruen, *The Hellenistic world and the Coming of Rome*, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1984, 644–646.
G. Le Rider, 'Le resources financières de Séléucos IV (187–175) et le paiement de l'indemnité aux Romains', in M. Price, A. Barnett, and R. Bland (eds.), *Essays in Honour of Robert Carson and Kenneth Jenkins*, London 1993, 49–67.
Morkholm, *Antiochos* IV, ch. 1.
Olshausen 142.
RE 2A.1242–1245.
H. Seyrig, 'Décret de Seleucia et ordonnances de Seleucus IV', Antiquités Syriennes 7, *Syria* 13, 1932, 255–258.

SELEUKOS V, son of Demetrios II and Kleopatra (3) Thea, brother of Antiochos VIII and Laodike (9). Seleukos became king after the death of his father in 126, but was almost immediately murdered by his mother (a). No coins appear to have been issued in his short reign.

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 68–69; Sachs and Wiseman (= Austin 138); Por F 32.22; Eus *Chron* 1.40.21.

References: Bevan 2.250.
Bouché-Leclercq 396.
RE 2A.1245.

SELEUKOS VI Epiphanes Nikator, son of Antiochos VIII and Kleopatra (4) Tryphaina, brother of Antiochos XI, Philip I, Demetrios III, Antiochos XII and Laodike (7) Thea. He entered political life after the death of his father in 96, and succeeded in driving out and killing Antiochos IX (a). He was then attacked by Antiochos X, who defeated him and drove him out of Syria. He took refuge at Mopsuhestia, where his exactions so infuriated the people that the set light to his palace and burnt him to death, along with his palace and his Friends (b). A statue at Delos, dedicated by [Dion]ysios (F) of Athens, may be of this king (c). His coins show his own head backed by the usual types of Zeus, Nike, cornucopiae, or Athene (d). The sheer quantity of coins in his name issued from the mint at Mopsuhestia suggests that his residence there was of some years.

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 69; Por F 32.25; Jos *AJ* 13.366.
(b) App. *Syr* 69; Jos *AJ* 13.367–368; Eus *Chron* 1.40.23–24.
(c) *I Delos* 1553.
(d) Head *HN* 771; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 95–96.

References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.

Bevan II 259–260.
Bouché-Leclercq 418.
RE 2A.1245–1246.

SELEUKOS (1), son of Antiochos I and Stratonike (3), brother of Antiochos II, Apama (1) and Stratonike (1). Became joint king with his father (a), but was executed for some unknown reason (b). He was still joint king in 267, according to two inscriptions which survive (c); he is also recorded on two other inscriptions (d). There is no evidence that he was assigned a particular territory to rule, though most of the evidence for his work comes from Asia Minor, with one mention at Babylon (e). Even after his death he is referred to in Babylonia by name as a man in whose name Babylonian fields were seized in an episode of violence (f).
Sources: (a) S. Smith, *Babylonian Historical Texts* 1924, 150–9 (= Austin 141).
(b) Trog, *Prol* 26; John of Antioch, fr 55 (= *FHG* iv, p. 558).
(c) *SEG* XXXV 1170; Wörrle, 'Antiochos I, Achaios der Ältere und die Galater', *Chiron* 5, 1975, 59–87 (= Robert *BE*, in *REG* 1976, 667 = Austin 142).
(d) *OGIS* 246; *TAM* V, 2, 881.
(e) Pritchard *ANET* 317 (= Austin 189).
(f) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -261.
References: *RE* 2A.1234–1235.

SELEUKOS (2), son of Antiochos VII and Kleopatra (3) Thea, brother of two Laodikai (5, 6), Antiochos IX and another Antiochos (3), accompanied his father on the eastern expedition. It may be that he was recognised as king after his father's death, for a short time, for one source implies that he commanded the army (a), though he was less than ten years old, and another claims he made war, was then captured and held prisoner for a long time (b).
Sources: (a) Por F 32.19–20; Eus *Chron* 1.40.18.
(b) Athenaios 153a (Poseidonios, *FGrH*).
References: Fischer, *Untersuchungen zum Partherkrieg Antiochos' VII*, ch. 2.
RE 2A.1245.

SELEUKOS (3) Kybiosaktes, son of Antiochos X and Kleopatra (2) Selene, murdered in Alexandria in 58 by his intended bride, Berenike, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes (a). He is probably the unnamed brother of Antiochos XIII with whom he visited Rome in 75–73 in search of a Senate endorsement of their claim to the Ptolemaic throne (b). He is the last known Seleukid.
Sources: (a) Strabo 17.796.
(b) Cicero, *Verrines* 4.27.61.
References: Bevan II 267–268.
Bouché-Leclercq, 452, 455, 605, 609–610.

SELEUKOS (4), said to be a son of Demetrios II by his concubine (or wife) Apama (4); died at Damascus (a); his actual existence is not certain.
Sources: (a) John of Antioch *FHG* IV 561.

[SELEUKOS (5), a supposed son of Seleukos IV, actually named Antiochos (see Antiochos (4)).
References: Bouché-Leclercq 240, 567, 579–581.]

SPITAMENES, father of Apama (3), wife of Seleukos I (a).
Sources: (a) Arr. 7.4.4.

STRATONIKE (1), daughter of Antiochos I and Stratonike (3), wife of Demetrios II of Macedon. She was married to Demetrios II by the usual diplomatic process, but when her husband became king he proposed to make a second marriage to a more useful wife, since the Seleukid power in Asia Minor was now broken. Stratonike accordingly left Macedon in c. 239, and took refuge in Syria. There she proposed that Seleukos II (her nephew) should marry her, and when he refused she roused Antioch to rebellion. When Seleukos returned from the expedition to Iran she fled towards Seleukeia-in-Pieria (then in Ptolemaic hands), but delayed her flight, and was caught by the population and killed (a). Such is the story, but how many of the details are true is impossible to say.
Sources: (a) Eus *Chron* 1.40.5; Justin 28.1.2; Jos, *Contra Apionem* 1.206f (= Agatharchides *FGrH* 196 F19).
References: Macurdy, *Hellenistic Queens*, 70–71.
RE 4A.320–321.

STRATONIKE (2), daughter of Antiochos II and Laodike (1), married to Ariarathes II (F) of Kappadokia, for which her dowry was later claimed by the Kappadokians to be Kataonia (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 31.19.6; Eus *Chron* 1.40.6.

STRATONIKE (3), daughter of Demetrios (F) Poliokretes, second wife of Seleukos I, and mother of Phila*, then married to Antiochos I, mother of Seleukos (1), Antiochos II, Apama (1) and Stratonike (1). Her marriage to Seleukos was a part of the diplomatic revolution of 300 which Seleukos required to escape from isolation, and as protection against an attack by Demetrios. By 293/292, Demetrios was less of a threat to Seleukos, and the other kings were just as worried about him. The story was given out that Antiochos was secretly in love with her, and in a public ceremony Seleukos handed her over to his son, who then was appointed viceroy of the eastern provinces (a).

A few notices of her survive, apart from the comedy of her marriages, which suggest that she was widely respected. She is credited with encouraging the cult of Atargatis at Hierapolis (b) (and thus perhaps with the hellenization of that city), and the Ionian League decreed a feast for her (c). She is recorded as having presented gifts to Artemis at Sardis, where she is described as daughter of Demetrios, granddaughter of Antigonos (d). She is recorded repeatedly at Delos, and it would seem that she was especially generous to Apollo's shrine there (e). At Babylon her death, in 253, is one of the few non-royal deaths to be recorded (f).
Sources: (a) Plut *Dem* 31, 38; App. *Syr* 57, 59–61; Diod 21.1.20; Pritchard

ANET 317 (= Austin 189); Por F 32.5; Suda *sv* Seleukos (5); Eusebios 40.5; Val Max 5.7 ext 1; Eus *Chron* 1.40.5.
(b) *I Klazomenai* (in *I Erythrai* II), 504.
(c) Lucian, *de Dea Syra*.
(d) *Sardis* VII, 1, 86.
(e) *I Delos* 161, 199, 253, 385, 514, 1429, etc.
(f) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -253.

References: A. B. Breebaart, 'King Seleucus I, Antiochus and Stratonice', *Mnemosyne* 20, 1967, 154–164.
K. Broderson, 'Der Liebeskranke Konigssohn und die Seleukidische Herrschaftsauffassung', *Athenaeum* 1985, 459–469.
Macurdy, *Hellenistic Queens*, 78–82.
RE 4A.319–320.

TIMARCHOS, of Miletos, brother of Herakleides (O), a Friend of Antiochos IV who was appointed governor of Media (a) before 162/161, probably by the regent Lysias (O 5); he raised an army, made an alliance with Artaxias (F) of Armenia, and claimed the kingship; he obtained a partial recognition by Rome as king, supposedly by bribing the Senate (b), and was described as Great King on coins of Ekbatana, Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris and possibly Nisibis (c). He seized control of Babylonia (d), but was regarded later as a 'king of the Medes' (e). He was defeated and executed by Demetrios I (f); his career was still remembered four centuries later at Miletos where he was recalled as 'king' by a descendant on an altar, early C2 AD (g). He produced coins showing his own head or a helmeted bust on the obverse, and Nike, the Dioskouroi, Artemis or Nike on the reverse (h).

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 45.
(b) Diod 31.27a.
(c) A. Houghton, 'Timarchus as king in Babylonia', *RN* 21, 1976, 212–217.
(d) App. *Syr* 47.
(e) Trog, *Prol* 34.
(f) App. *Syr* 47.
(g) H. Hommel, 'Ein Konig aus Milet', *Chiron* 6 1976, 319–327.
(h) Head *HN* 764; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 50.

References: Bengtson no. 5.
A. R. Bellinger, 'The Bronze Coins of Timarchos, 162–160 BC', *ANSMN* 1, 1945, 37–44.
Bevan II 194–195.
Bouché-Leclercq 323–324.
E. S. Gruen, 'Rome and the Seleucids in the Aftermath of Pydna', *Chiron* 6, 1976, 73–95.
P. Herrmann, 'Milesier am Seleukidenhof, Prosopographische Beiträge zur Geschichte Milets in 2 Jhdt v. Chr.', *Chiron* 17, 1987, 171–173.
Olshausen 153.
Pallis 287–8.
RE 6A.1237–1238 and S7.1574 Timarchos 6a.

TRYPHON, parentage unknown, from Kasiana near Apamea in Syria (a). His original name was Diodotos, and he was appointed, along with Hierax (O), as joint-chief minister by Alexander I Balas. Hierax was originally from Egypt, and thus no doubt appointed by Ptolemy VI as his controller of Alexander, so Diodotos' appointment was presumably as balance to ensure Seleukid representation in the highest part of the government. He is referred to as *strategos*, which might mean general or governor (b).

In the crisis caused by the renewal of Seleukid fortunes led by Demetrios II, Diodotos seems to have deserted Alexander and roused the Antiochenes against him. He then went on to engineer an offer of the kingship to Ptolemy VI (F), who refused it, after some hesitation (c), but then ensured that his distant control of the kingdom was maintained by accepting Demetrios and marrying his daughter to him. The scheme collapsed when Ptolemy was killed in battle, and Alexander was assassinated.

Diodotos retired to Apamea, where he had been brought up. When the behaviour of Demetrios' Cretan troops in Antioch caused refugees to flee as far as Apamea, Diodotos collected the son of Alexander from his Arab foster-father, and raised a rebellion against Demetrios, proclaiming the boy as king Antiochos VI. He then gathered an army, in part from Larissa, and moved north to Chalkis. Ignored by Demetrios until it was too late, Diodotos was soon in control of inland Syria, in particular of Antioch and Apamea, but he was unable to advance much farther. He never, for example, made any headway in Babylonia, or even in Kilikia (d), though he was suspected of sponsoring pirates there. Nor was he able to gain any recognition from Rome (e).

In 142 his protégé Antiochos VI died, and Diodotos proclaimed himself as king with the throne name Tryphon. He was accused of murdering the child, who was said to have died during a medical operation (f). He retained control of his territories and expanded into Palestine, where he controlled at least Ptolemais-Ake and Dor, and he captured the Maccabaean leader Jonathan (O). He invaded Judaea, but failed either to reach Jerusalem (where the garrison of the Akra was very short of supplies, and surrendered soon after), nor to make an agreement with Jonathan's successor Simon (O 1) (g). At some point also in Palestine he lost an army to a tidal wave (h).

Tryphon appears to have developed a policy of renewal. He began a new year-count to replace the Seleukid calendar, as appears on his coins and on a sling-bullet found at Dor (i), and his coins show a Macedonian helmet (j), presumably to appeal to the pride of the citizens of the cities, descended in part from the soldiers of Alexander the Great (the Larissans claimed descent from a Thessalian cavalry regiment; Apamea had originally been Pella), and partly as a reaction against the brutal excesses of the Cretan soldiery of Demetrios. This was only partly successful, and when Demetrios had marched off to the east and had been captured by the Parthians, the arrival of his brother Antiochos VII, who was quickly married to Kleopatra Thea and who was untainted by the atrocities of Demetrios' reign, such support as Tryphon had gathered faded away (k).

Attacked by Antiochos he was defeated in battle and took refuge in Dor, on the Palestinian coast, where he was besieged. From there he fled to his

home city of Apamea. Again the city was besieged, and eventually captured. Tryphon himself was taken, and executed (l).

Diodotos/Tryphon's is the only rebellion by a Greek or Macedonian against the Seleukids which was aimed at taking over the whole kingdom which came anywhere near success. Neither Molon* nor Timarchos* had more than a year's success, whereas Tryphon's rebellion lasted eight years. (This is ignoring those provincial rebellions which separated off a province into independence). It was clearly fuelled by Syrian disgust at the behaviour of Demetrios II, which was all too reminiscent of the disdainful behaviour of his father. But the appearance of an untainted and more wholesome representative of the dynasty in Antiochos VII was enough to puncture Tryphon's pretensions. Yet his example of a commoner reaching the kingship (not all that uncommon, in fact, in the Hellenistic period) was remembered, and the leader of the slave rebellion in Sicily in 104–101 called himself king Tryphon (S).

On coins of Antiochos VI the letters TRY appear, and this is thought to be short for Tryphon. On his own coins his head appears on the obverse, and on the reverse an eagle or Zeus or a Macedonian helmet (m).

Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.10.
(b) Diod 33.3; Jos *AJ* 13.131.
(c) Diod 32.9c.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.131–132, 144; App. *Syr* 68; Diod 33.41; E. Maroti, 'Diodotos Tryphon et la Piraterie', *Acta Antiqua* 10, 1962, 187–194; H. A. Ormerod, *Piracy in the Ancient World*, Liverpool 1924.
(e) Diod 33.28a.
(f) Jos *AJ* 13.187, 219–220; Diod 33.28.
(g) Jos *AJ* 13.187–192, 196, 203–212.
(h) Athenaios 333c.
(i) Coins; *SEG* XXXV, 1535.
(j) *BMC Seleucid Kings of Syria* 68–69.
(k) Jos *AJ* 13.220–221.
(l) Strabo 16.2.10; Jos *AJ* 13.223–225.
(m) Head HN 767; *BMC Seleukid Kings of Syria* 68–69.

References: H. R. Baldus, 'Zu den Phöinizischen Bronzemunzen des Tryphon aus Ascalon', *Schweitzer Münzblatter* 56, 1964, 145–147.
H. R. Baldus, 'Der Helm des Tryphon und die seleukidische Chronologie der Jähre 146–138 v. Chr.', *Jahrbuch des Numismatik Geschichte* 20, 1970, 217–239.
Bevan II 226–238.
Bouché-Leclercq 353–370.
E. Cavaignac, 'A propos des monnaies de Tryphon, L'ambassade de Scipio Emilien', *Rev Num* 1951, 131–138.
D. Dragonov, A. Houghton, W. Moore, 'Four Seleucid Notes', *AJN* 5/6, 1993–1994, 43–68.
T. Fischer, 'Zu Tryphon', *Chiron* 2, 1972, 201–213.
D. Gera, 'Tryphon's Sling Bullet from Dor,' *IEJ*, 35, 153–163.
A. Houghton, 'The Revolt of Tryphon and the Accession of Antiochos VI at Apamea', *SNR* 71, 1992, 119–141.
H. Seyrig, 'The Khan el-Abde Find and the Coinage of Tryphon', *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* 1950, 1–23.

[ANON] (1), a daughter of Antiochos II and Berenike*, born 246 at Antioch, murdered by orders of Laodike (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 65.

[ANON] (2), a daughter of Antiochos III and Euboia*, noted in 190 (a) and 187 (b).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.44.6.
(b) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -187.

[ANON] (3), daughter of Antiochos III, offered in marriage to Demetrios (F) of Baktria, though the marriage did not take place. Antiochos had two daughters, neither of which were of marriageable age in 206, which suggests either that the offer was not genuine, or that Demetrios was expected to wait a long time for his bride (a).
Sources: Pol 11.39.9.

[ANON] (4), son of Antiochos IV and Laodike (13) who is featured on some coins, perhaps dated to 164, and so perhaps a child who was promoted as heir in place of Antiochos V (a).
Sources: (a) A. Houghton and G. Le Rider, 'Le deuxième fils d'Antiochos IV à Ptolemais', *SNR* 64, 73–85.

[ANON] (5), son of Antiochos X, probably the man later called Seleukos Kybiosaktes (a).
Sources: (a) Cicero *Verrines* 2.4.27–28.

PART TWO

THE OFFICIALS OF THE KINGDOM

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ABSALOM, a Jewish envoy to Lysias (5), with John (1) 164 (a).
Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 11.17.

AGATHOKLES, the name of an governor (*eparchos*) of Persis preserved in Synkellos (a); the name of the province has been widely doubted, and others, e.g. Baktria, substituted; he is said to have been attacked by Parthians (b); if so, his term of office must be dated to the C2.
Sources: (a) Synkellos, 539.
References: (b) Bevan I 286.

AISCHRION, a general loyal to Demetrios II who held Seleukeia-in-Pieria and Kleopatra Thea against Tryphon, but then surrendered both to Antiochos VII after Demetrios' capture (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 23.28.

ALEXANDROS (1), son of Achaios (S 5), brother of Laodike (1) c. 260 (a), governor at Sardis, a Seleukid official noted as writing a letter about allotments granted to soldiers at Old Magnesia between 261 and 244 (b), honoured at Tralles, C3 (c), mentioned in a decree for a judge from Teos honoured at Bargylia, 270/261 (d). These disparate sources would seem to refer to the same man, the brother of Antiochos II's first wife, and son of the elder Achaios, who was thus a very powerful figure in Asia Minor in his brother-in-law's reign—he is described as being 'left in charge' by the king, which implies a viceregal status—and whose position may have approximated to that of Achaios and Zeuxis later.
Sources: (a) *Syll* (3) 426.
(b) *OGIS* 229 (= *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos* 1 = Austin 182).
(c) *I Tralles* 25.
(d) *I Bargylia* (= *I Iasos* II) 608.
References: Bengtson no. 8.
RE 1.1442.
Wörrle, 'Lykiens I'.
Billows, *Kings and Colonists*, 96–99.

ALEXANDROS (2), brother of Molon (R) and Neolaus*, appointed by Antiochos III to be satrap of Persis, 223; rebelled in concert with Molon next year and died in the subsequent fighting (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.40.7–41.1; 43.6; 54.5.

ALEXIS, commander of the citadel (*akrophylax*) at Apamea in 221, who plotted with Hermeias* against Epigenes*, whom he executed (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.50.10–13.
References: *RE* I 1468.

ALKIMOS (also Iakeimos), appointed as Jewish High Priest by Demetrios I in 162 and installed in Jerusalem by an army under Bakchides* (a). He campaigned against the Maccabaean supporters, and had to be supported by another army under Nikanor (1) (b). The defeat of Nikanor meant Alkimos was confined to the Greek city of Jerusalem. He died some time later (c).
Sources: (a) 1 *Mac* 7.5–9; 2 *Mac* 14.3–10; Jos *AJ* 12.391–392.
(b) 1 *Mac* 7.16–25; Jos *AJ* 397–401.
(c) 1 *Mac* 9.54–56; Jos *AJ* 12.413.
References: *RE* 1.1543 Alkimos 15.

ALKIPPOS, the commander of the fleet (*nauarchos*) for Antiochos I, c. 275 (a)
Sources: (a) *I Ephesos* 32.

AMMONIOS, chief minister of the king (*proestekota ten basileos*) of Alexander I Balas who was bribed by the Aradians to allow them to take over Marathos (a); a Friend of Alexander I who plotted against Ptolemy VI (b).
Sources: (a) Diod 33.5.1.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.106–107.
References: *RE* 1.1862.

AMPHION, a priest and adviser of Seleukos I; he sacrificed the virgin Aimathe (S) at the foundation of Antiocheia-in-Syria (a).
Sources: (a) Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.13.

AMYNTAS, a commander (*strategos*) and probably the governor in Kappadokia, who was killed by Ariarathes III (F) in his reconquest of his ancestral kingdom, c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 31.19.5.

ANAXARCHOS, a Seleukid official at the island of Ikaros (a).
Sources: (a) Roueche/Sherwin-White, 'Failaka'.

ANAXIMBROTOS, governor of a satrapy, probably Karia, in 205/4, who wrote a letter to his subordinate Dionytas* concerning the appointment of a chief-priestess of Laodike (R 11) (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC*, 36 and 37.
References: Bengtson no. 14.

ANDRAGORAS, governor (*strategos*) of Parthia who, from coin evidence, made himself independent of the Seleukid state, c. 246, and maintained that condition until attacked and killed by Arsakes I of the Parthians (a), thus permitting the Parthians to enter the Seleukid kingdom in the area which provided that disparate set of tribes with a name, and a king and dynasty; he was possibly the son or grandson of another Andragoras who was governor of Parthia for Alexander (b). He issued coins in his own name—a gesture of independence—showing a bearded head or a female head on the obverse, and a quadriga or Athena on the reverse (c). It has to be said, however, that these coins are regarded by some experts as fakes. Yet an Andragoras who is in a position which appears to be a governor is re-

corded from Iran (d). On the whole it seems likely that he existed, did govern and did rebel.

Sources: (a) Justin 41.4.6.
(b) Justin 12.4.12.
(c) Head *HN* 825; *BMC Arabia Mesopotamia Persia* 193.
(d) Robert, 'Inscription héllénistique'.

References: Debevoise, *Political History*, 18.
RE 1.2133.
R. Ghirshman, 'Un tetradrachme d'Andragoras de la collection de M. Foroughi', *Studies in Honor of G. C. Miles*, 1–8.
O. Morkholm, *Early Hellenistic Coinage*, Cambridge, 1991, 119–120.

ANDRONIKOS (1), a Macedonian, who was commander of the garrison of Antiochos III at Ephesos, and who successfully relieved the Roman marine raiders of much of their booty, 190 (a).

Sources: (a) Livy 37.13.9.

References: *RE* 1.2163.

ANDRONIKOS (2), an official and agent of Antiochos IV, who was the killer of Jason* the former Jewish high priest, allegedly bribed by Menelaos (1) (a). He was at the time in charge of the Seleukid government while the king was campaigning in Kilikia. Later he was the executioner of the son of Seleukos IV, Antiochos' joint-king, also on the orders of Antiochos (b). He was subsequently himself executed by the king (c).

Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 4.30.38.
(b) Diod 30.7.2.
(c) John of Antioch, frag. 58.

References: *RE* 1.2162 Andronikos 16a and S4.23.

ANDRONOMOS, son of Sotades, a Friend of Antiochos III (a).

Sources: (a) R. M. Errington, 'Antiochos III, Zeuxis und Euromos', *EA*, 1986, 1–9.

ANDROSTHENES, of Kyzikos, left in the Paropamisadai to collect the tribute owed to Antiochos III by Sophagasenos (F) in 205 (a), at the end of the eastern *anabasis*.

Sources: (a) Pol 11.39.12.

References: *RE* 1.2172.

ANTIGONOS, son of Menophilos, admiral (*nauarchos*) of King Alexander of Syria (i.e. Balas), husband of Silenis, recorded on an epitaph at Miletos, c. 100 (a).

Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 992.

References: Herrmann, 'Milesier am Seleukidenhof', 183–188.

ANTIOCHIS, concubine of Antiochos IV; she was presented with (the revenues of) the cities of Tarsos and Mallos, which cities thereupon rebelled (a).

Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 4.30.

ANTIOCHOS (1), son of Chenon, a Friend of Antiochos III (a).
Sources: (a) R. M. Errington, 'Antiochos III, Zeuxis und Euromos', *EA*, 1986, 1–9.

ANTIOCHOS (2), made governor of Kilikia by Seleukos II (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 34.

ANTIPATROS (1), a governor of Hellespontine Phrygia who successfully denied passage over the Hellespont to the Galatians, 278; described as 'prefect of the coast' (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 38.16.5.
References: *RE* S3.124 Antipatros 20a.

ANTIPATROS (2), son of Iason, a Jewish envoy to Rome and Sparta sent by Jonathan (O) in 144, and a member of the Jewish 'senate' (a)
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.169; 2 *Mac* 12.16; 14.22.

APATOURIOS, a Gaul, presumably an officer in the army of Seleukos III, who assassinated the king; he later either killed himself (a) or was killed by Achaios, who was later king himself (b).
Sources: (a) Trog *Prol* 27.
(b) Pol 4.48.8; Por F 44; Hieron *In Dan* 3.11.10.
References: *RE* 1.2680.

APELLES, a commander (*strategos*) who was killed by Mattathias (S) and his sons at Modiin, this act being the effective beginning of the Maccabaean revolt (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.270.
References: *RE* 1.2687.

APHRODISIOS, an envoy sent by Seleukos I to regulate the affairs of Phrygia and the Pontic cities in 281 (a).
Sources: (a) Memnon 226a.
References: *RE* 1.2728.

APOLLODOROS (1), governor (*strategos*) of Susiana appointed after the suppression of the revolt of Molon, 221 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.54.13.
References: *RE* I 2850.
Bengtson no. 26.

APOLLODOROS (2) (or possibly Apollodotos), the royal representative (*epistates*) at Laodikeia-in-Media in 193, who was addressed by the governor Menedemos* on the subject of the cult of Laodike (R 11) the king's wife (a).
Sources: (a) L. Robert, 'Inscriptions Séléucides de Phrygie et d'Iran', *Hellenica* 7, 1949, 5–22 (= Austin 156).
References: L. Robert, 'Encore une Inscription grècque d'Iran', *CRAI* 1967, 281–296, at 290, n. 4.

APOLLODOROS (3), a tax official at Uruk in 168, whose name is recorded on a bulla from that city (a).
Sources: (a) Rostovtzeff no. 65.

APOLLODOTOS, a Seleukid official named in an act of manumission recorded in an inscription found in Iran. He was thus presumably the governor of a district below the level of a province, since he is named second after Andragoras*, who was presumably the governor of a satrapy (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, 'Inscription héllénistique'.

APOLLONIDES, a Friend of Seleukos I, and formerly a Friend of Demetrios Poliorketes (a).
Sources: (a) Plut *Dem* 50.
References: *RE* 2.119

APOLLONIKETES, the envoy of the soldiers of the garrison at a military camp near Magnesia-ad-Sipylos in 244, who went to Smyrna when *sympoliteia* with Magnesia-ad-Sipylos was being negotiated (a).
Sources: (a) I *Magnesia-ad-Sipylos* 1 (= *OGIS* 229 = Austin 182).

APOLLONIOS (1), son of Apollonios (3), brother of Meleagros* and Menestheus*, a Friend of Demetrios Soter in Italy, and his 'foster-brother', which presumably means he had the rank of kinsman. He was taken into Demetrios' confidence on his plan to escape from Italy (a). An epitaph for him was found at Miletos (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 31.11.6; 13.2–4.
(b) *SEG* XXXVII 991.
References: *RE* 2.124

APOLLONIOS (2), son of Gennaios (?*), a governor in the Palestine area who is said to have made life uncomfortable for the rebellious Jews, after 164 (a).
Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 12.1.
References: *RE* S4.45 Apollonios 70b.

APOLLONIOS (3), son of Menestheus, of Miletos, father of Apollonios (1), Meleagros (1) and Menestheus*, Friend of Seleukos IV (a), governor (*strategos*) of Koile Syria and Phoinike, c. 175/4 (b), envoy of Antiochos IV to Rome in 173 (c). He was commander of the Mysians in Palestine in 168, when he seized Jerusalem and perpetrated a massacre (d); he was the governor of a district (*meridarchos*) in Samaria 167/6–165, and commanded the army from Samaria which campaigned against Judaea at that time (e); he was killed in battle (f).
Sources: (a) Pol 31.13.2–3.
(b) 2 *Mac* 3.5.
(c) Livy 42.6.
(d) 1 *Mac* 1.29; 2 *Mac* 5.24.
(e) Jos *AJ* 12.258–261 and 264.
(f) I *Mac* 2.10–11.

References: Bengtson nos. 31 and 41.
Herrmann, 'Milesier am Seleukidenhof', 175–182.
Olshausen 145.
Ploger, 'Feldzuge des Seleukiden'.
RE 2.123–124 and S4.45 Apollonios 70a.

APOLLONIOS (4), son of Thraseas, brother of Ptolemaios (4), governor of Koile-Syria and Phoenicia, c. 180, at the time of Heliodoros' attempt to take treasure from the Jerusalem temple (a); his father had formerly been governor under Ptolemy V, 217/204, and his brother under Ptolemy V and Antiochos III (b).
Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 3.5.
References: (b) J.-P. Rey-Coquais, 'Apport d'inscriptions de Syrie et de Phénicie aux listes de divinités ou la prosopographie de l'Égypte héllénistique et Romaine', in *Egitto e storia antica dall'ellenistico all'eta Araba*, Atti del colloquio internationale, Bologna 1987, (Bologna 1989), 609–619.

[APOL]LONIOS (5), an envoy of Antiochos II who went to Lyttos in Crete in order to conclude an alliance with that city, in April 249 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Cret* I 18.8.
References: Olshausen 131.

APOLLONIOS (6), a courtier (i.e., presumably a Friend of high rank) in command of the right of the fleet of Antiochos III at the battle of Side in 190 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.23.7.
References: *RE* 2.123.

APOLLONIOS (7) Taos, of Miletos, governor (*hegemon*) in Koile Syria in 148/7, appointed by Alexander I (a); he camped at Iamneia, and garrisoned Joppa (b), then marched to Azotos, where he was defeated by Jonathan* Maccabaeus (c).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.88; I *Mac* 10.69.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.91.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.92–99.
References: Bengtson no. 65.
Herrmann, 'Milesier am Seleukidenhof', 175–182.

APOLLONIOS (8), a 'parasite' at the court of Antiochos VIII Grypos (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 5.210d, 12.540a–b, 6.246d.

APOLLOPHANES (1), son of Apollophanes, of Seleukeia-in-Pieria, the doctor of Antiochos III who plotted with Antiochos against Hermeias* (a); as a member of the king's council he advocated an attack to recover Seleukeia (b); he was the object of an offering by Arkesilaos (S 1) son of Arkesilaos, at the later Iulia Gordia (c), and the subject of a letter to Kos of Antiochos III, after 220 (d).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.56.1–13.
(b) Pol 58.3–9; Pliny *NH* 22.59.

(c) *TAM* V, 1 689.
(d) R. Herzog, *Parola del Passato*, 38, 1989, 64.
References: *RE* II 165–166.

APOLLOPHANES (2), an official of Antiochos III in Palestine (a).
Sources: (a) Landau *IEJ* 1986, 54–70.

ARATOS, of Soli, poet, lived for a time at the court of Antiochos I, and made an edition of the *Odyssey* at the king's request (a).
Sources: (a) Bevan II 276.
References: *RE* 1.391-399 Aratos 6, S10.29–39, and S14.55.

ARCHELAOS, a dancer at the court of Antiochos II (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios I 19c (Hegesander).
References: *RE* 2.452.

ARDYS, commander of the lancers at the Apollonia battle in 221 (a), and commander of a division at the storming of Seleukeia-in-Pieria in 219 (b). He is referred to as the son of Antiochos III in 197 when he had joint command of the army marching into Asia Minor, but that is clearly a mistake (c).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.53.3.
(b) Pol 5.60.4–8.
(c) Livy 33.19.9–10.
References: *RE* 2.617.

ARIBAZOS (1), satrap of Kilikia in 246, charged with delivering 1,500 talents to Laodike (1) at Ephesos, but he was killed as he fled through the Tauros, and the money was captured by Ptolemy III (F) (a); his name is assumed to be Iranian (presumably related to (father of?) the following).
Sources: (a) *P. Gurob/P. Petrie* (= *FGrH* 160 = Burstein 98).
References: Bengtson no. 19.
RE S1.129.

ARIBAZOS (2), governor of Sardis under Achaios, 213, defeated in the fight at the city gate (a), and, at the end, was the leader of the party which wished to surrender after Achaios' death (b) (presumably related to the preceding—his son?).
Sources: (a) Pol 7. 17.9, 18.2.
(b) Pol 8.21.9.
References: *RE* 2.822.

ARISTARCHOS, physician of Berenike (R), second wife of Antiochos II (a).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 8.50.
References: *RE* 2.873.

ARISTEIDES, an envoy of Antiochos IV to Ptolemy VI (F) in Alexandria in 168 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 28.20.12–13.
References: *RE* 2.885.
Olshausen 146.

ARISTODIKIDES, of Assos; a Friend of Antiochos I who was granted land at Petra in Hellespontine Phrygia, c. 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 10–13.

ARISTOLOCHOS, a Seleukid functionary named in a decree of Iasos for Queen Laodike, 195 (a). He is probably the Aristolochos who is described as a veteran Honoured Friend of Antiochos III in 186 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 1 = Burstein 36.
(b) Welles *RC* 45.

ARISTOS, of Cyprus, brother of Themison*, a favourite of Antiochos II, who is said to have allowed the two brothers to administer the kingdom (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 438 c–d (Phylarchos *FGrH* i 336); Aelian *VH* II 41.
References: *RE* 2.1010.

ARISTOTELES, Antiochos III's man (*praefectus regis*) at Chalkis (Euboia), which presumably would mean a position similar to that of an *epistates*, plus garrison commander, since this was wartime and the city had only just been occupied (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 36.21.2.

ARRHENIDES, son of Arrhenides, governor (*strategos*) of Susiana, honoured by the *somatophylax* Pythagoras (S 1), first half C2 (?) (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 747
References: Bengtson no. 27.
F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1930, 209–210.

ARRHIDAIOS (1), son of Diodoros, an official of Antiochos VI, honoured by Athens; he has been identified with an Arrhidaios son of Diodoros who was later honoured by Attalos of Pergamon (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 302 (= *SEG* XVI 94).

ARRHIDAIOS (2), property manager (*oikonomos*) of the estate of Laodike in the Hellespontine satrapy, c. 254 (a); this may or may not be counted as an official government appointment, but Laodike was queen, after all.
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 18, 20.

ARRHIDAIOS (3), an officer of Antiochos IV who was in charge of the camp on expeditions, and who was honoured by the king and the object of a decree from Athens (a).
Sources: (a) L. Robert, 'Decret d'Athènes pour une officier d'Antiochos Épiphane', *Hellenica* 11/12, Paris 1960, 92–115.

ARTABAZANES, lord of Atropatene; a campaign of Antiochos III against him lead to his submission in 220 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.55.1–10.
References: *RE* 2.1298.

ARTAXERXES I, a ruler in Persis in the C3, who issued coins with his portrait on the obverse and a fire temple on the reverse (a). The extent of his independence is unclear, but he did not take the title of king.
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 197.

ARTAXIAS, a governor (*strategos*) in Armenia appointed by Antiochos III (a), who declared himself king in Armenia after Antiochos' defeat at Magnesia, 190 (b). He founded the city of Artaxata (c). He was attacked and captured by Antiochos IV, but retained his throne as a Seleukid vassal (d). He became an ally of Timarchos in 160 (e).
Sources: (a) Strabo 11.14.15.
(b) Strabo 11.14.5.
(c) Strabo 11.14.6; Diod 31.27a.
(d) App. *Syr* 45, 66.
(e) Diod 31.27a.
References: Bengtson no. 20.
RE 2.1326 Artaxias 1.

ARTEMIDOROS, son of Herakleides, a Friend of Seleukos IV, put up a statue to the minister Heliodoros* at Delos, early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1112.

ARTEMON (1), joint commander (*hegemon*), with Ballaros*, of the Greek mercenary soldiers in garrison at Babylon, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) Sherwin-White, 'A Greek ostrakon from Babylon of the early third century BC', *ZPE* 47, 1982, 51–70.

ARTEMON (2), a man who resembled Antiochos II and was used by Laodike (R 1) to delay the public recognition of the king's death (a).
Sources: (a) Pliny 7.53, Valerius Maximus 9.14.
References: *RE* 2.1443.

ARYBBAS, the man after whom a division of land, an *ekas*, at Dura-Europos was named; he was thus one of the officers to whom land was assigned at the foundation of the colony, c. 310 (a).
Sources: (a) *P Dura* 15.

ASKLEPIADES, the royal representative (*epistates*) at Laodikeia-ad-Mare in 174, and named as being in favour of the erection of a statue in the precinct of Isis and Sarapis (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1261.

ASPIANAS 'the Mede', commander of the Medes, Kissioi, Kadousioi and Karmanians in Antiochos III's army at the battle of Raphia, 217 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.7.

ATHENAIOS, commander of naval base (*naustathmos*), at an unknown location in the Hellespontine satrapy; he had been assigned the place Petra which was later assigned to Aristodikides*, c. 275 (a); he has been identified

as the Seleukid official who collected money at Erythrai for defence against the Galatians, c. 274 (b).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 12.
(b) *I Erythrai*, I, 24.

ATHENAIOS (1), see Geron.

ATHENAIOS (2), a general (*strategos*) of Antiochos VII, unusually cruel in his requisitions in the Parthian campaign; he fled from the final battle and died of starvation as a fugitive (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 34/35.17.2.
References: Bengtson no. 48.

ATHENOBIOS, a Friend of Antiochos VII, sent as envoy of the king to Simon (1) Maccabaeus with an ultimatum, 134 (a).
Sources: (a) I *Mac* 15.28–36.
References: *RE* S4.57 Athenobios 2.

ATTALOS, son of Attalos, of Pergamon, cousin of Philetairos*, husband of Antiochis (S 1), daughter of Achaios (S 5), and father of Attalos I (F) (a). These relationships put the Achaios family right at the heart of the dynastic network of C3 Asia Minor.
Sources: (a) Strabo 13.4.2.
References: Allen, Appendix I, 181–194.
RE 2.2159.

AUTOPHRADATES I, a ruler in Persis in the C3, the extent of whose independence is not clear; he issued coins with his own portrait on the obverse and a fire-temple on the reverse, but did not call himself king (a).
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 197.

AZARIUS, a Jewish commander defeated by Gorgias* outside Jamnia (a).
Sources: (a) I *Mac* 5.56–62; Jos *AJ* 12.333, 350–1.

BAGADAT, son of Biurat, a ruler in Persis in the last years of Seleukos I; how independent he was is not clear, but he issued coins in his own name from his centre at Istakhr showing his own head on the obverse, and a reverse either of him seated on a throne or of a fire-temple (a). It is best to regard him as an official, since it is clear that he could have been suppressed by Seleukos I or Antiochos I with ease.
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 195.

BAKCHIDES, a Friend of Antiochos IV and Demetrios I who in 161 was a governor of some sort 'beyond the Euphrates'. He was appointed by the latter to command a special force sent into Palestine to cope with the Jewish insurrection he marched against Judaea, purged Jerusalem and left an army in occupation (a); he was sent against Jerusalem a second time, during which he defeated and killed Judas Maccabaeus (b); needless to say, his regime was regarded as oppression by the Jews (c); he also pursued and

defeated Jonathan* Maccabaeus and fortified the cities of Judaea (d); he returned to Antioch, but was sent again to Judaea, where he again fought Jonathan and then came to terms with him (e); the most successful of the Seleukid commanders in Judaea.
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.393–7; 1 *Mac* 7.8–11.
(b) Jos *AJ* 12.420–30; 1 *Mac* 9.1–22.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.4.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.7–14; 1 *Mac* 9.50–53.
(e) Jos *AJ* 13.22–33; 1 *Mac* 9.58–73.
References: Bengtson no. 42.
Ploger, 'Der Feldzüge des Seleukiden'.
RE 2.2788.

BALLAROS, joint commander (*hegemon*), with Artemon*, of the Greek mercenary soldiers in garrison at Babylon, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) Sherwin-White, 'A Greek ostrakon from Babylon of the early third century BC', *ZPE* 47, 1982, 51–70.

BERENIKE, daughter of Ptolemaios (2), granddaughter of Lysimachos (F), appointed chief priestess of queen Laodike (11) in the Karian satrapy, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 36, 37.
References: *RE* III 289.

BITHYS (1), a Seleukid official noted on an inscription from Mysia, of 209. He was subordinate to an official called Philotas (1), who in turn was subject to orders from Zeuxis*. So Bithys will have been in charge of a district of a satrapy. He was instructed to see to the installation of a high official called Nikanor (3) into the office of chief priest in the cis-Tauric lands (a).
Sources: (a) H. Malay, 'Letter of Antiochos III to Zeuxis with two covering letters (209 BC)', *EA* 10, 1987, 7–15.

BITHYS (2), son of Thraseas, secretary (*epistolagraphos*) and Kinsman of Antiochos VIII, who put up a statue to the king at Delos (a). He was quite likely a member of the family out of Aspendos which included Ptolemaios (4) son of Thraseas, governor in Palestine in the 190s.
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1549.
Reference: *RE* 3.543.

BYTTAKOS, of Macedon, commanded the light troops, Daai, Karmanians and Kilikians, in the army of Antiochos III at the battle of Raphia (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.3; 82.10.
References: *RE* 3.1114.

CHIONIS, governor of Alinda, Friend of Antiochos III and Antiochos his son, who was the object of an honorary decree from Amyzon in 202, and named in occupation of the same office in 201 (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 14, 15A.

DANAE, daughter of Leontion, serving-woman of Laodike, mistress and saviour of Sophron*, c. 246, killed for betraying Laodike (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 13.593c (Phylarchos, *FGrH* 82, F 24).
References: *RE* 4.2087.

DAREIOS, a ruler in Persis in the mid-C2, who may have enjoyed *de facto* independence, but who did not call himself king; he issued coins with his head on the obverse and a fire-temple on the reverse (a).
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 200.

DAIMACHOS, of Plataia, the envoy of Seleukos I or Antiochos I to the Indian emperor Bindusara (F), after 297, and the author of an account of India (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 2.68, 70, 76.
References: Olshausen 126.
RE 4.2008–2009 Daimachos 2.

DEMETRIOS, an accountant (*eklogistes*) in Karia, and the official in charge of the sanctuaries, at an uncertain date (a).
Sources: (a) L. and J. Robert, *La Carie* II, Paris 1954, 285–304, no. 106 (= Austin 187).

DEMODAMAS, son of Aristeides, of Miletos, requests honours for Apama at Didyma (a) and introduced a motion to honour Antiochos I at Miletos in 299 (b); a senior general and governor for Seleukos I and Antiochos I, 294/3–281, active in Baktria, where he crossed over the Jaxartes; he is nominated 'dux' in Pliny (c); wrote books on India and Halikarnassos (d).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma* 480.
(b) *OGIS* 213 (= *I. Didyma* 479 = Burstein 2).
(c) Pliny *NH* 6.49.
(d) Athenaios 682d (= *FGrH* 428).
References: Bengtson no. 44.
RE 4.2969.
Robert, 'Demodamas'.

DEMOKRATES, son of Byttakos, *strategos* (presumably of Babylonia), and *epistates* and commander of the garrison at Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris, honoured by a decree of the city (date unknown) (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 254.
References: B. Haussoullier, 'Inscriptions grecque de Babylon', *Revue de Philologie*, 1900, 33.

DEMOPHON, a governor of part of Palestine, said to have oppressed the rebellious Jews after 164 (a).
Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 12.1.

DIAPHANES, son of Polleas, of Temnos, a companion or courtier (*diatribon*) of the king, honoured by Ilion (a).
Sources: (a) *I Ilion*, 40.

DIKAIARCHOS, son of Philonides of Laodikeia, an aide to Antiochos IV and Demetrios I, who was awarded honorary citizenship at Athens, c. 170–160 (a).
Sources: (a) Osborne, T 115.

DIODOROS (1), a general of Seleukos I sent to invade Kappadokia, who was defeated, 280 (a).
Sources: (a) Trog, *Prol* 17.
References: *RE* 5.660.

DIODOROS (2), 'foster father' of Demetrios I, which presumably means he was a Friend of Seleukos IV and/or Antiochos IV, with the rank of kinsman, who gives advice to Demetrios in Italy, and was sent to Syria in advance of Demetrios' escape, presumably to prepared the ground for his arrival, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 31.12.2–6; 13.1.
References: *RE* 5.660.

DIODOTOS (1), governor of Baktria for some time, rebelled and claimed the royal title c. 256 (a); he was later regarded as an enemy of Arsakes I (F), the first Parthian king (b). His term of office was presumably of some length to allow him to give support for his rebellion, perhaps ten years at a minimum.
Sources: (a) Justin 41.4.5.
(b) Strabo 11.9.3.
References: *RE* 5.714–715.

DIODOTOS (2), see under Royal Family, as TRYPHON (Bengtson no. 47).

DIOGENES (1), governor (*hyparchos*) of Susiana defeated along with Xenoitas* in Molon's (R) rebellion (a); he then successfully defended the Susa citadel against Molon's attack, 222 (b); after Molon's defeat he was appointed governor (*strategos*) of Media, 221 (c), and commanded the first division of troops in the Elburz crossing, 210 (d); presumably he was governor of Media for the whole period between 221 and 210, and perhaps afterwards.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.46.7.
(b) Pol 5.48.14.
(c) Pol 5.54.12.
(d) Pol 10.29.5 and 30.6.
References: *RE* 5.736.
Bengtson no. 28.

DIOGENES (2), 'of Babylon', an Epicurean philosopher, actually from Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris, remembered as the teacher of Antipatros of Tarsos (a), and the author of a book on 'Noble Birth' and one on Laws (b). He visited the court of Alexander I Balas, and had a trick played on him by the king (c).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 186a.
(b) Athenaios 526d.
(c) Athenaios 168e.

DIOGNETOS, admiral (*nauarchos*); he escorted Laodike (R 11) from Pontos to her marriage with Antiochos III in 221 (a); he commanded a detachment in the assault on Seleukeia-in-Pieria, both at sea and on land, in 219 (b), and commanded the Seleukid fleet at Tyre and at the Platanos fight in 218 (c).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.43.1–4.
(b) Pol 5.59.1; 60.4.
(c) Pol 62.4; 68.7–11; 70.3.
References: *RE* 5.785.

DIOKLES (1), the governor (*strategos*) of Parapotamia who commanded a part of the army at the Platanos fight in 218 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.69.5.
References: *RE* 5.795.
Bengtson no. 25.

DIOKLES (2), see Iamblichos.

DIOMEDON, governor (*epistates*) of Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris, who abandoned the city to the rebel Molon (R) in 222 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.48.12.
References: *RE* 5.829.

DION, a chief priest of sanctuaries, probably in the cis-Tauric lands, who is referred to as a model in an inscription of 209; he held the office in the time of Antiochos II (a).
Sources: (a) H. Malay, 'Letter of Antiochos III to Zeuxis with two Covering Letters (209 BC)', *EA* 10, 1987, 8–15.

DIONIKOS, an official of Antiochos III in Palestine (a).
Sources: (a) Landau *IEJ* 1966, 54–70.

DIONYSIOS (1), of Lysimacheia, an envoy of the army of Antiochos (R 1) Hierax to Andromachos* (a).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 4.17.

DIONYSIOS (2), commander (*hegemon*) of the bodyguard (*hypaspistai*) of Antochos III at the siege of Sardis, 213, who led the assault on the city gate (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 7.16.2; 17.3; 18.1.

DIONYSIOS (3), private secretary (*epistolographos*) to Antiochos IV, who displayed his great wealth in the parade at Daphne, 167 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 30.25.16.
References: *RE* 5.913.

DIONYSIOS (4), 'the Mede', who held Mesopotamia for Demetrios II against the pretensions of Tryphon (R), either as a commander or as a governor, or perhaps as both.
Sources: (a) Diod 33.28.
References: *RE* 5.913.

DIONYTAS, a subordinate of the governor of Karia, Anaximbrotos*, who was informed of the appointment of Berenike* as chief priestess of Laodike (R 11) in Karia; his position is not stated, but is suggested to be that of sub-governor (*hyparchos*) of the Eriza area (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 37.

EPIGENES, a general who brought the army of Seleukos III back to Syria after the king's murder; an enemy of Hermeias* in the council of Antiochos III (a), killed as a result of an intrigue by Hermeias (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.41.4–42.4.
(b) Pol 5.49.1–50.1.
References: *RE* 6.63–4.

EPIKRATES, general of Antiochos IX Kyzikenos, who was in a position to be bribed to betray Scythopolis and other places, but not Samaria, to John* Hyrkanos, 108 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.280.
References: *RE* 6.120.

ERASISTRATOS, doctor who is said to have persuaded Seleukos I to give up his wife Stratonike (R 3) to his son Antiochos I (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 59–61.

EUANDROS, a high Seleukid official, presumably of the central administration, who can give orders to the governor of a satrapy, who was noted in an inscription recording a manumission in Iran (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, 'Inscriptions héllénistique'.

EUKLES, of Rhodes, envoy of Antiochos III who visited Egypt in 196 or 195 to arrange the betrothal of Kleopatra (R 1) to Ptolemy V (F), part of the process of peace settlement at the end of the Fifth Syrian War (a)
Sources: (a) Hieron, *In Dan* 3.11.17.
References: Olshausen 134.

EUMENES, 'foster-father' (*tropheus*), i.e., Kinsman, of the king under Antiochos IV; he later moved to Athens, and became a naturalised citizen. His son was honoured by the city for acting as envoy between the city and Antiochos VII (a).
Sources: (a) S. V. Tracy, '*IG* II(2) 937: Athens and the Seleucids', *GRBS* 29, 1988, 383–388.

EUPHANES, a Cretan, the commander of a detachment of 1,000 infantry for Antiochos III in Elis in 192/191 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 20.3.7; 5.7; Livy 36.5.3.
References: *RE* 6.166.

EUPHORION, of Chalkis, an epic poet and writer on the Isthmian Games, on Roman execution, and on epic poets, born c. 275 (a); he was made head of the royal library at Antioch, presumably by Seleukos II or perhaps Antiochos III (b).

Sources: (a) Athenaios, 154 c, 182 e–f, 184a.
(b) *Suda*, sv Euphorion.
References: *RE* 6.1174–1190.

EURYLOCHOS, commanded the Cretan troops in Antiochos III's army at the battle of Raphia, 217 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.10.
References: *RE* 6.1333.

EUTELES, probably the commander, or perhaps governor, for Seleukos I in Susiana, when Babylonian refugees were sent there when Demetrios (F 1) attacked Babylon in 309 (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 19.100.5.

GENNAIOS, a leader of the west who, with Ikadion*, was a partisan of Laodike (R 1) in 246 (a); possibly the father of Apollonios (2).
Sources: (a) Por F 43; Hieron, *In Dan* 3.11.6; Valerius Maximus 9.10.
References: *RE* 7.1174.

GERON, of Athens, an envoy of Antiochos IV bringing a decree of the king to the Jews, 167 (a). (This may not be his name, for other translations have been proposed—an elderly Athenian, e.g.).
Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 6.1.
References: Olshausen 147.

GORGIAS, governor (*strategos*) in Idumaia (a), a Friend appointed by Lysias (4), with Nikanor (1) and Ptolemaios (2), to command the army against the Jewish rebels (b). He campaigned against Judas (S) in Judaea (b), attacked Judas' camp and defeated Josephos (S) and Azarias (S) outside Jamnia (c). He was not defeated at Emmaus, when the Seleukid army suffered a disaster through being divided (d).
Sources: (a) II *Mac* 12.35.
(b) Jos *AJ* 12.298.
(c) I *Mac* 3.38; 4.1–5; 5.59–60; Jos *AJ* 12.350–1.
(d) Jos *AJ* 12.309–312.
References: Bengtson no. 39.
Ploger, 'Der Feldzuge des Seleukiden'.
RE 7.1597–1598.

HAGESANDROS, son of Eukrates, of Rhodes, envoy of Antiochos III who went to Crete in 204/203 to arrange the acceptance by the cities of Rhaukios, Eleutherna and Lappa of a request for Teos to be accepted as 'holy and *asylos*' (a).
Sources: (a) *I Cret* I 27.1, II 1.21, 16.3.
References: Olshausen 135.

HAMAKTYON, commander of the Royal Squadron of Seleukos II, whose armour-bearer the king pretended to be in order to escape from the Ankyra battle (a).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 4.9.6.
References: *RE* 7.2293.

HEGEMONIDES, son of Zephyros, of Dyme, governor (*strategos*) of the region from Ptolemais-Ake to Gerrha in 162 (a), honoured by the city of Laodikeia, c. 169 (b). He commemorated Antiochos IV in an inscription in his home-town (c).
Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 13.2.
(b) *SEG* XIV 369.
(c) *OGIS* 254; *SEG* XIV 368.
References: Bengtson no. 34.
C. Habicht, 'Der Stratege Hegemonides', *Historia* 7, 1958, 376–378.
RE 7.2598.

HEGESIANAX, of Alexandreia Troas, an envoy, with Lysias (3), of Antiochos III to Flamininus (F) in Greece in 196 (a), and to Rome, with Menippos*, in 193 (b); he was an historian, a man of the Court who was remembered for refusing to join in a dance at Antiochos III's court (c).
Sources: (a) Pol 18.49.4.
(b) Livy 34.57.6; App. *Syr* 6.
(c) Athenaios, IV 155 a–b (Demetrios of Skepsis, fr 7).
References: *RE* 7.2601–2606.
Olshausen 136.

HELENOS, overseer (*epimeletes*) of the district (*topos*) which included the villages of Neoteichos and Kiddios in Lydia in 267 (a).
Sources: (a) Worrle, 'Lykiens I' (= Burstein 19 = Austin 142).
References: L. Robert, *BE*, 1976, 667.

HELIADES, an officer of Alexander I Balas, who, with Kasios*, is said to have murdered him (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 32.9/10.
References: *RE* 7.2852.

HELIODOROS (1), son of Aischylos, of Antioch, *dioiketes* in Palestine (a), *syntrophos* of the king and *epi ton pragmaton*, and commemorated at Delos (b). He was sent by Seleukos IV to extract surplus treasure from the temple at Jerusalem, and was supposed to have been foiled miraculously (c); he is alleged to have assassinated Seleukos IV, and was driven out by Antiochos IV; (d) a statue of him was put up at Delos by Artemidoros* (e), and he was honoured by the merchants of Laodikeia in Phoenicia by a statue also at Delos (f), and Seleukos IV dedicated a statue of him there (g). He was the presenter of numerous vases to Apollo's shrine in 178 (h).
Sources: (a) Landau *IEJ* 1966.
(b) *OGIS* 247.

(c) II *Mac* 3.7–40.
(d) App. *Syr* 45.
(e) *IG* XI 4 1112.
(f) *IG* XI 4 1114.
(g) *IG* 1. 4.1113.
(h) *I Delos* 2599.
References: Bruneau, 576.
RE 8.12–15 and 1305 Heliodoros 6.

HELIODOROS (2), a tax-collector at Dura-Europos at some time after 188, who witnessed a financial and land transaction there (a). It is quite possible he was the same man as the above, whose known career is from c. 180 onwards, and who was a financial specialist.
Sources: (a) *P. Dura* 15.

HERAKLEIDES (1), of Byzantium, envoy of Antiochos III to the Scipios (F) at the Hellespont in 190, in a vain attempt to deflect the Roman invasion of Asia (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.13.3–15.13; App. *Syr* 29; Livy 37.34.1; Diod 29.7–8; Justin 31.7.4–5.
References: *RE* 8.464–465.
Olshausen 137.

HERAKLEIDES (2), of Miletos, brother of Timarchos (R), an envoy of Antiochos IV to Rome (a). He was appointed 'treasurer' by Antiochos IV (b) and was sacked by Demetrios I (c). In revenge he helped his brother Timarchos (R) in his rebellion against Demetrios (d), and after Timarchos' defeat and death he sought out Alexander Balas and promoted him as a pretender, bringing him to Rome at one point, though normally he was based at Ephesos (e).
Sources: (a) Pol 28.1.1–9 and 20.1–2.
(b) App. *Syr* 45.
(c) App. *Syr* 47.
(d) Diod 31.27a.
(e) Pol 33.15; 18.6–14.
References: *RE* 8.465–468.
Herrmann, 'Milesier am Seleukidenhof', 171–173.
Olshausen 148.

HERAKLEON, father of Dionysios (F 1), a senior figure at the court of Antiochos VIII, who held a military office, and exercised a strict discipline (a); he plotted against Antiochos VIII, killed him, and attempted, apparently unsuccessfully to seize the throne (b); presumably he died in the failure; his son Straton (F) became tyrant of Bambyke, Beroia and Herakleia (c).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 153b (= Poseidonios, frag 36).
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.365.
(c) Strabo 16.2.7.
(d) Trogus, prol 39.
References: *RE* 8.511–512.

HERAK[. . .], a tax official at Uruk whose name appears on bullae (a).
Sources: (a) Rostovtzeff, no. 66.

HERMEIAS, of Karia, chief minister (*epi ton pragmaton*) appointed by Seleukos III to be in charge of the government when the king went on the campaign on which he was killed, and retained in that position by Antiochos III (a); he urged the sending of generals, first Xenon (1) and Theodotos (2), then Xenoitas*, against Molon (R) (b), and made an enemy of Epigenes*, whose death he contrived on a treason charge (c). It was his rapacity which is said to have provoked the rebellion of the Kyrrhestae (d), and it was his advice which Antiochos followed in attacking the Ptolemaic position in the Biqaa valley, which resulted in a defeat (e). Once Molon had proclaimed himself king, he loyally went east with the king, and commanded a wing of the army in the battle at Apollonia where Molon was defeated and killed (f). He had been defeated in the council of war before the battle by Zeuxis* (g), and he was prevented, after it, from meting out condign punishment to Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris (h). He is said to have hoped for the king's death in the Median campaign which followed (i). He was finally killed by the king, who thus proved himself as consummate a plotter as Hermeias himself (j).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.41.1–42.9.
(b) Pol 5.43.7; 45.6–7.
(c) Pol 5.49.1–55.14.
(d) Pol 5.50.1; 8.
(e) Pol 5.45.7–46.5.
(f) Pol 5.53.6.
(g) Pol 5.512–52.1.
(h) Pol 5.54.10.11.
(i) Pol 5.55.3–5.
(j) Pol 5.56.1–15.
References: *RE* 8.726–730.
Sckmitt, *Untersuchungen*.
E. Will, 'Les premières années de la règne d'Antiochos III', *REG* 75, 1962, 75–129.

HERMOGENES (1), a general of Antiochos I who was sent by Patrokles* against the city of Herakleia Pontike, but was unable to win the city and was then defeated and killed in an ambush by the Bithynians, 279/278 (a).
Sources: (a) Memnon 227a.
References: *RE* 8.862–863.

HERMOGENES (2), the commander of a division of the army in the attack on Seleukeia-in-Pieria, 219 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.60.4.
References: *RE* 8.863.

HERMOKRATES, an army officer, probably in Seleukid army, c. 277 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 24.

HERODOTOS, a buffoon who entertained at the court of Antiochos II (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 1.19c (Hegesander).
References: *RE* 8.1310 Herodotos 16.

HIERAX, of Antioch, a flute-player who became a confidant of Ptolemy VI (a), and was made one of the two men, with Diodotos (Tryphon) (R) in charge of the Seleukid kingdom when Ptolemy VI (F) sponsored Alexander I Balas (b). When Ptolemy broke with Alexander, Hierax roused the Antiochenes to rebel against him, and was instrumental in contriving the offer of the kingship to Ptolemy (c). He attempted to maintain his influence with Ptolemy VII, but failed and was executed (d).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 252e–f (Poseidonios, *FGrH* 81F).
(b) Diod 33.3.
(c) Diod 32.9c.
(d) Diod 33.22.
References: *RE* 8.1408–1409.
Prosopographia Ptolemaica I 264, II 2163, VI 17012.

HIERONYMOS, a governor in the Palestine area said to have been oppressive towards the rebellious Jews after 164 (a).
Sources: 2 *Mac* 12.1.
References: *RE* S4.743 Hieronymos 5a.

HIPPOLOCHOS, of Thessaly, an officer of Ptolemy IV who joined Antiochos III in 218, and was placed in command at Samaria in the winter of 218/217 (a). He commanded the Greek mercenaries at the battle of Raphia in 217 (b); possibly he was later president (*strategos*) of the Thessalian League, 181/180 (c) and Delphic *hieromnemon*, 178/177 (d).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.70.11; 71.11.
(b) Pol 5.79.9.
(c) Eus *Chron* 1.24.
(d) *IG* IX.2.
References: *RE* 8.1862–1863.

HIPPOMACHOS, son of Athenaios, of Erythrai, (*hyparchos*), liberator of Miletos on behalf of Antiochos II, 259 (a).
Sources: (a) B. Haussoulier, 'Les Séleucides et le Temple d'Apollo Didyméen', *Revue de Philologie* 25 (1901), 6.
References: *RE* 8.1878–1879.

HYAKINTHOS, son of Pantauchos, probably an official in Media; he honoured his superior Kleomenos, the 'satrap', as victorious in Media in an inscription and carving of Herakles at Bisitun, 148 (a).
Sources: (a) L. Robert, *Gnomon* 35, 1976, 76.

HYPERBAS, commanded the mercenaries in the Hyrkanian campaign, 210 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 10.31.12.
References: *RE* 9.252.

HYRKANOS, son of Josephos* a representative of the Tobiad family in Transjordan, who committed suicide on the accession of Antiochos IV, in fear of punishment for his maltreatment of Arabs, under, therefore, Seleukos IV. His exact status is not clear, but be was obviously considered to be some sort of official subordinate to the king (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.190–222 and 236.
References: M. Holleaux, 'Sur un passage de Flavius Josèphe', *REJ* 39, 1899, 161–179.

HYSPAOSINES, son of Sagdodonakos, governor (*eparchos*) of Mesene at Antiocheia-on-the-Tigris from c. 165 (a); made himself king of Charakene c. 140 (b), and seized control of Babylon, 129–126 (c). As king he issued coins with his own head on the obverse and Herakles on the reverse (d).
Sources: (d) Head *HN* 823.
References: (b) A. R. Bellinger, 'Hyspaosines of Charax', *YCS* 8, 1942, 53–67.
(a) S. A. Nodelman, 'A Preliminary History of Charakene', *Berytus* 13, 1961, 91–121.
(c) Pallis 288.
RE 9.540.

IAKEIMOS, see Alkimos.

IAMBLICHOS (also Diokles and Malchos), an Arab chief who was guardian of Antiochos VI until Diodotos (Tryphon) (R) removed him (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 33.4a.

IASON, governor (*strategos*) in Karia, C3, addressed in a letter concerning the synoecism of Chalketor with a neighbouring city (a).
Sources: (a) Welles, *RC* p. 135.
References: Bengtson no. 13.
Crampa, *Opus Ath*, 8, 1968, 171–178.

IKADION, a leader in the western part of the kingdom, possibly an Antiochene magistrate (d), who, with Gennaios*, supported Laodike (R 1) in 246 (a), and is recorded as being the murderer of Berenike's (R) child (b). He is probably the same man who is recorded as an official in the administration concerning the island of Ikaros, C3 (c).
Sources: (a) Por F 43.
(b) Hieron, *In Dan* 11.6.
(c) Roueche/Sherwin-White, 'Failaka'.
References: Bevan I 182.

ISIDOROS (1), the commander (*praefectus*: presumably *nauarchos*) of Antiochos III's fleet of ten ships in Greek waters in 191 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 36.20.5; 33.7.
References: *RE* 9.2060.

ISIDOROS (2), an officer sent by Ammonios* with troops, 150/145, to seize Marathos in order to deliver it to Arados, but he was not admitted (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 33.5.1–2.

JASON, son of Simon II*, appointed to be Jewish High Priest, in succession to his brother Onias III*, by Antiochos IV in 174. He was a leader of the Hellenising party in Jerusalem, but was then deposed in favour of Menelaos (1) in 171 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.237.
References: *RE* S4.783–784 Iason 1a.

JOHN (1), a Jewish envoy to Lysias (O 4) with Absalom (a).
Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 11.17.

JOHN (2) HYRKANOS, son of Simon Maccabaeus, was acting as governor of Gazara when his father was murdered in 135/134. He was the third son of Simon, but his two elder brothers were also murdered by Ptolemaios (1), and so John was suddenly elevated to be ruler of the Jewish state. He intercepted murderers sent by Ptolemaios, and managed to reach Jerusalem and seize power more quickly than Ptolemaios. A civil war followed, in which John besieged Ptolemaios unsuccessfully (a). Then, after Ptolemaios had escaped, John was attacked by the Seleukid army under Antiochos VIII. Besieged in Jerusalem, John was compelled to submit, paying a large fine, promising tribute for Joppa and Gazara, and having the walls of Jerusalem slighted (b). It is possible that these relatively mild terms—Antiochos made no attempt to interfere in the religious practices of the Jews, or to reimpose the *polis* of Antiocheia-in-Jerusalem—were in part the result of an intervention by the Romans (c). In 130, he was called up, with other subjects, to provide a contingent for Antiochos' Parthian war. He avoided the disaster that ensued, apparently returning to Judaea before the final defeat (d).

The death of Antiochos VII in the east released John from his earlier obligations, and he made no attempt to renew his subordination—neither did any later Seleukid kings attempt to enforce it. From 129, therefore, the Jewish state was an independent kingdom (e). John celebrated at the expense of his neighbours, campaigning across the Jordan to take Medaba, north to conquer the Samaritans, and south into Idumaea, using an army which spared Jewish manpower by employing mercenaries (f). The rebellion in favour of religious freedom had become a conquest in the name of religious persecution.

Subsequent relations with the Seleukids were those between enemies, and entirely due to aggression by John. The renewed Seleukid civil war between the returned Demetrios II and Alexander II Zabinas produced contacts (g), but the main problem was the city of Samaria, which John besieged for a long time, during which he had to beat off relieving attacks by Antiochos VIII and his generals Kendebaios and Epikrates. The city was finally conquered, and destroyed in c. 107. In the process the nearby city of Skythopolis was betrayed to him by Epikrates* (h). John coined as king with coins showing a chalice, a helmet or a flower on the obverse, and cornucopiae or a palm branch on the reverse, but no human images (i).

Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.228-235; 1 *Mac* 16.19-22.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.236-248; Diod 34/35.1-5; Eus. *Chron* I 255.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.259-266; T. Rajak, 'Roman Intervention in a Seleucid Siege of Jerusalem?', *GRBS* 22, 1981, 65-81.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.249-253.
(e) Jos *AJ* 13.270-274.
(f) Jos *AJ* 13.254-258; *BJ* 1.2.6.
(g) Jos *AJ* 13.267-269.
(h) Jos *AJ* 13.275-283; *BJ* 1.2.7.
(i) Head *HN* 807; *BMC Palestine* 188-189.

References: D. Barg, 'New Evidence on the Foreign policy of John Hyrcanus I', *Israel Numismatic Journal* 12, 1992/1993, 1-12.
O. Hoover, 'Striking a Pose: Seleucid types and Machtpolitik on the coins of John Hyrcanus I', *The Picus* 1994, 41-57.
Schurer I 200-215.

JONATHAN (Maccabaeus), son of Mattathias (S), and brother of Judas (S), Eleazar (S), and Simon*, successor of Judas as leader of the Jewish rebellion against the Seleukids. He took over command after the death of Judas in 161 (a), and was soon defeated by Bakchides* (b), who fortified and garrisoned all Judaea. Jonathan retired to Michmash and extended his authority through the Judaean countryside (c). By 158 he was able to fight Bakchides to a standstill, and was then accepted by the Seleukid governor as a man of authority, but not by the Hellenist Jewish party which controlled Jerusalem (d).

When Alexander Balas' rebellion began in 153/152 Jonathan was able to exploit the situation to gain concessions from both sides. The result was that he was able to gain control of Jerusalem (except the citadel, the Akra) and a withdrawal of the garrisons (except that at Jerusalem) from Demetrios (e), and appointment as High Priest from Alexander (f). Since Alexander won the civil war, these concessions were confirmed, and Jonathan was formally appointed as *strategos* and *meridarchos*, presumably for the Seleukid province of Judaea (g). The renewed Seleukid civil war between Alexander and Demetrios II brought an attack on Jonathan by Demetrios' governor Apollonios*, but this was defeated, with territorial gains for Jonathan at Ashdod and Accaron (h). Alexander lost the war. Jonathan was able to demonstrate his power by escorting Ptolemy VI all through coastal Palestine (i).

Demetrios' conduct provoked a renewal of the civil war, and Jonathan again exploited the situation to gain territory (the three districts of Aphairema, Lydda and Ramathain, part of the province of Samaria) and authority (tax concessions) from Demetrios, in return for which Jonathan raised his siege of Jerusalem (j) and sent troops to put down a rising against Demetrios in Antiocheia (k). From Tryphon (R), acting in the name of Antiochos VI, Jonathan received confirmation of previous concessions, and the appointment of his brother Simon* as strategos for Palestine (l). In addition he was able to use the civil war as an excuse to raid neighbouring territory, sacking Gaza, and gaining the submission of Askalon (m). Fighting against Demetrios' generals took place in the plain of Hazor (n), and perhaps in the Orontes valley near Hamath (o). He kept the *polis* in Jerusalem confined,

and fortified that part of the city he controlled (p). He also made diplomatic contacts with Rome and Sparta, through the envoys Antipatros (2) and Noumenios (1) (q).

Tryphon was unable to finally defeat Demetrios, and was concerned that Jonathan was becoming too powerful. He induced Jonathan to meet him at Ptolemais-Ake, and there seized him, and killed his escorting troops (r). He then used possession of the High Priest to extract concessions from the Jewish government, and when he had gained all he could, killed him (s). He was buried by his brother and successor Simon at the family mausoleum at Modiin (t).

Jonathan can be seen as the true founder of the Hasmonaean Jewish state, and although he could not capture the Jerusalem Akra, he did place a garrison in the port of Joppa (u). He removed Seleukid authority from all but the *polis* of Jerusalem, which he besieged, and gained both secular and religious formal authority. Inevitably, however, the juggling he had been forced to do between the various contending factions led to his eventual fall.

Sources: (a) 1 *Mac* 9.28–31; Jos *AJ* 13.1–4.
(b) 1 *Mac* 9.32–49; Jos *AJ* 13.12–14.
(c) 1 *Mac* 9.73; Jos *AJ* 13.34.
(d) 1 *Mac* 9.57–72; Jos *AJ* 13.22–23.
(e) 1 *Mac* 10.1–14; Jos *AJ* 13.37–42.
(f) 1 *Mac* 10.15–21; Jos *AJ* 13.43–48.
(g) 1 *Mac* 10.51–66; Jos *AJ* 13.80–85.
(h) 1 *Mac* 10.58–89; Jos *AJ* 13.102.
(i) 1 *Mac* 11.6–7; Jos *AJ* 13.105.
(j) 1 *Mac* 11.20–37; Jos *AJ* 13.120–128.
(k) 1 *Mac* 11.38 and 41–52; Jos *AJ* 13.133–144.
(l) 1 *Mac* 11.53–59; Jos *AJ* 13.144–147.
(m) 1 *Mac* 11.60–62; Jos *AJ* 13.148–153.
(n) 1 *Mac* 11.63–67; Jos *AJ* 13.154 and 158–162.
(o) 1 *Mac* 12.24–30; Jos *AJ* 13.174–178.
(p) 1 *Mac* 12.35–37; Jos *AJ* 13.181–183.
(q) 1 *Mac* 12.1–4; Jos *AJ* 13.163–170.
(r) 1 *Mac* 12.41–53; Jos *AJ* 13.188–192.
(s) 1 *Mac* 13.12–24; Jos *AJ* 13.203–209.
(t) 1 *Mac* 13.25–30; Jos *AJ* 13.210–212.
(u) Jos *AJ* 13.180.

References: Bengtson no. 40.
Ploger, 'Der Feldzüge des Seleukiden'.
RE S4.792–196 Johannes 1.
Schurer I 174–187.

JOSEPHOS, son of Tobias, a member of the prominent Jewish family established in Transjordan, who became rich as the tax-collector in Palestine for Ptolemy IV (F); father of Hyrkanos*; died c. 180 (a).

Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12. 160–189, and 223–224.

References: M. Holleaux, 'Sur un passage de Flavius Josèphe', *REJ* 39, 1899, 161–179.

KALLIMANDROS (1), a Friend of Demetrios II who helped him in his escape attempts from captivity in Parthia, 139–129 (a).
Sources: (a) Justin 38.9.
References: *RE* S12.512–514.

KALLIMANDROS (2), a general of Antiochos IX Kyzikenos who was defeated and killed by John (2) Hyrkanos in the war for Samaria in 108 (a). (He is possibly the same man as the preceding.)
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.280.

KALLIMEDES, an official described as 'Seleuci exercitus dux', and assumed to have authority in the Byzantine region at some time in the C3 (a).
Sources: (a) Dion Byz 30.3.
References: Bengtson no. 16.

KAMBYLOS, a Cretan soldier in command of the Cretans for Antiochos III in the siege of Sardis in 213, who was involved in the plot to capture Achaios (R) (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 8.15.4–18.9.
References: *RE* S4.864.

KASIOS, an officer of Alexander I Balas, who, with Heliades*, murdered him (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 32.9d/10.

KENDEBAIOS, governor of the coastal part of Palestine, (*epistrategos tes paralias*) c. 136/135 (a), a Friend of Antiochos VII who was sent to command in Judaea against Simon (1) (b).
Sources: (a) *Ist Mitt* 15.36.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.225–227.
References: Bengtson no. 37.

KERAIAS, an officer of Ptolemy who joined Antiochos III in 218, and subsequently commanded in Samaria (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.70.10; 71.11.

KINEAS, founder (*ktistes*) of the city at Ai Khanoum; his sanctuary existed in the heart of the city (a). Since the city was founded c. 300, it is probable that Kineas was a Seleukid official of high rank, possibly the governor of Baktria. It seems unlikely that anyone of lesser rank would be allowed to found a city.
Sources: (a) L. Robert, 'De Delphes a l'Oxus, Inscriptions grecques nouvelles de la Bactriane', *CRAI* 1968, 421–39 (= Burstein 49).

KLEOMBROTOS, of Keos, physician, rewarded by Ptolemy II (F) for having treated Antiochos II (his son-in-law) successfully (a).
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 29.5.

KLEON (1), a *dioiketes* in Palestine (a).
Sources: (a) Y. Landau, 'A Greek Inscription from near Hefzibah', *IEJ* 1966, 54–70.

KLEON (2), the agent of Antiochos IV at Memphis in 168; probably an *epistates* (a).
Sources: (a) J. D. Ray, *The Archive of Hor*, London 1976, 14–20 (= Austin 165).

KLEONEMOS, 'satrap' of the east, hailed as victorious in 148 in an inscription at Bisitun, Media, 148 (a).
Sources: (a) L. Robert, *Gnomon* 35, 1976, 76.

KRATEROS, son of Krateros, of Antiocheia, a eunuch who brought up Antiochos IX Kyzikenos at Kyzikos (a); he was commemorated by a statue at Delos put up by a high official of the Seleukid court, between 130 and 117 (b).
Sources: (a) Por F 32.20.
(b) *I Delos* 1547–8; Eus *Chron* 1.40.19.
References: *RE* 11.1622.

KTESIKLES, referred to as a man in authority, perhaps a Seleukid governor of Karia, and named before the *dioiketes* in an inscription from Apollonia-Salbake recording thanks to a Seleukid cavalry commander (a).
Sources: (a) L. and J. Robert, *La Carie* II, Paris 1954, 285–302, no. 106 (= Austin 178).

LAGORAS, a Cretan officer in the army of Ptolemy IV who was defeated by Antiochos III at Berytos 218 (a); later he was in Antiochos III's army at the siege of Sardis, where he noticed the weak spot in the defences, and led the assault which captured the city (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.61.9.
(b) Pol 7.14.2–18.10.
References: *RE* 12.461.

LAOMEDON, dedicated a vase to Apollo at Delos on behalf of Seleukos IV in 178, and so was probably a high official of his (a).
Sources: (a) Bruneau 575.

LASTHENES, a Cretan mercenary commander who recruited a force for Demetrios II (a) and is referred to as a man set over the kingdom when Demetrios was enthroned after the defeat of Alexander I Balas in 145 (b). He is the addressee of letter from Demetrios, in which he was addressed as 'father', concerning privileges for Jonathan*, showing the extent of his authority (c).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.88.
(b) Diod 33.4.1.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.126.
References: *RE* 12.890.

LEON (1), an official of Antiochos III in Palestine (a).
Sources: (a) Y. Landau, 'A Greek Inscription from near Hefzibah', *IEJ* 1966, 54–70.

[L]EON (2), son of Kallikrates, a tax official (*chreophylax*) at Susa, first half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, Inscriptions trouvées à Suse en 1937, *CRAI* 1937, 313–316.

LEON (3), a military officer at Susa who made a dedication to the daughter of the chief of the royal court, first half C2 (?) (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse, *CRAI* 1932, 272–274.

LOGBASIS, of Selge in Pisidia, a Friend of Antiochos (R 1) Hierax, foster-father of Laodike (R 10), the wife of Achaios (R), who plotted to betray Selge to Achaios (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.74.4–76.4.
References: *RE* 13.990.

LYSANIAS, an official of Antiochos III in Palestine (a).
Sources: (a) Y. Landau, 'A Greek Inscription from near Hefzibah', *IEJ* 1966, 54–70.

LYSIAS (1), a commander for Seleukos I who blocked the Amanus Pass against Demetrios (F) Poliorketes (a), probably the father of Philomelos (1) (b).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 4.9.5.
References: *RE* 13.2533.
M. Holleaux, 'Lysias Philomelou', *REA* 17, 1915, 237–243.

LYSIAS (2), a *strategos* of Seleukos III in the war in Asia Minor (a), defeated in battle by Attalos I when 'allied' with Seleukos III; he is probably a member of the dynasty of Philomelids who were one of the Macedonian families who dominated Asia Minor (b). He was honoured at Delphi as *euergetes* and *proxenos*, late in the C3 (c). He is probably the dynast named as Lysanias, who assisted Rhodes after the great earthquake of 227 (d). His family is associated, presumably, with the two cities of Lysias and Philomelion which were founded in Phrygia (e).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 272.
(b) *I. Pergamon* 25 (= *OGIS* 277 = Burstein 85).
(c) SGDI 2735.
(d) Pol 5.90.1.
(e) M. Holleaux, 'Lysias Philomelou', *REA* 17, 1915, 237–243.
References: Bengtson no. 45.
RE 13.2531–2532.
A. Wilhelm, 'Kleinasiatische Dynasten', *Neue Beiträge zue greichischen Inschriftenkunde* I, 1911, 48–63.

LYSIAS (3), an envoy of Antiochos III to Flamininus (F), with Hegesianax* and Menippos*, in Greece in 196 (a), and later envoy to Rome itself (b).

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 6.
(b) Pol 18.49.4.
References: *RE* 13.2533 and S12.524–526.
Olshausen 138.

LYSIAS (4), *epi ton pragmaton*, and appointed viceroy and guardian of Antiochos V by Antiochos IV when he set off on his eastern expedition in 165. His instructions were, it seems, to crush the Maccabaean rebellion (a). He sent an army under Ptolemaios (2), Nikanor (1) and Gorgias*, but this was defeated, and he then came himself, invaded Judaea but was also defeated (b). A second invasion by way of Idumaea led to a battle at Beth Zur, which Jewish sources claim as a victory, but after which Lysias was able to march to Jerusalem and relieve the blockade of the Akra (c). The death of Antiochos IV in the east led him to proclaim the kingship of his ward Antiochos V, and the approach of the eastern army under the command of Philippos (2) distracted Lysias from the problems of Palestine (d). He organised the receipt of a letter, ostensibly from Antiochos V, which brought an end to the persecution of the Jews (e).

The sources for Lysias' viceroyalty are such that it appears to be wholly occupied with Palestinian problems, but this was clearly only a minor matter. He also had to receive envoys of Ariarathes V (F) of Kappadokia at Antioch, who was annoyed at the apparent murder of his sister. He had to send envoys to Rome, and to receive envoys from there, one of whom was murdered by a local hero. Lysias had to accept the killing of the war-elephants ordered by the murdered envoy, Octavius (F), which was one of the reasons for his murder (f). Internally Lysias' position was clearly precarious. Finally he heard that Demetrios, the son of Seleukos IV had landed at Tripolis and claimed the kingship. Before he could see Demetrios he was killed, along with his ward, by the soldiers (g). It is difficult to estimate Lysias' effectiveness, but he made a good attempt to deal with the Jewish problem, and held on to power for two years. The fact that Demetrios would not see him suggests that he was a powerful personality whom Demetrios was perhaps scared of. His earlier career is not known, nor is his ancestry. It is just possible that he was the Lysanias known from an inscription from Palestine of Antiochos III's reign, and just possible also that he was a descendant of the Lysias dynasty in Asia Minor (see Lysias (1) and (2) and Philomelos (1) and (2).

Sources: (a) 1 *Mac* 3.31–37; Jos *AJ* 12.295–6.
(b) 1 *Mac* 3.38–4.35; Jos *AJ* 12.313–5; Por F 57.
(c) 1 *Mac* 6.18–54; Jos *AJ* 12.361–378.
(d) 1 *Mac* 6.55–63; Jos *AJ* 12.379–81.
(e) Jos *AJ* 12.258–261.
(f) Pol 31.7.2–4; 11.1; 12.4–6.
(g) App. *Syr* 46–47; Por F 32.14; Jos *AJ* 12.390.
References: C. Habicht, 'Royal Documents in Maccabees II', *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, 80, 1976, 1–17.
G. Marasco, 'L'Uccusione del legato Gn. Ottavio (162 aC) e la politica Romana in Siria', *Prometheus* 1986, 226–238.
Ploger, 'Feldzuge des Seleukiden'.
RE 13.2532–2533.

LYSIAS (5), of Athens, described as 'satrap of the Seleukis', (an office not otherwise known, and probably invented in Athens for the honour it appeared to provide), First Friend; he honoured Demetrios I (or II) at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1545, 1544.

LYSIMACHOS (1), a Gaul who commanded the Kardakes at the battle of Raphia, 217 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.11.
References: *RE* 14.31.

LYSIMACHOS (2), brother of Jason and Menelaos, Jewish high priest (a).
Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 4.30–38.

MALCHOS, see Iamblichos.

MANIA, one of Berenike's servant-women at Antiocheia who helped in her burial, 246 (a).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 8.50.
References: *RE* 14.1109.

MARSYAS, an official of Antiochos III in Palestine, addressed by the king in a letter concerning the properties of Ptolemaios (4), son of Thraseas, c. 195 (a).
Sources: (a) Y. H. Landau, 'A Greek Inscription found near Hefzibah', *IEJ* 16, 1966, 54–70.
References: F. Piejko, 'Antiochos III and Ptolemy son of Thraseas, the Inscription from Hefzibah reconsidered', *Antiquité Classique* 1991, 245–259.

MEGASTHENES, an envoy of Seleukos I (or perhaps Sibytios) who was sent to the court of the Indian emperor Chandragupta (F) Maurya after c. 305, and who as a major source is regularly quoted on India in later historians and geographers, on politics, society, and the geography of India (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 2.1.4, 15.1.12, 20, 35–60, 68; Athenaios 153d; Arr *Anab* 5.6.2.
References: *RE* 15.230–326.
Olshausen 127.

MELANKOMAS, an agent of Achaios (R 1) based at Ephesos, involved in negotiations with other powers before 213 (a), and, with Nikomachos (2), was a deceived participant in the Cretan soldiers' plot to extract Achaios from the citadel of Sardis and hand him over to Antiochos III (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 8.15.10.
(b) Pol 8.16.1–19.4.
References: *RE* 15.424.
Olshausen 156.

MELEAGROS (1), son of Apollonios (3), brother of Apollonios (1) and Menestheus*, of Miletos, the envoy of Antiochos IV to Rome before the invasion of Egypt, with Sosiphanes and Herakleides in 170, to protest at Ptolemy's, that is Eulaios' (F) and Lenaios' (S), instigation of the war with

Antiochos (a), and again, with the same men, after the retreat of Antiochos from Alexandria (b); he later, with his brothers, helped Demetrios I to escape from Rome, 162 (c).
Sources: (a) Pol 27.19.1–2; 28.1.1–9.
(b) Pol 28.22.1–2.
(c) Pol 31.13.2–4.
References: Herrmann, 'Milesier am Seleukidenhof', 171–191.
Olshausen 149.
RE 15.1.479–480.

MELEAGROS (2), governor of the Hellespontine satrapy c. 275 (but his precise title is not recorded), who was the recipient of letters from Antiochos I on the granting of land in the satrapy to Aristodikides* (a), which he reported in a covering letter to the city of Ilion (b). As a *strategos* (which would therefore appear to be his title), he recommended that honours be granted by Ilion to Metrodoros* (c); there is also another possible mention of him as *strategos* (d), and his position has been interpreted, rather too generously, as that of the King's deputy in Asia Minor (e). The evidence implies that he was only governor of Hellespontine Phrygia.
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 10–12.
(b) Welles *RC* 13.
(c) *OGIS* 220 (= *I Ilion* 34 = Burstein 20).
(d) *I Ilion*, 202.
References: (e) Bengtson no. 7.

MENANDROS, a financial official (*dioiketes*) in Karia, noted as having authority over the city of Apollonia in Salbake (date unknown) (a).
Sources: (a) L. and J. Robert, *La Carie* II, Paris, 1954, 285–302, no. 106 (= Austin 187).

MENDIS, commander of a section of Antiochos III's army at Magnesia (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 33.
References: *RE* 15.1.784.

MENEDEMOS, of Alabanda, commander of a detached part of the army of Antiochos III at the battle at Platanos, 218 (a), and commander of the Persians, Agrianians and Thracians, light forces, at Raphia in 217 (b). In all probability, though proof is lacking, this is the same man who was governor of Media in 193, when he received instructions from Antiochos III to organise divine honours for Queen Laodike, and passed on those orders to the *epistates* of Laodikeia-in-Media (c).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.69.4.
(b) Pol 5.79.7 and 82.11.
(c) L. Robert *Hellenica* 7, 1949, 5–22 and L. Robert, *CRAI* 1967, 289–297 (= Austin 158).
References: *RE* S9.401 Menedemos 13 and 14.
L. Robert, 'Encore une inscription grècque de l'Iran', *CRAI* 1967, 281–296.

MENEKRATES, a Seleukid commander who took Ephesos in 281, but failed to kill Arsinoe (F) (a).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 8.57.
References: *RE* 15.1.798.

MENELAOS (1), son of Menekrates, of Rhodes, a Friend of Antiochos XIII, as recorded in an inscription from the island of Kalymnos (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 243.

MENELAOS (2), the Jewish High Priest appointed by Antiochos IV to succeed Jesus-Jason* in 171 (a). He had support from the Tobiads of Transjordan (b). He was proponent of the Hellenising tendency amongst the Jews, and his appointment was intended to push forward their proposals, in particular to convert Jerusalem to a Greek-style city (c). He was later said to have been executed in the reign of Antiochos V—and so by order of Lysias (4)—as being the cause of the Maccabaean rebellion, by which time he was apparently in Beroia (d).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.238.
(b) Jos *AJ* 12.240.
(c) Jos *AJ* 12.240.
(d) Jos *AJ* 12.383.
References: *RE* 18.476.
H. H. Rowley, 'Menelaus and the Abomination of Desolation', *Studia Orientalia Ioanni Pedersen*, Copenhagen 1953, 303–315.

MENESTHEUS, son of Apollonios (3), brother of Meleagros (1) and Apollonios (1), of Miletos, who helped Demetrios I to escape from Rome (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 31.13.2–4.
References: Herrmann, 'Milesier am Seleukidenhof', 171–191.
RE 15.1.831-832.

MENIPPOS, son of Phanias, an envoy of Antiochos III to Rome, with Hegesianax* and Lysias*, in 193, where he acted as the spokesman of the embassy in discussing the terms of an agreement with the Senate (a); he commanded a detachment of troops in Boiotia in 192 (b), and in Thessaly in 191, apparently acting also as Antiochos' representative with the Aitolians (c); he had acted also for the city of Teos on his embassy to Rome (d) and at some unknown date (but certainly pre-192) he was responsible for putting up statues of Antiochos III at Delos and Pergamon (e).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 6; Livy 34.57.6; Diod 28.15.2–4.
(b) Livy 35.50.7.
(c) Livy 36.10.5.
(d) *Syll* (3) 601 (= Austin 157).
(e) *OGIS* 239 (= *I Delos* 1111), and 240.
References: Olshausen 139.
RE 15.1.861–862.

MENOCHARES, son of Dionysios, First Friend, an envoy of Demetrios I to Ti. Sempronius (F) Gracchus in Kappadokia in search of recognition for

Demetrios' usurpation, 162 (a); this achieved, he was sent as Demetrios' envoy to Rome to deliver up the assassins of Cn. Octavius (F) (b). He made a dedication for Demetrios at Delos (c).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.33.1.
(b) Pol 32.2.1.
(c) *I Delos* 1543.
References: *RE* 15.1.896.
Olshausen 154.

MENODOROS, son of Zethos of Adramyttion, chief minister (*epi ton prosodon*), honoured by the soldiers of Eriza, colonists at Moxoupolis and Krittine, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 238.
References: B. Hausoullier, 'Le Séleucides et le Temple d'Apollo Didyméen', *Revue de Philologie* 25, 1901, 5–42 (at 24–25).

METRODOROS, son of Timolides, of Amphipolis, a physician of Antiochos I and his son Seleukos, and honoured at Ilion for curing Antiochos of a wound, and thus between 281 and 267 (when Seleukos was executed).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 220 (= *I Ilion* 34 = Burstein 20).
References: *RE* 15.2.1483.

METROPHANES, the governor (though his title is not mentioned) of the Hellespontine satrapy, and the recipient of a letter of King Antiochos (probably II) concerning a grant of land to Laodike (R 1), his estranged queen; he was also the sender of a letter on that same subject to the finance officer Nikomachos (1); he was referred to as well in the survey of the land (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 18, 19, 20.
References: F. Piejko.

MIKITHION, a general (*strategos*) of Antiochos III at Delion, where he defeated and captured a detachment of Roman soldiers (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 12.

MILESIOS, commander of the citadel of Damascus for Antiochos XII, who betrayed the city to Philip I, but then reverted to Antiochos (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.387–389.
References: *RE* S7.456.

MILTIADES, an envoy of Demetrios I to Rome concerning the Kappadokian crisis which Demetrios' policy had produced, in the 150s (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 32.10.3–8.
References: Olshausen 155.

MINNIO, chief of the Friends (*princeps amicorum*, i.e. *proton philoi*) of Antiochos III 193, who acted as a spokesman for the king to the Roman commissioners at Ephesos (a); he held joint-command of the centre at Magnesia, with Zeuxis* and the *elephantarchos* Philippos (1) (b); quite probably identical with one or other of the men of this name at Ephesos and Miletos (see Minnio (S 1, 2, 3)).

Sources: (a) Livy 35.15.7–16.6.
(b) Livy 37.41.1.
References: Olshausen 140.
RE S7.457.

MNESIPTOLEMOS, an historian who is said to have held power (that is, presumably influence with the king) at the court of Antiochos III; he was father of Seleukos (S 4), a poet (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios XV 697 d (from Demetrios of Skepsis, frag 13 Gaede).

MOUSAIOS, the herald sent by Antiochos III to the Scipios (F) after his defeat at the battle of Magnesia (a), and the envoy of Antiochos III to C. Manlius (F) Vulso in 189/188 (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.16.1–3.
(b) Pol 21.40.3 and 11.
References: Olshausen 141.
RE S12.867–870.

MYISKOS, *elephantarchos* at the battle of Raphia, promoted from the corps of royal pages (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.82.13.

MYSTA, a concubine of Seleukos II, who was sold as a slave after his defeat by the Galatians (a), sold on to Rhodes, whence she was freed by the Rhodians after being recognised, and returned to Antioch (b); also called Pysta (c).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 13.577F–578A (from Ptolemy, son of Agesarchas, *FGrH* II B 888).
(b) Athenaios XIII 593e (from Phylarchos, *FGrH* II A 169).
(c) Polyainos 8.61.
References: *RE* S7.514–515.

NESSOS, an official stationed at Iamnia in Palestine, addressed by Antiochos V in a letter which was replying to a petition by the Iamnians, 163 (a).
Sources: (a) B. Isaac, 'A Seleucid Inscription from Jamnia-on-the-Sea: Antiochus V Eupator and the Sidonians', *IEJ* 41, 1991, 132–134.

NIKAGORAS, son of Aristarchos, of Rhodes, the envoy of Seleukos I and Demetrios Poliorketes (F 1) jointly to Ephesos in 300/299, and honoured by the city (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 10 (= *I Ephesos* 1453 = Burstein 1).
References: *RE* S12.894–895 Nikagoras 2a.
Olshausen 76 and 128.

NIKANOR (1), son of Patroklos, 'royal agent' (*ta Basilika prattonti*) in Judaea, the recipient of a letter of Antiochos IV dated 167/166 on exempting the Sidonians of Samaria from the Jewish persecution (a), and, as a Friend of the king, appointed by the regent Lysias (4) to continue the campaign, along with Dorymenes* and Gorgias*, against the Jews in Judaea in 163 (b), which

he proposed to finance by the sale of Jewish captives as slaves (c). In 162 he was in Italy, where he helped Demetrios I to escape from Rome (d). As a Friend of Demetrios I, he was sent once more with an army into Judaea, where he attempted to negotiate with Judas. When fighting resumed he was defeated at Kapharsalama and defeated and killed by Judas (S) at Bethoron (e).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.261–4.
(b) I *Mac* 3.38; Jos *AJ* 12.298.
(c) II *Mac* 8.9–11.
(d) Pol 31.14.4, Jos *AJ* 12.402.
(e) Jos *AJ* 12.402–5; 408–12; II *Mac* 8.12–26.
References: Ploger, 'Feldzuge des Seleukiden'.
RE S7.568–569 Nikanor 16a.

NIKANOR (2), the assassin, with Apatourios* the Galatian, of Seleukos III in 223; killed at once by Achaios (R) (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 44; Pol 4.48.8; Hieron, *In Dan* 3.11.10.

NIKANOR (3), chief priest of the royal cult in the province of Karia, named in a decree of Xanthos, 196 (a) and in a set of letters passing on orders by Zeuxis* to subordinate officials in Mysia in 209 (b).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 15B.
(b) Malay, 'Letter . . . to Zeuxis'.

NIKANOR (4), chief of the Cypriot mercenaries said to have harried Jews after Lysias' (4) departure from Judaea in 163 (a).
Sources: (a) II *Mac* 12.1.

NIKARCHOS, commanded the advance guard of the army of Antiochos III on the march along the Phoenician coast, and then commanded the heavy-armed troops not engaged at Platanos in 218 (a); he was in joint command of the siege at Amman, and was then left in charge of Amman after its capture, presumably as governor and garrison commander (b); he was in joint command of the phalanx at the battle of Raphia in 217 (c), where his defeat was the key to the Ptolemaic victory (d).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.68.9–11.
(b) Pol 5.71.6–7, and 11.
(c) Pol 5.79.5 and 83.3.
(d) Pol 5.85.10.
References: *RE* 17.278.

NIKERATOS, a name painted on a vase found at Ai Khanoum, probably that of an official of the palace there, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXIX 1587.

NIKOLAOS, of Aitolia, commanded in Ptolemaic service in the defence of Palestine, 219–218 (a), until he was defeated at Platanos (b); he later joined Antiochos III and served in the eastern expedition where he was in joint command of the light infantry in the Elburz crossing (c).

Sources: (a) Pol 5.61.8, 66.1, 68.2.
(b) Pol 5.69.2–10.
(c) Pol 10.29.6.
References: *RE* 17.359.

NIKOMACHOS (1), the finance officer (*oikonomos*) in the Hellespontine satrapy, c. 275, (or perhaps at Sardis); it was within his authority to order a survey to be carried out on an estate (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 20.

NIKOMACHOS (2), of Rhodes, an agent and Friend of Achaios (R 1) who was unwittingly involved in the Cretan soldiers' plot to kidnap Achaios, 213 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 8.15.9–17.8.
References: *RE* 17.459.
Olshausen 157.

NIKOMEDES, of Kos, a cavalry commander against the Parthians in Antiochos III's eastern campaign (a); he commanded the light infantry in the Elburz crossing in 210 (b); probably he was identical with a man who was named at Amyzon in 201, possibly a governor of the Karian region, who was honoured in a decree of Amyzon, by implication below the rank of Zeuxis* the viceroy of Asia Minor, but above that of an *epistates* of the city (c).
Sources: (a) Pol 10.28.6.
(b) Pol 10.29.6.
(c) Robert, *Amyzon*, 15A, 16.
References: L. Robert, *Hellenica* 11/12 (Paris 1960), 131.

NOUMENIOS (1), son of Antiochos, an envoy of Jonathan Maccabaeus to Rome and Sparta in 144, and described as a member of the Jewish 'senate' (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.169, I *Mac* 12.1–23.

NOUMENIOS (2), commander (*praepositum*) in Mesene who is said to have won naval and cavalry victories under 'king Antiochos' in the Persian Gulf (a). The precise king is disputed, Antiochos I, II, III, IV and VII have all their advocates. Mesene does not appear as a province by that name until the second century (b)—but then Noumenios is not called governor, but commander; probably the naval victory was part of Antiochos IV's eastern campaign, 165–164 (c), and is commemorated by a small issue of coins from the Susa mint showing the stern post of a ship (d).
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 6.152.
References: (d) Le Rider, *Suse* 309–311.
(c) Morkholm, *Antiochos IV*, 169–170.
Potts, *Arabian Gulf* II, 12–13.
RE 17.1296.
(b) Schmitt, *Untersuchungen*.

NYSA, one of the mistresses of Seleukos II (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios XIII 577F–578A (Ptolemy, son of Agesarchas, *FGrH* II B 888).

OBORZUS, (or 'Borzus'), a man of unknown authority who defeated a revolt of 3000 Persians, at an unknown date (a); his name is Iranian, and if he is of Seleukid date, this is an indication of Seleukid integration of the Persian aristocracy into their official class. He may be the Vahuberz* who issued coins. Alternatively, since he issued coins in his own name, apparently from a mint at Istakhr in Persis, he was a leader of the independent Persians.
Sources: (a) Polyainos 7.40.
References: *RE* 17.1739.

OLYMPICHOS, son of Olympichos, governor (*strategos*) of Karia in the 240s, when he is recorded in a series of letters at the shrine of Labraunda; he had made himself effectively independent by the 220s, when he dealt with the Macedonian kings Antigonos Doson and Philip V without reference to the Seleukid king; he is recorded in a series of letters inscribed at the temple at Labraunda (a), and in a letter to the city of Mylasa, of 220 (b).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* I.
(b) *I Mylasa* I 23—(= *Labraunda* III, 1, 23).
References: *Labraunda* III, 1, 1–9, and 2, 45.
F. Piejko, 'To the Inscriptions of Labraunda'.
RE 18.185–186.

OMANES, the commander of the Persians at the fort of Old Magnesia, 244, who was granted Smyrnaean citizenship along with his men (a); his name is Iranian, as were his soldiers.
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 229 (= *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos*, 1 = Austin 182).

ONIAS II, son of Simon, Jewish High Priest who may have held office from the Ptolemaic period into the reign of Antiochos III (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.156.
References: *RE* 18.475.

ONIAS III, son of Simon II*, Jewish High Priest, succeeded his father to the post (a). He was in office until 174, when he was deposed by Antiochos IV in favour of his own brother Jason* (also Jesus) (b). He took refuge in Daphne near Antiocheia, and in 170 was enticed out of sanctuary and killed by Andronikos (2) (c).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.225.
(b) 2 *Mac* 4.7–10.
(c) 2 *Mac* 4.27–50; *Daniel* 9.26, 11.22; Jos *AJ* 12.237.
References: *RE* 18.475–476.

ONIAS IV, son of Onias III, possibly Jewish High Priest during the Maccabaean crisis, but also said to have been taken to Egypt when his father was killed (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.237.

OPHELANDROS, a junior commander of soldiers who is named in a decree of Amyzon for the soldiers (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 19.

PALAMEDES, a satrap or general in office in Koile Syria who remained loyal to Demetrios II during his captivity and in the face of the usurpation of Tryphon, 142 (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 33.28.
References: *RE* 18.2512.

PANAITOLOS, a Ptolemaic officer who seized control of Tyre on behalf of Antiochos III in 218 (a); commanded a cavalry force in Baktria at the battle of the crossing of the River Arios in 209 (b); possibly the same man who became president (*strategos*) of the Aitolian League in 167/166 (c).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.61.5 and 62.2.
(b) Pol 10.49.11.
(c) *SGDI* 1729, 1783, 1854.
References: *RE* 18.3.445.

PANARISTE, one of Berenike's (R) serving-women, who saw to Berenike's burial and who concealed Berenike's death by putting another woman in the bed, pretending she was recovering from her wounds (a).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 8.50.

PATROKLES, a major figure in the early years of the Seleukid state. He was Seleukos I's commanding general in Babylonia in 311, when he held the province against the attack by Demetrios (F 1) Poliorketes, while Seleukos secured Iran (a); in 287 he advised Seleukos not to permit Demetrios into his kingdom while in command of an army (b), and in 279 he was sent into Asia Minor by Antiochos I to re-assert Seleukid authority after the murder of Seleukos I, and was responsible for sending Hermogenes* against Herakleia Pontika and Bithynia, from which he did not return (c). At some time between these events, he was employed to explore the Caspian Sea, upon which he wrote a book in which he fixed the ancient world's notion that the sea communicated directly with the Ocean in the north (d); he is said to have been employed on this mission by Seleukos and Antiochos, which must put him in the east during their joint-kingship, 294–281. Patrokles thus had a career lasting at least 35 years.
Sources: (a) Diod 19.100.5.
(b) Plut *Dem* 7.
(c) Memnon 227a.
(d) Strabo 11.7.1–3; 11.5; Pliny *NH* 6.58 (= *FGrH* III C 712).
References: *RE* 18.4.2263–2273.

PAUSANIAS, an officer of Seleukos I sent by him to take Demetrios (F 1) Poliorketes into custody and confine him to a spacious confinement at the 'Syrian Chersonese' (probably Apamea) (a).
Sources: (a) Plut *Dem* 50.
References: *RE* 18.4.2401.

PHANIAS, an official who was ordered by a king Antiochos (which one, is unknown) to see to the expulsion of all philosophers from the kingdom (a); the chronological vagueness and lack of detail suggest strong doubts. But Phanias was the name of the father of Menippos*; perhaps a descendant, therefore; one may doubt the mission, but scarcely the person.
Sources: (a) Athenaios 547 a–b.

PHEREKLES, a satrap who is said to have provoked the rebellion of the first Arsakid, though his satrapy is unclear (Baktria? Parthia?) (a).
Sources: (a) Arrian *Parthike*, frag. 1.
References: *RE* 19.1984.

PHILETAIROS, son of Attalos, uncle of Eumenes I (F), first king at Pergamon. He was placed in charge of part of the treasure of Lysimachos (F), which he kept at Pergamon (a). From this base he intrigued with Seleukos in 282, going so far as to send a herald to Seleukos to pledge his allegiance (b); left in place by Seleukos, he rescued the body of the murdered king and performed the final rites for him (c). These manoeuvres established his loyalty to both Seleukos I and Antiochos I. He consolidated his local influence by gifts to Kyzikos (d), and he was also honoured at Delphi (e). He was one of the most powerful of the local dynasts in Asia Minor, and issued coins in the name of king Seleukos, and in his own name (f).
Sources: (a) Paus 1.9.10.
(b) Paus 1.10.4.
(c) App. *Syr* 63.
(d) *OGIS* 748 (= Austin 194).
(e) *I. Delphi* 432 (= Burstein 84).
(f) *BMC Greek Mysia*, 113–113.
References: Allen, ch. 2.
Hansen, 14–21.
McShane, *Attalids*, 30–33.
RE 19.2157–2161.

PHILIPPOS (1), a foster-brother, that is, of the rank of Kinsman, of Antiochos III, who commanded the elephant corps (*elephantarchos*) at Raphia in 217 (a); he commanded the phalanx and was also again *elephantarchos* at Magnesia, 190 (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.82.8.
(b) App. *Syr* 31; Livy 37.41.1.
References: *RE* 19.2336.

PHILIPPOS (2), a Friend of Antiochos IV who was part of the eastern expedition and was appointed as regent by the dying king, 164 (a), and who then brought the eastern army back to Syria; this appeared to threaten

the position of the regent Lysias (4), who had been left in charge in the west by Antiochos IV, and who controlled the person of the child king Antiochos V, but in the event Philippos proved unable or unwilling to contest the control of the kingdom (b).

Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.360.
(b) Jos *AJ* 12.379–380 and 386.

References: *RE* 19.2551–2552 Philippos 66.

PHILOMELOS (1), son of Lysias (1), noted as the father of the dynast Lysias (2), and so the presumed link between the Lysias of 286 and he of the late C3. He is thus presumably the founder of the city of Philomelion in Phrygia (a).

Sources: (a) M. Holleaux, 'Lysias Philomelou', *REA* 17, 1915, 237–243.

PHILOMELOS (2), son of Lysias (2), a dynast who attacked the city of Isinda in 188, and was deterred by Manlius (F) Vulso (a); he made a dedication at Didyma (b); he is the fourth of a line of dynasts associated with the cities of Lysias and Philomelion in Phrygia.

Sources: (a) Pol 21.35.2.
(b) Milet 208 no. 7.

References: M. Holleaux, 'Lysias Philomelou', *REA* 17, 1915, 237–243.

PHILONIDES, a philosopher who converted Antiochos IV to Epicureanism and was a Friend of Demetrios I; he was awarded honorary citizenship at Athens, c. 170–160 ('of Laodikeia, an aide to Antiochos IV, and to Demetrios I') (a).

Sources: (a) Osborne, T 113, 114.

References: Bevan II 276–277 and Appendix X (p. 304).
W. Cronert, 'L'Epicureo Filonide', *Studi Ercolanesi*, Naples 1975, 39–61.
C. Habicht, 'Zur Vita des Epikureers Philonides (*P Herc* 1044)', *ZPE* 74, 1988, 211–214.
RE 20.1.63–73.

PHILOTAS (1), a Seleukid official who passed on orders from Zeuxis* to a subordinate official Bithys* in Mysia in 209; he was thus probably the *strategos* of Mysia (a).

Sources: (a) Malay, 'Letter . . . to Zeuxis'.

PHILOTAS (2), commander of the garrison of Antiochos III at Abydos on the Hellespont, who permitted the city magistrates to negotiate for a surrender to Livius (F) the Roman fleet commander, 190 (a).

Sources: (a) Livy 37.12.1.

PHILO[. . .], a Seleukid commander of troops who was honoured by the city of Apollonia of Salbake in Karia with the award of hereditary citizenship and exemption from taxes for his goodwill to the city and his interventions in the bureaucratic process on its behalf, at an unknown date (a).

Sources: (a) L. and J. Robert, *La Carie* II, Paris 1954, 285–302, no. 106 (= Austin 187).

PHORMION, a 'parasite' of Seleukos I (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 245f (= Aristodemos, *Ludicrous Memoirs*).

PLOUTOGENES, an official of Antiochos III in Palestine, of unknown rank and competence, who was noted as the recipient of a copy of a letter along with other officials, 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Landau 'Greek Inscription'.

POLIANTHES, the agent of Seleukos I who delivered rich gifts from the king and Antiochos I to Apollo at Didyma in 288/287 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 5 (= *I Didyma* 424).
References: Olshausen 129.

POLYARCHOS, an Antigonid commander and governor of a district in Babylonia who joined Seleukos I in 311 with a thousand soldiers (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 19.91.3.
References: *RE* 21.2.1439.

POLYXENIDOS, of Rhodes, an exile from his home city who commanded the Cretans in the Elburz crossing in 209 (a) and in 191 commanded troops on land in Greece (b). In that year he was sent to collect the fleet and army in Asia and bring them over to Greece (c); was in command of the fleet during the campaign of 190, was defeated in the fight off Korykos (d) but then victorious in the fleet action at Samos (e). His fleet was then blockaded in Ephesos (f), but was defeated at Myonnessos (g). He later took the fleet to Patara in Lykia, where it was laid up and its crews turned into soldiers (h).
Sources: (a) Pol 10.29.3.
(b) Livy 35.50.7.
(c) Livy 36.8.1; App. *Syr* 21.
(d) Livy 36.43.2–45.8; App. *Syr* 22.
(e) Livy 37.10.1–11.15; App. *Syr* 24.
(f) Livy 37.13.6–7; 22.1.
(g) Livy 37.28.3–30.10; App. *Syr* 27.
(h) Livy 37.45.2.
References: *RE* 21.2.1850–1851.
Thiel, *Studies* 281–364.

PROTARCHOS, *strategos* of Koile Syria and Phoinike in 163 (a).
Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 10.11.
References: Bengtson no. 33.

PTOLEMAIOS (1), son of Abubos, son-in-law of Simon (1) Maccabaeus, governor (*strategos*) of the plain of Jericho in 135/134, who assassinated Simon at a banquet (a).
Sources: (a) 1 *Mac* 16.11–17; Jos *AJ* 13.228.

PTOLEMAIOS (2), son of Dorymenes, said to have been a favourite of Antiochos IV (i.e., presumably a Friend), who was bribed by Menelaos to

intervene with the king in his support (a); he was later a Friend of Antiochos V, and was sent by Lysias (4), along with Gorgias* and Nikanor (1) to campaign against Judas (S) in Judaea; he camped at Emmaus but was there defeated (b).
Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 4.44–46.
(b) 1 *Mac* 3.38–40; 4.12–15; Jos *AJ* 12.298.
References: *RE* 23.2.1764–1765.

PTOLEMAIOS (3), son of Lysimachos (F), dynast of Telmessos, in Lykia, father of Berenike*, whose appointment as chief-priestess of the cult of Queen Laodike (R 11) was accompanied by a declaration of friendship between Ptolemaios and king Antiochos (a); he sold land to Antiochos III for the settlement of some time-expired Kardakian mercenaries, c. 193 (b); his position was explicitly safeguarded in the Treaty of Apamea 188 (c). He is also recorded at Delos (d).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 36/37.
(b) M. Segre, 'Iscrizioni di Licia', *Clara Rhodos* 9, 1938, 181–209.
(c) Livy 37.56.4.
(d) *I Delos* 441b.
References: R. Bagnall, *The Administration of the Ptolemaic Possessions outside Egypt*, Leiden 1976, 106–109.
Billows, *Kings and Colonists*, 100–104.
M. Holleaux, 'Ptolemaios Epigonos', *JHS* 41, 1921, 183–197.
RE 23.1765 Ptolemaios 14.
M. Wörrle, 'Epigraphische Forschungen zur Geschichte Lykiens II', *Chiron* 8, 1978, 218–225.

PTOLEMAIOS (4), son of Thraseas, brother of Apollonios (4), governor (*strategos*) and chief priest (*archiereus*) of Syria Koile and Phoinike on an inscription of Soloi (a); his father had been a governor of Syria and Phoenicia for Ptolemy V (F), 217/204, and was descended from an official family out of Aspendos in Pamphylia (b); and Ptolemaios' brother held the same position later (c); Ptolemaios had himself been governor for Ptolemy before switching sides during the Fourth Syrian War (d); he had lands in Palestine for which Antiochos III ordered local administrative and military protection soon after 200 (e); he was addressee of a letter from Antiochos III on Jewish privileges (f).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 230.
(b) J.-P. Rey-Coquais, 'Apport d'inscriptions de Syrie et de Phénicie aux listes de divinités ou la prosopographie de l'Égypte héllénistique et Romaine', in *Egitto e storia antica dall'ellenistico all'eta Araba*, Atti del colloquio internationale, Bologna 1987, (Bologna 1989), 609–619.
(c) D. Gera, 'Ptolemy son of Thraeas', *Ancient Society* 18 (1987) 63-73.
(d) Pol 5.65.1.
(e) Landau, 'Greek Inscription'.
(f) Jos *AJ* 12.138–144 (= Burstein 35).
References: Bengtson no. 30.

C. P. Jones and C. Habicht, 'A Hellenistic Inscription from Arsinoe in Cilicia', *Phoenix* 43, 1989, 317–342.
F. Piejko, 'Antiochos III and Ptolemy son of Thraseas: the Inscription of Hefzibah reconsidered', *Antiquite Classique* 60, 1991, 245–259.
RE 23.2.1762.

PTOLEMAIOS (5), governor of Kommagene, appointed presumably under Antiochos IV, who asserted his independence of the Seleukid kings, c. 163, and launched an unsuccessful attack on Melitene (a). He did not claim the royal title, but made himself effectively independent, and passed his position on to his son Samos (F), who did claim the title of king.
Sources: (a) Diod 31.19a.
References: Bengtson no. 43.
E. S. Gruen, 'Rome and the Seleucids in the Aftermath of Pydna', *Chiron* 6, 1976, 73–95.
RE 23.2.1765.

PYTHIADES, the governor (*hyparchos*) of the Coasts of the Persian Gulf in 222 who rallied to the support of the general Xenoitas* against Molon (R), and was placed in charge of the camp (a); not heard of again after Xenoitas' defeat.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.46.7 and 11.
References: Bengtson no. 22.

SARPEDON, a satrap or general in Koile Syria, loyal to Demetrios II (a), defeated in a battle near Ptolemais-Ake, and benefited from the disaster which befell Tryphon's (R) force in the tidal wave (b).
Sources: (a) Diod 33.28.
(b) Strabo 16.2.26; Athenaios 333c.

SELEUKOS, a district officer in Babylon (*pa-hat*), whose activities concerned the Babylonian canals (a).
Sources: (a) Grayson, Chronicle 13.

SERON, governor (*strategos*) of Koile Syria in 165, in command of the army in Syria; he attacked Judas (S) Maccabaeus and was defeated at Beth-Horon (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.288–292; I *Mac* 3.13–24.
References: Bengtson no. 38.
Ploger, 'Feldzüge des Seleukiden'.

SILES, governor or commander in Persis, suppressed revolt by 3000 Persians against either Seleukos I or II (a). (See also Oborzus).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 7.39.

SIMON (1), son of Mattathias, brother of John (S), Eleazar (S), Judas (S), and Jonathan*, recommended to the Jewish rebels as their adviser by Mattathias (S) on his death-bed (a). He fought loyally with his brothers until inheriting the High Priesthood in 143/142 on the death of Jonathan. He was sent at times on independent commands, to rescue the Jews of Galilee

(b), or to face Bakchides at Bethalaga (c), for example, and was with Jonathan on the Azotos campaign (d). In 145 was appointed *strategos* of the lands between the Ladder of Tyre and the Egyptian border by Antiochos VI (i.e., by Diodotos, later Tryphon (R)) (e). It was in this capacity that he besieged and took the fortress of Bethzur (f).

When Jonathan was captured and killed by Tryphon, Simon was elected to be the Jews' leader, and led the defence against Tryphon's abortive attack (g), and mounted a series of campaigns, fuelled by anger at the treatment of Jonathan, against the main surviving centres of Seleukid power. He used the Jewish garrison already in Joppa to expel the citizens and repopulate the city with Jews, he besieged and captured Gazara (Gezer) and at last concluded the siege of the Akra of Jerusalem by starving out the garrison (h). He then regularised his elective post by organising his appointment as hereditary High Priest, *strategos* and *ethnarchos* of the Jews (i). The concession of freedom from tribute by a beleaguered Demetrios II in 142 had provided the formal recognition of the Jewish state's independence (j). Simon now sent another embassy to Rome, and acquired that power's formal recognition, which he is said to have immediately broadcast in messages to other powers (k).

The arrival of the vigorous and able Antiochos VII to fight Tryphon in 139 threatened this independence. At first glad to accept Simon's help against Tryphon in the siege of Dora, Antiochos soon demanded the return of Simon's conquests outside Judaea, or payment for them. Simon replied to the envoy Athenobios* by offering much less. Antiochos replied by sending his general Kendebaios* to invade Judaea, but this attack was defeated by Simon's sons John* and Judas (l).

Simon's period of rule was remembered as a time of peace and prosperity by the Jews (m), which may have been correct, or may have been simply relief at the cessation of much of the active fighting. But he did not live to enjoy it for long, being assassinated by his son-in-law Ptolemaios (1), who ruled in the plain of Jericho, in 135/134 (m).

The coins which he had been thought to have produced (n) have now been assigned to the Jewish Revolt of AD 66–70, and Simon is now not thought to have produced coins at all. This would be consistent with his formal position as a subordinate of the Seleukid king.

Sources: (a) 1 *Mac* 2.65; Jos *AJ* 12.283–284.
(b) 1 *Mac* 5.21–23; Jos *AJ* 12.334.
(c) 1 *Mac* 9.65–69; Jos *AJ* 13.27–28.
(d) 1 *Mac* 10.74–87; Jos *AJ* 13.91–99.
(e) 1 *Mac* 11.59; Jos *AJ* 13.146.
(f) 1 *Mac* 11.64–66; Jos *AJ* 13.156–157.
(g) 1 *Mac* 13.1–24; Jos *AJ* 13.196–212.
(h) 1 *Mac* 13.43–53; Jos *AJ* 13.215.
(i) 1 *Mac* 14.25–49.
(j) 1 *Mac* 13.31–42.
(k) 1 *Mac* 14.24, 15.15–24.
(l) 1 *Mac* 15.1–14, 25–16.10; Jos *AJ* 13.223–227
(m) 1 *Mac* 16.11–17; Jos *AJ* 13.228.
(n) Head *HN* 806–807; *BMC Palestine* 184–187.

References: Bengtson no. 36.
Schurer I 189–199.
W. Wirgin, 'Simon Maccabaeus' Embassy to Rome—its Purpose and Outcome', *Palestine Exploration Quarterly*, 1974, 141–146.

SIMON (2), son of Onias II*, succeeded his father as Jewish High Priest, and was succeeded by his own son Onias III* (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.224–225.

SIMON (3), keeper of the temple at Jerusalem, appointed by Onias III, with whom he quarrelled, and then revealed the riches in the temple to the governor Apollonios (4) son of Thraseas (a).
Sources: (a) II *Mac* 3.4–6.

SOPAT[ROS], governor of Karia in 281; he was the addressee of a letter of Seleukos I and Antiochos I on the subject of the temple of Pluto at Nysa (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 9.

SOPHRON, commandant at Ephesos, who, when threatened with death by Laodike (R 1), rebelled and called in the Ptolemaic forces (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 13.593c (Phylarchos).

SOSIPHANES, one of the envoys sent by Antiochos IV to Rome, with Meleagros (1) and Herakleides*, 170, and 168 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 28.1.1–9 and 22.1–2.
References: *RE* S14.741–743 Sosiphanes 2.
Olshausen 151.

SOSISTRATOS, son of Sosistratos, of Samos, First Friend (*proton philon*), named as such on the plinth of the statue of Krateros*, son of Krateros at Delos, which commemorated Antiochos IX at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 255, 256, I *Delos* 1547.

SOSTRATOS, a 'parasite' of Antiochos I (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 245f (Aristodemos *Ludicrous Memoirs*).

STROUTHION, a financial official and administrator (*dioiketes*) of an estate belonging to Queen Laodike in Karia, or, less probably, of the Karian satrapal administration, 197 (a).
Sources: (a) C. L. Carratelli, *Annuario della R. Scuola Archeologica di Atene* 45–46, 1967–8, 445–453 (= *I Iasos* = Burstein 36).

TELEMACHOS, son of Anodikos, an officer honoured at Kebren with his troops, C3. He was not necessarily a Seleukid officer, but in that century and in that place it is more likely than not (a).
Sources: (a) *I Assos*, 4.

TELESARCHOS, the officer placed in command of the Seleukid troops sent to Thermopylai to fight the Galatians in 280 (a).
Sources: (a) Paus 10.20.3.

TERUNU (Theron?), governor of Babylonia, noted as taking action against an enemy in 260 (a).
Sources: (a) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -261.

THEMISON (1), son of Patron, of Seleukeia (perhaps a minister of Antiochos II) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Kyme*, 9.

THEMISON (2), of Cyprus, brother of Aristos*, favourite of Antiochos II, who claimed to be Herakles (a) and who is said to have been allowed by the king to administer the kingdom (b).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 438c–d (Phylarchos *FGrH* 81, F 6).
(b) Aelian, *VH* 2.41; Athenaios 7.289f (Pythermos).
References: *RE* 5A.1832.

THEMISON (3), commanded part of the Seleukid cavalry on the left wing at the battle of Raphia in 217 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.12 and 82.11.
References: *RE* 5A.1632.

THEMISTOKLES, the commander (*strategos*) in Mysia for Achaios (R 1), and governor of the district 223–218, who had to surrender to Attalos I (F) in 218 (a); he is probably also the governor (*strategos*) who features in the fragmentary letter of Antiochos III to Seleukeia-Tralles written before 201 (b), in which case he had also surrendered to Antiochos between 216 and 213.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.77.3
(b) Welles *RC* 41.
References: Bengtson no. 12.
RE 5A.1699.

THEODOROS (1), *chreophylax* at Susa, first half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Inscriptions trouvées à Suse en 1937', *CRAI* 1937, 313–316.

THEODOROS (2), son of Zenon, in command at Amathos in Transjordan when that place was besieged by Alexander (F) Jannaeus, whom he defeated c. 101 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.356.

THEODOTAS, of Rhodes, a tactician in the service of Antiochos I who devised the stratagem which won the Elephant-victory (a).
Sources: (a) Lucian, *Zeuxis* 8.

THEODOTOS (1), of Aitolia, governor, or perhaps commander (*tetagmenos*) of Koile Syria for Ptolemy, 221–219, who successfully defended Gerrha and Brochoi in the Biqaa valley against the attack by Antiochos III in 219 (a), but who then, disgruntled as the lack of appreciation he received for this, betrayed Ptolemy and joined Antiochos II on his next invasion in 218, handing over Ptolemais-Ake, Tyre and Sidon to him (b); he was then placed

in charge of the conquered territory (c). He commanded the main Seleukid force in the battle at Platanos (d), and half the besieging force at Amman (e); he commanded the *Argyraspides* at Raphia, where he unsuccessfully attempted the assassination of Ptolemy V (f); he was in high command at the siege of Sardis, where he was a leader in the assault which captured the city (g).

Sources: (a) Pol 4.37.5; 5.46.3–4.
(b) Pol 5.40.1–3; 61.3–5 and 62.2; Por F 44.
(c) Pol 5.66.5.
(d) Pol 5.68.9–11 and 69.3–9.
(e) Pol 5.71.6–7.
(f) Pol 5.79.4; 81.1–7 and 82.3.
(g) Pol 7.16.2–18.10.

References: Bengtson no. 29.
RE 5A.1955.

THEODOTOS (2) Hemiolios ('One-and-a-half'), an Aitolian who commanded a force in the war against Molon (R), but was defeated, 221 (a); later he commanded in the Biqaa campaign, 219 (b) and was in joint command of the phalanx at the battle of Raphia, 217 (c), and went as joint-envoy to Ptolemy after Raphia to request a truce (d).

Sources: (a) Pol 5.42.5 and 43.7–8.
(b) Pol 5.59.2.
(c) Pol 5.79.5.
(d) Pol 5.87.1 and 4.

References: Olshausen 143.
RE 5A.1954–1955.

THEOPHILOS, king's representative (*epistates*) at Seleukeia-in-Pieria, 186, who was addressed by letter by both the city and the king on a matter of honouring on the king's Friends (a).

Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 45.

THERIS, an envoy of Antiochos IV to Ptolemy in 169 (a).

Sources: (a) Pol 28.20.12–13.

References: Olshausen 152.
RE S14.759–760.

THOAS, a Seleukid official in Media, 193, who was subject to the authority of Menedemos*, the governor (a).

Sources: (a) L. Robert, 'Encore une inscription grècque de l'Iran', *CRAI* 1967, 281–296.

TIMON, appointed as governor (*praepositus*) of Lydia by Antiochos III after the battle at Magnesia, a post he will have held only until the area was subjected to Roman and Attalid control; he was perhaps the same man, the father of Arete (S 2) and described as chief of the royal court, who was noted as such on an inscription at Susa of the first half C2 (b); no other men of this name are known in connection with the Seleukids and to find two in a high position at the same time is too much of a coincidence.

Sources: (a) Livy 37.44.7.
(b) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1932, 272–274.
References: Bengtson no. 15.
RE 6A.1298.

TIMOTHEOS, commander of the forces of the Ammanites against Judas (S) Maccabaeus, either as a Seleukid commander (associated in one source with Bakchides* (a)), or as a local ruler. He appears to have fought at least two campaigns against Judas, one in Gilead, involving fighting at Diathma, which he was besieging until driven off (b), and in Ammon, where he was defeated and killed (c).
Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 8.30–33.
(b) 1 *Mac* 5.9–44; 2 *Mac* 12.10–25; Jos *AJ* 12.329–330.
(c) 1 *Mac* 5.6–8; Jos *AJ* 12. 337–343.
References: *RE* 6A.1330–1331.

TIMOXENOS, the archivist (*bibliophylax*) at Sardis in the time of Antiochos II or III (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 19.

TLEPOLEMOS, son of Artapates, minister (*propoleus*) at Xanthos, named in a decree of the city, 196 (a). This seems to be a position in the royal administration, but it may be a civic office.
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 15B.

TYCHON, the chief secretary of the army (*archigrammateus tes dynameos*) under Antiochos III until 221, then appointed to be governor (*strategos*) of the Persian Gulf province (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.54.13.
References: Bengtson no. 23.

VAHUBERZ (or Oborzas), a ruler in Persis who issued coins with his head on the obverse and a fire-temple on the reverse, but the real extent of whose independence is not clear (a); he may be the Oborzus* who is known in an anecdote of Polyanios. The mint from which he issued coins, with his own head on one side and a fire-altar on the other, was apparently at Istakhr, and this is a sign that he may have been a leader of a group of independent Persians. It is, however, difficult to accept that the most powerful rulers of the Seleukid dynasty could not have suppressed him if they chose; thus it is best to regard him and his successors as subordinate officials, as was the ruler of Atropatene.
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 196.
References: O. Morkholm, *Early Hellenistic Coinage*, Cambridge 1991, 73–74.

XANTHIPPOS, appointed to be the ruler of the trans-Euphratean provinces—perhaps, that is, Mesopotamia—by Seleukos II after 246 (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 43; Hieron In Dan 3.11.7–9.

XENOITAS, of Achaia, given the chief command (*strategos autokrator*) of a force against Molon (R) but defeated by him (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.45.6; 46.5; 48.10.
References: Bengtson no. 46.
RE 9.1503–1504.

XENON (1), given joint-command (*strategos*) of a force against Molon (R) with Theodotos (2) Hemiolios, but defeated, 222 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.42.5; 43.7–8.
References: *RE* 9A2.1537.

XENON (2), appointed to command at Sardis by Antiochos III after the battle of Magnesia, 190 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.44.7.

XERXES, an Armenian king who submitted to Antiochos III and married Antiochos' sister Antiochis (R 2); she later murdered him (a). He minted coins showing his bust backed by Athene (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 8.23.1–5.
(b) Head *HN* 754; *BMC Galatia Cappadocia Syria* 100.
References: *RE* 9A.2101–2103 Xerxes 3.
Schmitt, *Untersuchungen*.

ZABDIBELOS, commanded the Arab troops in the service of Antiochos III at the battle of Raphia (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.8.

ZARIADRIS, governor (*strategos*) in Armenia who was confirmed in office by Antiochos III in 212, ruling in Sophene; in 190 he moved into independence as king (a). His coins show a beardless head backed by Anaitis (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 11.528.
(b) Head *HN* 754.
References: Bengtson no. 21.
RE 9A.2325–2326.

ZELYS, of Gortyn, commanded the Neocretans in the army of Antiochos III at the battle of Raphia (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.11.
References: *RE* 9A2.2499.

ZEUXIS, son of Kynagos, a Macedonian, a major political and administrative figure in the kingdom of Antiochos III. He appears first as a commander facing Molon (R) in Babylonia in 222, when he was defeated and forced to abandon the royal city of Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris (a). Antiochos III took his advice, over that of Hermeias*, at the conference in 221 over how to deal with Molon (b), and he commanded the left wing at the Apollonia battle (c). In 219 he commanded a division in the attack on Seleukeia-in-Pieria (d).

After the reconquest of Asia Minor, Zeuxis appears as the king's representative in Asia Minor, from 213 (e) to the end of Antiochos' control there, in 190. The evidence is scattered but quantitatively large, consisting of inscriptions from a variety of sources—Amyzon (f), Euromos (g), Sardis (h), Pergamon (i), Herakleia-by-Latomos (j) and Labraunda (k). He was also the addressee of a letter from the king concerning the settlement of Jewish soldier-families in Lydia and Phrygia, which implies his authority over all that large area (l), and when Philip V was campaigning in Karia he was able to deal on a basis of independent authority with the Macedonian king (m).

He was in joint command of the right wing of the army at the battle of Magnesia, with Mendis* (n), and as governor (*hyparchos*) of 'Lydia', he was the envoy sent by Antiochos III to the Scipios (F) after the battle of Magnesia to begin the negotiations for peace (o), and he was one of the king's envoys sent to Rome to negotiate a final peace in 189 (p).

Zeuxis is to be seen as above all an administrator, but one with military abilities. He is referred to as *epi ton pragmaton* on one inscription from Amyzon but this was not his position. He was a viceroy, a man clearly trusted completely by the king, and willing to take a limited initiative, as with the contacts with Philip V, but no more than that.

Sources: (a) Pol 5.46.10–12.
(b) Pol 5.51.4–52.1.
(c) Pol 5.53.6.
(d) Pol 5.60.4.
(e) P. Gauthier, *Nouvelles Inscriptions de Sardes II*, Paris 1989, 1.
(f) Robert, *Amyzon*, 14, 15A, 22; *OGIS* 235.
(g) Errington *EA* 1987 1–7.
(h) L. Robert, *Nouvelles Inscriptions de Sardes* I, Paris 1964, 1.
(i) *I Perg* 189; *OGIS* 236.
(j) *SEG* XXXVIII 859.
(k) *Labraunda*, III, 2, 46.
(l) Jos *AJ* 12.147–153.
(m) Pol 16.24.6.
(n) App. *Syr* 33; Livy 37.41.1.
(o) Pol 21.16.4–17.10; Livy 37.45.5.
(p) Pol 21.24.1–15.

References: Bengtson no. 10.
M. Errington, 'Antiochos III, Zeuxis und Euromos', *EA* 1986, 1–7.
Malay, 'Letter . . . to Zeuxis'.
Olshausen 144.

[. . .]ARCHOS, a royal official at Sardis, 225/175 who is named in a royal rescript (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 2.

[. . .D]OROS, a royal official at Sardis, 225/175 who is named in a royal rescript (a).
Sources: (a) Sardis VII, 1, 2.

[. . .]KRATES, governor or sub-governor (*hyparchos*) in the Hellespontine satrapy, 254/253 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 20.

[ANON] (1), a representative of Seleukos I in negotiations who is assumed to have been present at Athens in 286 (a).
References: (a) T. L. Shear, *Kallias of Sphettos and the Revolt of Athens in 286 BC*, *Hesperia* Supplement 17, Princeton 1978, p. 76.

[ANON] (2), the armour-bearer of Amaktion, whose clothing was taken by Seleukos II as a disguise to enable him to escape from the Galatian defeat (a).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 4.9.6.

[ANON] (3), an envoy of Antiochos III to the Achaians in 192, who boasted of Antiochos' power and asked that the Achaians remain neutral in the coming war (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 35.48.2.

[ANON] (4), the commander of the citadel at Perge, appointed by Antiochos III, who persuaded Manlius (F) Vulso to delay his attack on the city, and so forestalled a likely renewal of the war between Rome and Antiochos, 189 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.41.1–5.

[ANON] (5), the governor (title lost) addressed in a letter from Antiochos III on the chief priest of Daphne in 189 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 44.

[ANON] (6), 'a high revenue official' of Antiochos IV sent to Jerusalem (a). However, this may be a mistake for 'chief of the Mysians'—Apollonios (3), for the terms are very similar in Hebrew, from which it is assumed the term was translated (a).
Sources: (a) I *Mac* 1.29.

PART THREE

SUBJECTS OF THE KINGDOM

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ABAS (1), daughter of Aristeas, wife of Karpiadas*, son of Aristokartos, mother of Therapithos, who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (u).

ABAS (2), daughter of Artemidoros, wife of Herm[. . .]*, mother of Abas and Aristagoras, who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (e).

ABROTERA, daughter of Athenagoras, wife of Xenothemis, son of Leophontos, grandson of Athenaios son of Herakleitos, of Miletos, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

AB[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (e).

ACHAIOS (1), son of Achaios (2), noted at Delos, 128/127 (a), a member of an extensive priestly family on Delos (b), originally from Hierapolis.
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2226.
(b) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée* 111.

ACHAIOS (2), son of Apollonios, of Hierapolis, brother of Apollonios (8), Lysimachos (2), and Protogenes (1), husband of Euboule*, priest of the Syrian gods, involved in financing the early building of their sanctuary at Delos, 128/127 (a), a member of an extensive family on Delos (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2226.
(b) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée* 111.

ACHAIOS (3), son of Kratelos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 426A.

ACHAIOS (4), son of Polyainos, husband of Stratonike (3), daughter of Asklepiadon, father of Polyainos and Aniton, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (h) ii.

ACHAIOS (5), the owner of a large estate in Lydia in 267 who ransomed Galatian captives (a), probably the father of Laodike (R 1) and Alexander (O 1), and so father-in-law of king Antiochos II (a). Although he is the earliest of the members of this distinguished Asia Minor family to be known, there is no indication that he was anything other than a private citizen.

Since he was adult in 267, he had presumably been domiciled in his estates since Lysimachos' time, and perhaps even earlier. There is no evidence that he was, as some moderns have it, a son of Seleukos I.
Sources: (a) M. Worrle, 'Antiochos I, Achaios der Altere und die l; Galater, eine neue Inschrift in Denizli', *Chiron* 5 1975, 59–87 (= Burstein 19).
(b) Por F 32.6.
References: R. A. Billows, *Kings and Colonists*, Leiden 1995, 96–99.
Bouché-Leclercq 74, 113, 114.

ADAD-IDDIN, son of Anu-ab-usur, brother of Anu-ah-iddin (3) and Anu-ah-ittannu (10), witness to the sale of a woman slave at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.
References: W 839.

ADEIA, daughter of Prosion, wife of Philetairos (1), son of Demainetos, mother of Demainetos, Sosos and Demainetos, who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (a).

ADESU-TABA, daughter of Nana-iddin, son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, wife of Nana-iddin (38), son of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, the recipient of a slave as a dower gift, 290 (a), which was the subject of a quitclaim in 229 (b); a purchaser of land, 281 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 4.
(b) McEwan 7.
(c) McEwan 22.
References: Doty 232.

ADIAS-TABAL, daughter of Anu-balassu-iqbi, fisherwoman, wife of Dumqi-Anu (3), son of Anu-ah-uter, carpenter (*naggaru*), a neighbour cited in a contract of 182/181 (a).
Sources: (a) Boissier, 'Contrat'.

ADIESU-TABAT, daughter of Eriba, son of Anu-belsunu, wife of Ana-rabi-Anu (3), named in the deed of sale of a plot of land, 275 (a), and seller of an estate, 260 (b) both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 14.
(b) Clay II 14.
References: (c) W 633.

ADMETOS, of Teos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 313.

ADRASTOS (1), son of Kallippos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

ADRASTOS (2), son of Meneas, a slave recorded as living at Perisasasostra, Phrygia, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1–7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).

ADRASTOS (3), the recipient of the lease of a farmstead at Tobalmoura, near Sardis, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1–7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).

AEROPOS, of Laodikeia-ad-Mare, the leader of a revolt against Alexander II, 126/123; with Klonios and Antipatros he seized control of Laodikeia; he was pardoned by Alexander after the revolt was suppressed (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 34/35.22.

AGA, daughter of Lusios, of Apamea, died and was buried at Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8327.

AGASIKLES (1), son of Antipatros, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 128–132.

AGASIKLES (2), son of Zopyros, of Erythrai, priest of Dionysos Bakchios at Erythrai, c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

AGASIKRATES, son of Kritoboulos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 285/284 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123.

AGATHADOROS, son of Straton, of Sidon, named in a choregic inscription from Delos, 171 or 169 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XI, 2, 133.
References: L. Robert, *BE* 1983, 475.

AGATHARCHOS, of Teos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 314.

AGATHE, daughter of Zenon, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8099.

AGATHEKLES, son of Glaukios, of Antiocheia, made a dedication to the Syrian gods at Delos, c. 98 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2263.

AGATHINOS (1), son of Iason, of Apamea, named on a grave stele at Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, 370.

AGATHINOS (2), son of Leon, of Apamea, winner of ten *drachmai* in games held at Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 193.

AGATHINOS (3), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

AGATHOKLEA, daughter of Antipatros, of Hierapolis, buried on Rhenaia, date unknown, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée* 155.

AGATHOKLEIA (1), daughter of Agathon, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8100.

AGATHOKLEIA (2), daughter of Dionysios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8101.

AGATHOKLES (1), son of Glaukias, of Antiocheia, husband of Rhoumatha*, made a dedication in the sanctuary of the Syrian gods at Delos, c. 98 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2263.

AGATHOKLES (2), son of Heliodoros, of Apamea, died and was buried at Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8325.

AGATHOKLES (3), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Kephalon*, Seleukos (3), Alexandros (5), and Herakleides (3), seller of land at Uruk (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 25.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

AGATHOKLES (4), son of Kleonikos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

AGATHOKLES (5), son of Lysios, of Damaskos, an ephebe listed as graduating at Delos in a dedication of 118/117 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos*, 1925.

AGATHOKLES (6), son of Theodotos, of Erythrai, a magistrate (*strategos*) at Erythrai in the Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 214.

AGATHOKLES (7), of Antiocheia-in-Syria, named on a weight of the city of the city of 192/191, and thus presumably the *agoranomos* of the city for that year (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1071f.

AGATHOKLES (8) of Kyzikos, 'the Babylonian', author of a local history of Kyzikos, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 375f–376a (*FGrH* 472, 1).
References: *RE* 1.758–759.

AGATHON (1), son of A[gathon], a mercenary soldier recorded in an inscribed list at Ephesos (a),
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 1991, 963.

AGATHON (2), of Antiocheia, named in a list at Athens, 183/182 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 2332.

AGAVE, an 'innocent girl' said to have been a human sacrifice by Seleukos I at the foundation of Laodikeia-ad-Mare, 300 (a).
Sources: (a) Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.18.

AGELAOS, son of Agelaos, a judge from Priene honoured at Bargylia, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Bargylia* (= *I Iasos*, II) 607.

AGENIKA, daughter of Neon, wife of [...]os (5), mother of Glykera, Menekles and Timagenes, who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (b).

AGENOR, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 280/258 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 58.

AGESIAS, daughter of Aimos, wife of Somenos*, son of Pyron, who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (h) ii.

AGESO, daughter of Philokles, wife of Echinadas*, son of Horanthos, who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (i) iii.

AGETIMOS, son of K[...], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (aa).

AGIAS, son of Simos, a judge from Priene honoured in a decree of Laodikeia, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene*, 59.

[A]GOL[A]IOS, son of Karton, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (i).

AGON, son of Apollonidos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8103.

AGRON, son of Agron, of Laodikeia, buried on Rhenaia, c. 100, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couillard *MF Rhenée* 336 bis.

AG[RIPP(?)]IAS, son of Demetrios, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 128.

AIANTI[. . .], of Priene, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 230.

AIGYPTOS, son of Anaxenos, of Knidos, honoured for his work as a judge at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, 221/220 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 15.

AIMATHE, a virgin girl said to have been a human sacrifice by Seleukos I and the priest Amphion (O) at the foundation of Antiocheia-in-Syria, 300 (a).
Sources: (a) Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.13.

AINEAS, son of Hierokles, of Amyzon (probably the brother of Artemidoros (14) and Ouliades (1)), contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

A[IN]ELIAS, son of [S]tasios, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (k).

AINETOS (1), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

AINETOS (2), of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 160.

AINIAS, of Herakleia-by-Latmos, an envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis (O), 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

AISCHRION (1), son of Amyntas, of Aigai in Macedon, became *proxenos* at Magnesia-on-Maiandros at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 10.

AISCHRION (2), son of Bakchios, from Seleukeia, husband of Mike*, daughter of Dionysios, also from Seleukeia, father of Aischrion and Eumenes, granted citizenship at Miletos, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 50.

AISCHRION (3), son of Epinikos, proposer of a proxeny decree of Magnesia-on-Maiandros for Aischrion (F) of Macedon at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 10.

AISCHRION (4), of Herakleia-by-Latmos, an envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis (O), 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

AISCHRO, daughter of Sophron, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8104.

AISCHYLIDES, son of Aristogenes, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma 271/270 (a). Presumably the same Aischylides who was the donor of gift to the temple of Apollo at Didyma, at an unknown date (b).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 432.
(b) *Didyma* 428.

AISCHYLINOS (1), son of Autophrontos, of Miletos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at the city, 225/224 (a), and a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 250/190 (b).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 445, 446; *Milet* I, 3, 124.
(b) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 194.

AISCHYLINOS (2), son of Theukrinos, of Miletos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 274/273 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma* 427, 428; *Milet* I, 3, 123.

AISCHYLIS, son of Anaxithemis, donor of a gift to Didyma, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 428.

AISCHYLOS, son of Pantainos, of Miletos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 267/266 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123.

AISIGENES, son of Pherekles, of Amyzon, named in a fragmentary list from that city, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 33.

AISIMOS, son of Aisimos, from Priassos (Crete), husband of Anthepolis*, daughter of Xenomenes, father of Xenomenes, Aisimos, Karpion and Euthydike, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).

Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (i) and (q).

AISIOS (1), son of Exakontos, husband of Kasime*, daughter of Exakontos, Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (w).

[AI]SOS (2), son of Theodoros, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (i).

AI[. . .], city president (*stephanephoros*) (of Mylasa), who was named in an inscription from Olymos, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Mylasa*, I, 868.

AKAMANTOS, of Priene, named in a decree of Priene, and city president (*stephanephoros*) of the city, 270/262 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 18, 21.

AKAMAS, of Antiocheia, died and was buried at Athens, where he was commemorated on a column, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XIX 274.

AKESTI[M]OS, son of Tallaios, husband of Phraso*, daughter of Euthymida, father of Akesia, Tallaios and Libys, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (d).

AKOUSILAS (1), son of Anophilos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (l).

AKOUSILAS (2), son of Kla[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (kk).

AKOUSILAS (3), son of S[. . .]e, Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (e).

AKOUSILAS (4), son of Tychon, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229–228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (c).

AKROTOS, son of Iason, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8105.

ALEXANDROS (1), son of Apollodoros, honoured Antiochos IV with a statue at Delos, 166/164 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1540, 1541, *OGIS* 250.

ALEXANDROS (2), son of Aristeas, of Mylasa, a landowner whose property bordered on land granted to Zeus Osogoras, c. 240 (a).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, 1, 8.

ALEXANDROS (3), son of Athenagoras, of Miletos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 211/210 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124; *I Didyma* 453.

ALEXANDROS (4), son of Demetrios, of Miletos, grandson of Philistidos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 273/272 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123.

ALEXANDROS (5), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Kephalon*, Seleukos (3), Agathokles (3) and Herakleides (3), buyer of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 25.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

[ALEXAN]DROS (6), son of Kleo[...], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (a).

ALEXANDROS (7), son of Lochagos, of Miletos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 227/226 or 221/220 (a), and *prophetes* at Didyma, 211/210 (b).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 42 and 12.
(b) *Didyma* 453.

ALEXANDROS (8), son of Lochegos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, one who received the gifts of Seleukos I and Antiochos I in 288/287 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 424.

ALEXANDROS (9), of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued c. 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 58.

ALEXANDROS (10), a cavalry officer noted at Susa, 183 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1931, 279–286.

ALEXANDROS (11), named in a list of victors at Tralles, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 106.

ALEXANDROS (12), became *proxenos* at Magnesia-on-Maiandros at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 12.

ALEXAS, a landowner whose property bordered on Gezer, Palestine, late C2/early C1, and whose boundary was recorded on a *stele* (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XL 1513.

ALEXIADES, son of Dionysios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8108.

ALEXIPPOS, son of Simos, of Miletos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 283/282 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123.

ALINDIS, daughter of Kleitos, wife of Damasippos*, whose death was recorded on a grave stele in the area of Aydin, Turkey, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) Blumel and Malay, 'Inscriptions from Aydin Museum', *EA* 21, 1993, 129–140.

ALKAMENES, of Kyme, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ALKIMACHOS, son of Antenor (3), named in a list on a *prophetes* inscription at Didyma, mid C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma* 259.

ALKIOS, a landowner whose land bordered on Gezer and whose land was marked by mutual boundary stones, late C2/early C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXV 1567.

ALKON, of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 193.

ALLOPORIS (1), son of Bakchios, a Thracian, recorded as a mercenary soldier, a commander of 500 men (*pent*[*ekosiortes*]), at Ephesos, Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 963.

ALLOPORIS (2), son of Heros, a Thracian, recorded as a mercenary soldier, a commander of ten men (*dekanik*[*es*]), at Ephesos, Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 963.

ALYPOS, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 29.

AMAT-BANITU, daughter of Anu-mukin-apli (11), granddaughter of Anu-uballit, descendant of [Hunzu], of Uruk, wife of Anu-ah-iddin (7), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, had sold land before 187 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 54/55 and 57.

AMAT-ILISU, a slave at Uruk in 298 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten 1.

AMAT-NABU, of Uruk, named in a request for a loan, 301 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 2.

AMAT-UM-IREM, a slave who was named in a division of property at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 212–215 (= NCBT 1948).

AMMAS, son of Sosipatr[os], of Berytos, buried on Rhenaia, early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée* 398.

AMMIA (1), daughter of Hermos[thenes], of Antiocheia, buried on Rhenaia, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée* 447.

AMMIA (2), daughter of Zen[n]os, of Antiocheia, wife of Antiochos (3), son of Glaukias of Gaza, buried on Rhenaia, late C2 or early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée* 57.

[AMM]ONIOS (1), son of Ammonios, of Laodikeia, named in a list of foreigners at Athens, 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1008 (= *SEG* XXI 477).

AMMONIOS (2), son of Mnas[e]as, of Sidon, living as a tenant on Delos before 157/156 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1416.

AMMONIOS (3), son of Phormion, interpreter of the god's word, (*prophetes*) at Didyma, 198/197 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma*, 216.

AMMONIOS (4), of Antiocheia, an ephebe listed as graduating at Delos, 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

AMMONI[OS] (5), of Seleukeia-on-the-Eulaios (Susa), probably the eponymous magistrate of his city in 177/176, when the (now fragmentary) inscription was made (a).
Sources: (a) B. Haussoullier, 'Inscription grècque de Suse', *Anatolian Studies in Honour of Sir William Ramsay*, London 1923, 187–193.

AMNA, of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9159.

AMPHION, a priest who counselled Seleukos I on the choice of site for Antiocheia, 300, and advised that a human sacrifice was needed as part of the ceremony of foundation (a).
Sources: (a) Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.13.

AMPHIPOLIS, daughter of Apollodoros, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8111.

AMTIKA, daughter of Nana-iddin, giver of a gift to her son at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 50.

AMTI-KIRI-LALLAT, named in a division of an estate between two brothers at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 24.

AMYNANDROS, father of Philippos, of (Dura-)Europos, who borrowed money from Aristonax (1) in 194/193 on the surety of his *kleros*; his son paid it back (a).
Sources: (a) *P Dura* 15.

AMYNTAS (1), son of Amyntas, of Antiocheia, foreigner at Athens, 100/99, died and was buried in Athens (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1028, 8110.

AMYNTAS (2), son of Philotas, of Miletos, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

AMYNTAS (3), of Smyrna, a citizen of Smyrna named in a fragmentary inscription conferring honours (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 575.

AMYNTES, of Teos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 315.

AMYNTOR, son of Areiphilos, the representative of Mylasa in a treaty with Miletos, 209/208 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 146.

ANA, called Perinna, daughter of Menandros, wife of Artemision (1), son of Menandros, recorded on a tomb from the Aydin area, Turkey, of Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) Blumel and Malay, 'Inscriptions from the Aydin Museum', *EA* 21, 1993, 129–140.

ANA-RABI-ANU (1), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, a workman and member of the assembly at Uruk at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

ANA-ABI-ANU (2), son of Ahusu-Anu, grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 157 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 2/16.

ANA-RABI-ANU (3), son of Anu-eriba, descendant of Kuri, husband of Adiesu-tabat, named in the sale of an estate at Uruk, 261 (a) and in a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk, 275 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 14.
(b) Weisberg 14.

ANA-RABI-ANU (4), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, seller of a butcher's prebend at Uruk 204 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 2.

ANA-RABI-ANU (5), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, named in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 283 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 4.

ANA-RA[BI-ANU] (6), son of Anu-uballit, brother of Tanittu-Anu (9) and Anu-ab-usur (33), one of those carrying the throne of Anu in the annual festival at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

ANA-RABI-ANU (7), son of Anu-uballit, a brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 202/201 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ANA-RABI-ANU (8), son of Anu-zer-lisir, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, named on a tablet (a prebend sale?) dated to a 'king Seleukos' (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.

ANA-RABI-ANU (9), son of Nidintu-Anu, named in the deed of sale of a house at Uruk, 168 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 54.

ANA-RABI-ANU (10), descendant of Lustammar-Adad, seller of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 12.

ANA-RABI-ANU (11), named on a tablet (a prebend sale at Uruk?) dated to a 'king Antiochos' (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 8.

ANA-RABI-ANU (12), seller of land at Uruk, 163/162 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 9.

ANA-RABIKA-ANU (1), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Ana-rabika-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, named in a deed of gift, 281 (a), and in an assignment of temple offerings, 265 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 5.
(b) Clay II 11.

ANA-RABIKA-ANU (2), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, husband of Ana-rabisa (2), named in a sale of three slaves at Uruk 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 2.

ANA-RABIKA-ANU (3), a slave, marked with the name of Anu-aba-bitisu, formerly the slave of Anu-belsunu (28), son of Nana-iddin, given by Anu-uballit to Anu at Uruk before 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MCL 2202).

ANA-RABIKA-ISTAR (1), son of Anu-ab-uter, grandson of Anu-iksur, descendant of Ahutu, a witness to a transaction at Uruk in 262 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten IX.

ANA-RABIKA-ISTAR (2), daughter of Nana-iddin, a potter, sister of Anu-ab-usur (63) and Rihat-Anu (20), mother of Anu-ah-iddin, of Uruk, the buyer of land from her brothers, 269 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 235 (= Rutten II).

ANA-RABISA (1), daughter of Anu-ah-uter, grand-daughter of Anu-zer-lisir, named in an assignment of temple offerings, 259 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 16.

ANA-RABISA (2), daughter of Sumia, wife of Ana-rabika-Anu (2), named in a sale of three slaves at Uruk 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 2.

ANA-RABISA (3), named in deeds of gift at Uruk 281 (a) and 276 (b) (and probably identical with either Ana-rabisa (1) or (2)).
Sources: (a) Clay II 5.
(b) Clay II 6/7.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (1), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, a *gadaya* official, named in a sale of plot at Uruk, 159 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 43 (= MLC 2179 = HSM 913.1.7 = Doty 292–3).
References: McEwan *Priest and Temple* 61.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (2), son of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Kuri, of Uruk, witness in two sales, 229 and 225 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 23 and 27.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (3), son of Anu-eriba, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Kuri, brother of Nidintu-Anu (9), witness in a deed of sale of an estate, 193/192 (a), named in an assignment of temple offerings, 162 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 32 (= MLC 2171).
(b) Clay II 40.
References: W 277, 1008.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (4), son of Anu-eriba, descendant of [Kur]i, named in sale of an estate, 261 (a), and in a quitclaim, 245, (b) both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 14.
(b) MLC 2164.
References: W 81, 217.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (5), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, seller of a meat prebend at Uruk, 204 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 2.
References: W 152-E.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (6), son of Anu-zer-lisir, descendant of Ahutu, of Uruk, witness in sale, 270 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 11.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (7), son of Anu-zer-lisir, grandson of Ana-rabut-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 165 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2169.
References: W 700.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (8), son of Anu-zer-lisir, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of a prebend, 276 (a), and in the sale of an estate, 261 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
(b) Clay II 14.
References: W 457.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (9), son of Balatu, grandson of Samas-ittannu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness to an assignment of temple income, 188 (a), named in a sale of land (b) 184, and in a sale of *biltu*, 187/182 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 33/56.
(b) NCBT 1936.
(c) NCBT 1968.
References: W 441, 595.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (10), son of Illut-Anu, grandson of Ana-rabut-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, seller of a prebend at Uruk 196/195 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2201.
(b) Weisberg 24.
(c) *BagM* Beiheft 132.

References: W 653.
Doty 261–262.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (11), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Samas-ittannu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, of Uruk, seller of butcher's prebend, 218 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 32.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (12), son of Kidin-Anu, named in sales of prebends at Uruk, 264 (a) and 235 (b).
Sources: (a) WZJ 19, 1970, 905.
(b) NCBT 1949.
References: W 133n, 462-A, 645n, 820n.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (13), son of Labasi-Anu, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in sales of prebends at Uruk, 235 (a) and 234/233 (b).
Sources: (a) Doty 220 (= NCBT 1956).
(b) Doty 221 (= *DJur* 306).
References: W 755-B and 349.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (14), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness to an assignment of temple offerings, 256 (a), and seller of a prebend and land, 229 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 15.
(b) McEwan 24.
References: W 58.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (15), son of Nidintu-Anu, construction worker at Uruk, 155 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15, 27.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple* 53.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (16), son of Rabi-Anu, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 235 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1956.
References: W 394n.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (17), son of Sumuttu-Anu, grandson of Kitu-Anu, witness to a sale of land, 174 (a), and named in a sale of land 150/149 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 13.
(b) HSM 913.1.2.
References: W 96-H and 284-A.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (18), son of Usursu-Anu, grandson of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 174 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2156.
References: W 962n, 1048n.

ANA-RABUT-ANU (19), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 235 (a), and in an exchange of properties, 217 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1956.
(b) BIN 2 135.
References: W 394, 396.

ANA-RABUTIKA-ANU (1), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Ana-rabutika-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, guarantor in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 265 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 11.
References: W 29.

ANA-RABUTIKA-ANU (2), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ahutu, named in the sale of a slave at Uruk, 295 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1973.
References: W 923.

ANA-RABUTIKA-ANU (3), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 152.
References: W 616-A.

ANA-RABUTIKA-ANU (4), son of Labasi, descendant of Hunzu, of Uruk, brother of Ina-qibit-Anu (30), confirmed as part-owner of a prebend in a quitclaim made after 187 (a), and purchased in 226 (b).
Sources: (a) McEwan 33.
(b) McEwan 54/55.

ANA-RABUTIKA-ANU (5), son of [Liblut?], descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 311 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 51.
References: W 50-C.

ANA-RABUTIKA-ANU (6), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-usabsi (?), of Uruk, witness in a sale, 218 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 32.

ANAXAGORAS (1), son of Aischros, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

ANAXAGORAS (2), son of Demetrios, of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 159.

ANAXAGORAS (3), son of Nympholochos, of Erythrai, priest of Agathe Tyche at Erythrai, c. 275/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201(b).

ANAXAGORAS (4), son of Zenodoros, of Erythrai, noted as a citizen, 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

ANAXANDROS (1), son of Hermaiskos, of Iasos, proposer of a decree honouring judges from Klazomenai, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 930.

ANAXANDROS (2), of Halikarnassos, donor of gift to Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 437.

ANAXENOR, son of Iphikrates, of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, city president (*stephanephoros*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros named in a record of the agreement of the association of Dionysians concerning the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiander* 89.

ANAXIKLES (1), son of Hierokles, magistrate (*prytanes*) at Iasos when judges from Chios were honoured, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 932, 933.

ANAXIKLES (2), son of Parmeniskos, magistrate (*prytanes*) at Iasos at an unknown date, when judges from Teos and Klazomenai were honoured (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 930, 931.

ANAXIKRATES, son of Thrasyboulos, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai in c. 276/275 (a), and noted as a citizen of Erythrai, 270/260 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 24.
(b) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

ANAXILAS (1), son of Lykidos, of Priene, named in a decree of Priene, 270/262 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene*, 18.

ANAXILAS (2), son of Protarchos, city secretary (*grammateus*) of Priene (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene*, 60.

ANAXILAS (3), son of Pythobios, city secretary (*grammateus*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 6.

ANAXILAS (4), of Priene, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 230.

ANAXIPPOS, of Iasos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Caria*, 125.

ANAXITHEMIS, son of Anaxithemis, donor of gift to Didyma, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 452.

ANDREAS, son of Herostratos, city magistrate (*strategos*) of Kyme, beginning of C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Kyme*, 12.

ANDRIKOS, son of Apollonios, of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9160.

ANDRION, son of Mido[. . .], husband of Phano*, daughter of Epandros, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (t).

ANDRISKOS, a mercenary soldier of Demetrios I who pretended to be the son of King Perseus (F) of Macedon; Demetrios sent him to Rome; he eventually raised the rebellion which is the fourth Romano-Macedonian War (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 31.40a and 32.15.

ANDROK[LES] (1), son of Andro[kles], of Miletos, died and was buried in Athens, after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9389.

ANDROKLES (2), an envoy of Seleukeia-in-Pieria to Seleukos IV, 186 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 45.

ANDROMACHOS (1), son of Andromachos, of Antiocheia, subscribed to the building of the sanctuary of the Syrian gods at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2628.

ANDROMACHOS (2), son of Andron (2) and Hermione (2), from Seleukeia-in-Pieria, brother of Pamphilos (1) and Pamphile*, died at Rhodes, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Cilicie* 41.

ANDROMACHOS (3), son of Phanomachos, of Antiocheia, offered gifts to Isis, Soteira, Astarte and Aphrodite Euploia at Delos, late C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2132.

ANDROMENES, of Sardis, husband of Matis* of Kelainai, buried at Sardis, mid-C3 (a).
Sources: (a) L. Robert, 'The Inscription of the Sepulchral Stele from Sardis, *AJA*, 64, 1960, 53–58.
References: G. M. A. Hanfmann and K. Z. Polatka, 'A Sepulchral Stele from Sardis', *AJA* 64, 1960, 49–52.

ANDRON (1), son of Philophron, the priest of Zeus Olympios, the Saviour Gods and Zeus Koryphaios at Seleukeia-in-Pieria, c. 186 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 245 (= Austin 177).

ANDRON (2), father of Pamphilos (1), Andromachos (2), Pamphile*, husband of Hermione (2), of Seleukeia-in-Pieria, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Cilicie* 41.

ANDRONIKOS (1), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 250–190 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ANDRONIKOS (2), of Tyre, an ephebe who graduated in 119/118 at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

ANDRONOMOS, son of Sotades, an envoy of Euromos to Zeuxis (O) to secure an agreement between the city and the governor, 198/197 (a).
Sources: (a) R. M. Errington, 'Antiochos III, Zuexis und Euromos', *EA* 1987, 1–7.

ANDROS[THENES], of Apamea, buried on Rhenaia, late C2 or early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée* 30.

ANDROTELES, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ANDROT[...], of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 192.

ANERAMATA (other name Karatu), daughter of Artemidoros, wife of Artemidoros (15), son of Hippanonikos, giver of slave to Anu at Uruk, 189/186 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 87–89 (= YBC 11633).

ANGELES, son of Anaxes, of Erythrai, named as one making an offering to Aphrodite at Erythrai, mid C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 215.

ANITON, son of Akesandros, husband of Nikandra*, daughter of Skith[...], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (b).

ANTAIOS, son of Seleukos, of Hierapolis, priest of the Syrian gods at Delos, before 118/117 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2280, 2282.

ANTAIS, son of Antiochos, of Apamea, buried on Rhenaia, early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée* 22.

ANTENOR (1), son of Euandridos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a); he was the representative of Miletos named in a treaty made with Kios, 228 (b), city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 224/223 (b), and honoured by a decree of Iasos, 224/223 (c). With this record it is to be assumed he was one of the leaders of the mercenaries who became citizens.
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33.
(b) *Didyma* 216, 259, 446, 447; *Milet* I, 3, 124 and 141, 180A.
(c) *I Iasos*, 36.

ANTENOR (2), son of Kolotion, the envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to the Akarnanians and Epirotes soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 31.

ANTENOR (3), son of Xenaros, of Miletos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 279–278 (a), and interpreter of the god's word (*prophetes*) at Didyma at an unknown date (b).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123.
(b) *Didyma* 259.

ANTHEMIA, daughter of Andronikos, of Miletos, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9391.

ANTHEPOLIS, daughter of Xenomenes, wife of Aisimos (2), son of Aisimos, mother of Xenomenes, Aisimos, Karpion and Euthydike, who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229–228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (q).

ANTIDEMOS, magistrate (*prytanes*) at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 4.

ANTIDOTOS (1), son of Antiphanos of Laodikeia, an ephebe listed at Delos in a dedication of 126/125 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos*, 1923.

ANTIDOTOS (2), of Tyre, made donations to the gymnasium at Delos soon after 166 and again soon after 156/155 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1403, 1412, 1417 and 1423.

ANTIGENES (1), of Klazomenai, a merchant dealing in lead, recorded in an inscription at Delos, 269 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 203 and 219.

ANTIGENES (2), of Kyme, magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ANTIGENES (3), the representative of Tralles in a treaty with Miletos, 212/211 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 143.

ANTIGONE, wife of Chaireas (1), and mother of Klio, commemorated her dead husband in a poetic inscription at Susa, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1932, 274–278.

ANTIGONOS (1), son of Eukratos, grandson of Hippomachos, buried in a family vault at Didyma at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 532.

ANTIGONOS (2), son of Hekataios, interpreter of the god's word (*prophetes*) at Didyma, 224/223 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 216, 446, 447.

ANTIGONOS (3), of Antiocheia, an ephebe listed as graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

ANTIGONOS (4), of Antiocheia, died and was buried at Rhodes, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 547.

ANTIGONOS (5), of Dura-Europos, the purchaser of the credit of Aristonax (1) in a complex land and financial transaction, after 188 (a).
Sources: (a) *P Dura* 15.

ANTIGONOS (6), of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued c. 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 58.

ANTIGONOS (7), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ANTIKRATES (1), son of Pheidon, city secretary (*grammateus*) at Amyzon, named in a decree of the city concerning its finances, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

ANTIKRATES (2), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ANTILEON, of Herakleia-by-Latmos, an envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis (O), 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

ANTILOCHOS, son of Thales, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

ANTIMACHOS (1), son of Nikomachos, of Amyzon (probably brother of Iason (8)), named in a fragmentary list from that city, of an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 33.

ANTIMACHOS (2), died and was buried at Priene and was commemorated by a funerary epigram, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 312, no. 380 (= *SEG* XXX, 1363).

ANTIM[ACHOS] (3), witness in a document at Susa, early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1931, 289–290.

ANTIOCHIS (1), daughter of Achaios (5), married to Attalos (F), and mother of Attalos I (F), of Pergamon (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 13.4.2.
References: Allen, app. 1, 187–194.

[A]NTIOCHI[S] (2), daughter of Demetrio[s], of Soli, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10374.

ANTIOCHIS (3), daughter of Diophantos, wife of Kephalon (3), purchaser of prebends at Uruk, 197/196 (a) and (date lost) (b).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1962.
(b) VAS 15 7.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

ANTIOCHOS (1), son of Alexandros, of Laodikeia, buried on Rhenaia, late C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée* 300.

ANTIOCHOS (2), son of Antiochos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8113.

ANTIOCHOS (3), son of Antiochos, named at Tralles as victor in the *euexion*, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 106.

ANTIOCHOS (4), son of Artemidoros, of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, manager (*epistates*) at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 5.

ANTIOCHOS (5), son of Glaukias, of Gaza, husband of Ammia (2), daughter of Zen[n]o, buried on Rhenaia, late C2 or early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée* 57.

ANTIOCHOS (6), son of Lysimachos, of Tyre, paid for the repair of an *exedra* at the sanctuary of the Syrian gods at Delos, after 88/87 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2205.

ANTIOCHOS (7), son of Soteros, a name restorable on a *stele* at Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris (a).
Sources: (a) MacDowell, *Stamped Objects*, 258–259.

ANTIOCHOS (8), son of Xenon, of Euromos, envoy of the city to Zeuxis to secure an agreement between the city and the governor, 198/197 (a).
Sources: (a) R. M. Errington, 'Antiochos III, Zeuxis und Euromos', *EA* 1987, 1–7.

ANTIOCHOS (9), son of Timokrates, purchaser of property at Uruk, 179/178 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 37.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

ANTIOCHOS (10), of Antiocheia, husband of Eukleida (2) of Soli, died and was buried at Rhodes (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 382.

ANTIOCHOS (11), of Apamea, died and was buried at Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8326.

ANTIOCHOS (12), of Laodikeia-ad-Mare, priest of Sarapis and Isis at the city in 174, who, with Horos* and Apollodoros (8), petitioned for permission to erect a statue in the precinct of the temple (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1261.

ANTIOCHOS (13), of Miletos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos sometime between 259/260–233/232 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma*, 216.

ANTIOCHOS (14), husband of Antu-Banat (2), noted in a document of 157 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 2/16.

ANTIPATAS, son of Samon, from Gortyn, husband of Menenika*, daughter of Diodoros, father of Agesicharmos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (bb).

ANTIPATROS (1), son of Agesikles, of Erythrai, the priest of Korybantes and others at Erythrai, 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201.

ANTIPATROS (2), son of Antipatros of Hierapolis 'of Seleukis', a Chaldaean philosopher, that is, an astrologer, noted in an inscription as living at Homolion in Thessaly in the C2 (a). He has been identified with an Antipatros who is referred to in Vitruvius (b).
Sources: (a) G. W. Bowersock, 'Antipater Chaldaeus', *CQ* 33, 1983, 491.
(b) Vitruvius, *De Architectura* 9, 6, 2.
References: *RE* 1.2517 Antipatros 37.

ANTIPATROS (3), son of Apollodoros, of Erythrai, priest of Hestia Temerinos at Erythrai, c. 270/265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

ANTIPATROS (4), son of Apollodoros, of Tyre, buried on Rhenaia, late C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud *MF Rhenée* 421.

ANTIPATROS (5), son of Athenaios, of Seleukeia, husband of [. . .]asia*, noted on a grave stele, at Athens, 122/121 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II II/III 10257.

ANTIPATROS (6), son of Diodoros, of Uruk, buyer of land in 151/150 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 246 (= Rutten VI).

ANTIPATROS (7), son of Gorgos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma 274/273 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma*, 428.

ANTIPATROS (8), son of Menippos, from Pidasa, granted citizenship at Miletos by a special law, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 41.

ANTIPATROS (9), son of Naukrates, recorded as a dedicatee on an exedra at the shrine of Labraunda in Karia, before the mid-third century (a).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* II 2, 30.

ANTIPATROS (10), of Berytos, a member of, and subscriber to, the Poseidoniast Society of Berytos at Delos, at the end of the C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2629.

ANTIPATROS (11), of Laodikeia-ad-Mare, the leader of a revolt against Alexander II, 126/123; with Klonios* and Aeropos* he seized control of Laodikeia; he was pardoned by Alexander after the revolt was suppressed (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 34/35.22.

ANTIPATROS (12), of Lebedos, city secretary (*grammateus*) at Lebedos, c. 200 (a).

Sources: (a) L. Robert, *Hellenica* 11/12, Paris 1960, 204–213.
References: C. Habicht, 'Sämische Volksbeschlüsse des hellenistischer zeit', *Ath Mitt*, 72, 1957, 153.

ANTIPATROS (13), of Miletos, manager (*epistates*) of the city in 229/228, when a group of Cretan mercenary soldiers were made citizens of the city (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 37.

ANTIPATROS (14), of Sidon, an extensively anthologised poet, c. 100 (a).
Sources: (a) *The Greek Anthology*.
References: *RE* 1.2513 Antipatros 22.
A. S. F. Dow and D. L. Page, *The Greek Anthology: Hellenistic Epigrams*, Cambridge 1965, 11–32.

ANTIPATROS (15), of Tarsos, Stoic philosopher, disciple and successor of Diogenes (O 2) of Babylon, founder of the school called Antipatrists; teacher of Panaitios, and author of *On Superstition*; head of the Stoic school at Athens (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 186, 346c.
References: Bevan I 231.
RE 1.2515–2516 Antipatros 26.

ANTIPAT[ROS] (16), a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (n).

ANTIPATROS (17), chief of the squad of builders at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225–200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 25 etc.

ANTIPHANES, son of Diophantos, contributor to a loan made to the city, 205–204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

ANTIPHON, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 280/258 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 57.

ANTU-BANAT (1), daughter of Anu-ah-iddin, adviser in a sale of land at Uruk, 156 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15, 27.
References: W 114F.

ANTU-BANAT (2) (Erestu-Nana), daughter of Anu-balassu-iqbi, granddaughter of Samas-etir, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, wife of Antiochos (16), seller of a butcher's prebend at Uruk, 157 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 2/16.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

ANTU-BANAT (3), daughter of Kitu-Anu, named in a division of property at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 212–215 (= NCBT 1948).

ANTU-BANAT (Erestu-Nana), daughter of Sin-bel-ilan, descendant of Kuri, wife of Rihat-Belti-seri, mother of Nidintu-Anu, named in a transfer of an estate, 160/159 (a), seller of property (date lost) (b), and named in a deed of sale, 149 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 41.
(b) Weisberg 35.
(c) Weisberg 41.

ANTU-BANI-ABI, daughter of Illut-Anu, wife of Nana-iddin (8), of Uruk, seller of land in 151/150 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 246.

ANU-AB-USUR (1), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, grandson of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, seller of a prebend at Uruk, 194 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 31.
References: W 307.

ANU-AB-USUR (2), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, grandson of Itti-Anu-nuhsu, of Uruk, seller of property, 179 (?) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 56.

ANU-AB-USUR (3), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, great-grandson of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, seller of an assignment of temple offerings, 256 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 15.
References: W 337.

ANU-AB-USUR (4), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, witness of an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 216 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 29.

ANU-AB-USUR (5), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land, slave and goods at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) RIAA 296 (= Clay II 50).
References: W 21-In, 270n.

ANU-AB-USUR (6), son of Anu-ab-uter, grandson of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, of Uruk, brother of Nidintu-Anu (3), seller of rights to the income of the office of priest and slaughterer, 213/212 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 242.

ANU-AB-USUR (7), son of Anu-ab-uter, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 216 (a).

Sources: (a) Clay II 29.
References: W 651n, 1084n.

ANU-AB-USUR (8), son of Anu-ahhe-bullut, witness to the sale of a house at Uruk, 304 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 1.
References: W 449.

ANU-AB-USUR (9), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of prebend at Uruk, 191 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 6.

ANU-AB-USUR (10), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, of Uruk, witness to sales 193 (a) and after 202 (b).
Sources: (a) McEwan 48.
(b) McEwan 57.

ANU-AB-USUR (11), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Zeriya, descendant of Gimil-Anu, guarantor of a sale of land, 221 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 241 (= Rutten V).

ANU-AB-USUR (12), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, named in an exchange of property at Uruk, 217 (a).
Sources: (a) BIN II 135.
References: W 1083n.

ANU-AB-USUR (13), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Gimil-Anu, named in a sale of slaves, 296 (a), in a sale of a prebend 295 (b), and witness of a division of property, 284/283 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2184.
(b) MLC 2654.
(c) McEwan 5.
References: W 483.

ANU-AB-USUR (14), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Nikarchos*, named in a dedication of slaves, 189/186 (a), and witness in a transaction (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) YBC 11633.
(b) MLC 2182.
References: W 908.
Doty, 'N & K'.

ANU-AB-USUR (15), son of Anu-ah-iddin, grandson of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of land and a prebend at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 36.
References: W 254n, 693n, 982n.

ANU-AB-USUR (16), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, great-grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, of Uruk, brother of Kidin-Anu (17), seller of prebends, after 232/231 (a) and in 227 (b).

Sources: (a) McEwan 21.
(b) McEwan 25.

ANU-AB-USUR (17), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Rahmat-Anu, construction worker at Uruk, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 191/187 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 22.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple* 53.
W 1028-A.

ANU-AB-USUR (18), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Kuri, brother of Anu-belsunu (15), named in deeds of gift at Uruk in 281 (a) and 276 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 5.
(b) Clay II 6/7.
References: W 286 and 456.

ANU-AB-USUR (19), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of [. . .]-usur, descendant of Kuri, witness to the sale of a room and a plot of land at Uruk 164 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 27/29.
References: W 916-V.

ANU-AB-USUR (20), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Nikarchos*, descendant of Ahutu, purchaser of land at Uruk, 152 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/3 III.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

ANU-AB-USUR (21), son of Anu-Bel-zeri, descendant of Kuri, guarantor of a transaction at Uruk in 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.

ANU-AB-USUR (22), son of Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, witness to the sale of house plots at Uruk, 223 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 19.

ANU-AB-USUR (23), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, of Uruk, brother of Nana-iddin (19), witness of a sale of prebend, 217 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 33.

ANU-AB-USUR (24), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, one of those involved in the annual festival of Anu (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

ANU-AB-USUR (25), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Gimil-Anu, named in a sale of land, 282 (a), witness in sales of prebends in 276 (b) and 264 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2163.
(b) NCBT 1959.
(c) Clay II 12.
References: W 488, 622n, 927n, 1067n, 1071.

ANU-AB-USUR (26), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Gimil-Anu, of Uruk, witness of a sale of a prebend, 225 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 25.
References: W 696-En, 696-Fn.

ANU-AB-USUR (27), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Kuri, of Uruk, a scribe active in 321 (a).
Sources: (a) von Weiher, *SpTU* 18, 162.

ANU-AB-USUR (28), son of Anu-sum-lisir, grandson of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Hunzu, witness in sales of land at Uruk, 149/148 (a) and 139/138 (b).
Sources: (a) BIN II 136.
(b) Clay II 52.
References: W 1096, 1099.

ANU-AB-USUR (29), son of Anu-uballissu, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.3.
References: W 807-An.

ANU-AB-USUR (30), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness to a deed of sale at Uruk, 152 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 48.
References: W 1094.

ANU-AB-USUR (31), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, plaintiff in case of slave ownership at Uruk, 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MCL 2202).
References: W 1054.

ANU-AB-USUR (32), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Kuri, witness in a deed of sale of house and field at Uruk, 237 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 21.
References: W 393.

ANU-AB-USUR (33), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
References: W 622n, 927n, 1067n.

ANU-AB-USUR (34), son of Anu-uballit, brother of Tanittu-Anu (9) and Ana-rabi-Anu (6), one of those carrying the throne of Anu in the annual festival (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

ANU-AB-USUR (35), son of Anu-usallim, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 222/210 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 42.
References: W 188-An.

ANU-AB-USUR (36), son of Anu-zer-iddin, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 152 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4, III.
References: W 237-En.

ANU-AB-USUR (37), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Anu-ahhe-iddin (22) and Anu-ah-ittannu (27), of Uruk, witness in dower gift of slave girl, 288 (a), and in a sale of land, 270 (b), seller of brewer's prebend, 273 (c); possibly named in undated sale of brewer's prebend (d), witness to assignments of rights to temple offerings, 283 (e) and 263 (f), named in a sale of prebend, 261 (g), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 4.
(b) McEwan 9.
(c) NCBT 1952.
(d) McEwan 65.
(e) Clay II 4.
(f) Clay II 13.
(g) NCBT 1938/1965.
References: W 213, 215, 492n.

ANU-AB-USUR (38), son of Ardi-Res, grandson of Dumqi-Anu, brother of Dumqi-Anu (12), porter (*atu*) at the temple of Anu, principal in a transfer of an estate at Uruk, 178 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 37 (= Weisberg 23).
References: W 566.
Doty 271.

ANU-AB-USUR (39), son of Etir-Anu, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 216 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 29.

ANU-AB-USUR (40), son of Idat-Anu, grandson of Dumqi-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 152 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4, III.
References: (b) W 237-En.

ANU-AB-USUR (41), son of Iddina, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-iksur (9), named in a sale of a prebend, 255 (a), witness to the sale of house plots, 223 (b), named in a sale of land, 226 (c), and in a sale of a prebend, 225 (d), witness in a sale, 246/222 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 16.
(b) Weisberg 19 (= Clay II 28).
(c) NCBT 1937.
(d) McEwan 25.
(e) VAS 15 21.
References: W 96-En, 517, 847.

ANU-AB-USUR (42), son of Iddin-Anu, grandson of [. . .]-Anu, a witness in a contract for work at Uruk, 300 (a).

Sources: (a) NCBT 1953 (= Doty 170–172).
References: W 31n, 487n.

ANU-AB-USUR (43), son of Illut-Anu, fisherman at Uruk, 192 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2652/2655.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple* 58.

ANU-AB-USUR (44), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Nana-iddin, great-grandson of Anu-[. . .], descendant of Kuri, and son of Ina-*DU*-Nana, recipient of a gift from his mother, at Uruk, 157 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 13.

ANU-AB-USUR (45), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 217/216 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1954.
References: W 39n, 222n.

ANU-AB-USUR (46), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 233 (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 306.
References: W 770-An, 916-Hn.

ANU-AB-USUR (47), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, scribe at Uruk, witness in a contract for work at Uruk, 300 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1953.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple* 31.
W 487n, 31n.

ANU-AB-USUR (48), son of Istar-sum-eris, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of a hut, 226 (a), in a division of property, 224 (b), and witness in a sale of land, 216 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1937.
(b) MLC 2170.
(c) Weisberg 34.
References: W 179-Cn, 891.

ANU-AB-USUR (49), son of Istar-[. . .], descendant of Hunzu, named in a lease of a prebend at Uruk, 147 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4, VIII.
References: W 237-F.

ANU-AB-USUR (50), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Idin-kurkal, witness at Uruk in 269 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten II.

ANU-AB-USUR (51), son of Kitu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ab-usur, inspector of oxherds in the temple, seller of property at Uruk, 156/155 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 95–98 (= MLC 2186).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple* 62.

ANU-AB-USUR (52), son of Labasi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale at Uruk, 246/222 (a), witness in sale of brewer's prebend, 231 (b), and in a deed of assignment of interest in an estate, 226 (c), witness in a sale of land, 211/210 (d), and witness in a sale of a prebend, 201/200 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) VAS 15 21.
(b) McEwan 20.
(c) Clay II 26.
(d) HSM 913.1.3.
(e) Weisberg 24 (dated by W).
References: W 96-En, 528, 807-An, 972-Tn, 972-Un.

ANU-AB-USUR (53), son of Mannu-iqap, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of land, 315 (a), and in a record of a loan of silver, 299 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.
(b) McEwan 3.
References: W 59-D.

ANU-AB-USUR (54), son of Mannu-iqap, descendant of Kuri, brother of Labasi (41) and Anu-sum-lisir (11), witness in a transfer of an estate 223 (a), to a transfer of deeds of sale with rights to property and temple income 244 (b), and to a division of an estate between two brothers, 230 (c), named in a gift of land, 245/222 (d), in a sale of land, 222/212 (e), and witness to the sale of house plots 223 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 28 (= Weisberg 19).
(b) Clay II 18.
(c) Clay II 24 (= MLC 2124A).
(d) NCBT 1939 (= Doty 247–250).
(e) YBC 16655.
(f) Weisberg 19.
References: W 419, 444-C.

ANU-AB-USUR (55), son of Mukin-apli, descendant of Ahutu, of Uruk, witness in a sale of prebend, 225 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 25.

ANU-AB-USUR (56), son of Musezib-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 211/210 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 24 (dated by W).
References: W 972-Tn, 972-Un.

ANU-AB-USUR (57), son of Muzerib-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, of Uruk, witness in the lease of a butcher's prebend 215 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 37.

ANU-AB-USUR (58), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, great-grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Kuri, witness to a sale of baker's prebend, 239 (a), to a sale of brewer's prebend, 231 (b), to a sale of land,

230/229 (c), and witness to the transfer of an estate 223 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 15.
(b) McEwan 20.
(c) Weisberg 21.
(d) Clay II 28 (= Weisberg 19).
References: W 565.

ANU-AB-USUR (59), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Labasi, descendant of Kuri, witness in sales of prebends at Uruk, 235 (a) and 233 (b).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1956.
(b) *DJur* 306.
References: W 527n, 565, 770-An, 916-Un, 979n.

ANU-AB-USUR (60), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Nana-iddin, great-grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Kuri, principal in an assignment of temple offerings 156 (a) at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 46.
References: W 114.

ANU-AB-USUR (61), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, of Uruk, witness to a request for a loan, 301 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 2.

ANU-AB-USUR (62), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
References: W 622n, 927n, 1067n.

ANU-AB-USUR (63), son of Nana-iddin, potter, brother of Rihat-Anu (20) and Ana-rabika-Istar (2), of Uruk, seller of land, 269 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 235.

ANU-AB-USUR (64), son of Nana-iddin, of Uruk, witness to an arrangement between neighbours over a boundary wall, 271 (a), seller of land in 269 (b), and named in a quitclaim for a share of a slave, 228 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 10.
(b) Rutten II.
(c) McEwan 22.

ANU-AB-USUR (65), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Ubar, descendant of Kuri, named in a deed of sale at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 41.
References: W 972-GG.

ANU-AB-USUR (66), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in sales of land, 227/226 (a), 208/207 (b), and 222/209 (c), witness to the sale of a lot, 225 (d), and witness in a deed of release of property, 225/224 (e), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) NCBT 1937.
(b) NCBT 2306.
(c) VAS 15 42.
(d) McEwan 27.
(e) Clay II 27 = HSM 913.1.6.
References: W 188-An, 220, 225.
Doty 188.

ANU-AB-USUR (67), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness to a sale of brewer's prebend, 233 (a), to a quitclaim for the sale of a slave, 229 (b), and to a lease of land, 222 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 20.
(b) McEwan 22.
(c) *FB* 16 1.
References: W 206-E.

ANU-AB-USUR (68), son of Nidintu-Anu, brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203/202 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ANU-AB-USUR (69), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Sumat, named in an assignment of temple offerings, 181 (a), and in divisions of property, 180 (b) and 151 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 36.
(b) VAS 15, 40.
(c) NCBT 2304.
References: W 57-A and 1023.

ANU-AB-USUR (70), son of Rihat-Istar, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Anu-uballit, principal in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk 292 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 3.

ANU-AB-USUR (71), son of Sa-Anu-issu, grandson of Anu-sum-lisir, descendant of Hunzu, witness to the transfer of an estate, 223 (a), and witness in 224 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 28 (= Weisberg 24).
(b) Rutten IV.
References: W 1027.

ANU-AB-USUR (72), son of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, witness to the dower gift of a slave girl, 288 (a), and in the sale of land, 282 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 4.
(b) MLC 2163.
References: W 294.

ANU-AB-USUR (73), son of Samas-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness to a sale of brewer's prebends, 228 (a) and 219 (b), to the sale of a prebend, 225 (c), and witness in a sale of land, 211/210 (d), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) McEwan 23.
(b) McEwan 30/31.
(c) McEwan 25.
(d) Weisberg 24.
References: W 972-Tn, 972-Un.

ANU-AB-USUR (74), son of Sibqat-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, donor in a gift of land at Uruk, 245/222 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 247–50 (= NCBT 1939).
References: W 948n.

ANU-AB-USUR (75), son of Sumuttu-Anu, leather worker (*askapu*), witness to a sale of land at Uruk 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 26.
References: W 616-N.

ANU-AB-USUR (76) (also Tattannu), son of Usursu-Anu, grandson of Labasi, porter of an estate of Anu (*atu makkur Anu*), witness in a sale of land, 178 (a) in a deed of sale of property, 166 (b), in a sale of land, 146 (c), and in a gift of land, a slave and goods, 146 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 37 (= Weisberg 23).
(b) Weisberg 27/29.
(c) Clay II 49.
(d) Clay II 50 (= RIAA 295).
References: W 21-In, 270n, 28n, 155n.

ANU-AB-USUR (77), son of [. . .]-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk 225 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 25.
References: W 696-En, 696-Fn.

ANU-AB-USUR (78), son of [. . .]-sum-eris, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 235 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1956.
References: W 527n, 979n.

ANU-AB-USUR (79), grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 235 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1956.
References: W 527n, 979n.

ANU-AB-USUR (80), descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 217/216 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1954.
References: W 39n, 222n.

ANU-AB-USUR (81), free-born citizen (*mar bane*), named as present at a hearing before the Uruk assembly, 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MLC 2202).
References: W 42.

ANU-AB-USUR (82), a freeman of Uruk present at a hearing before the assembly 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MCL 2202).

ANU-AB-USUR (83), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 222/202 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1974.
References: W 1044.

ANU-AB-USUR (84), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 197/196 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1962.
References: W 312.

ANU-AB-USUR (85), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 168/161 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1945.
References: W 548.

ANU-AB-USUR (86), treasurer at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 42.

ANU-AB-USUR (87), witness named on a tablet from Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.

ANU-AB-USUR (88), witness named on a tablet from Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 38.

ANU-AB-USUR (89), witness named on a sale of a hut at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 24.

ANU-AB-USUR (90), of Uruk, an official of the temple (*ganzabari sa bit ilani*), concerned in the arrangements of prebend (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 42.

ANU-AB-UTER (1), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a deed of transfer of an estate at Uruk, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 23 (= MLC 2123A).
References: W 194.

ANU-AB-UTER (2), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, of Uruk, witness to the sale of a brewer's prebend, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 34/35.
References: W 1100-F.

ANU-AB-UTER (3), son of Anu-ahhe-iqisa, a freeman of Uruk who was a witness in a protocol of a hearing at Uruk, 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MLC 2202).
References: W 410n, 427n, 842n, 843n, 1055n.

ANU-AB-UTER (4), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness of an assignment of rights to temple offerings at Uruk, 283 (a).

Sources: (a) Clay II 4.
References: W 846.

ANU-AB-UTER (5), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, named in a deed of transfer of an estate at Uruk, 241 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 20.

ANU-AB-UTER (6), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ahutu, named in the sale of slaves at Uruk, 300 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2194.
References: W 921.

ANU-AB-UTER (7), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, scribe of a tablet owned by his father, 247/246 (a).
Sources: (a) K 3753.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple* 174–178.

ANU-AB-UTER (8), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Anu-iksur, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk 156 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 46.
References: W 326.

ANU-AB-UTER (9), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of an allotment, 247 (a), and witness to a deed of release of property, 225/224 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1963.
(b) Clay II 27 (= HSM 913.1.6).
References: W 305, 642.

ANU-AB-UTER (10), son of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, *kalu* priest at Uruk, 194/193–156/155, named in a record of the bath ritual of the *kalu* in 200 (a), and in one of the *lilissu* rituals in 176 (b), both at the Res-temple, and owner of a tablet concerning the ritual at the Emesal temple, 175/174 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 12, 6.
(b) BAK 103.
(c) W. R. Mayer, 'Seleukidische Rituale aus Warka mit Emesal-Gebeten', *Orientalia* 47, 1976, 431–458.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple* 12.

ANU-AB-UTER (11), son of Anu-iksur, grandson of Sull[um . . .], a worker and a member of assembly at Uruk, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

ANU-AB-UTER (12), son of Anu-iksur, descendant of Ahutu, of Uruk, witness to the sale of a baker's prebend (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 28.

ANU-AB-UTER (13), son of Anu-iksur, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 168/167 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 30.
References: W 1017-A.

ANU-AB-UTER (14), son of Anu-qisan, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, named in a sale of a prebend, 263 (a), and witness in an assignment of temple offerings, 241 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 13.
(b) Clay II 19.
References: W 514.

ANU-AB-UTER (15), son of Anu-TIN-[...], witness in a gift of land at Uruk, 245/222 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1939.
References: W 948n.

ANU-AB-UTER (16), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness to the sale of property at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 22.

ANU-AB-UTER (17), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nana-iddin, great-grandson of Anu-ab-uter, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, of Uruk, witness to the sale of a prebend (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 51.
References: Doty 262.

ANU-AB-UTER (18), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 254/253 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2181.
References: W 168n.
Doty 267.

ANU-AB-UTER (19), son of [Anu-zer-iddin], grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of a prebend, 196 (a), and in a sale of food allowance, 188 (b), witness to the sale of property, 180/179 (?) (c), and in a sale of food allowance (date lost) (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2201.
(b) Clay II 33.
(c) McEwan 56.
(d) Clay II 56.
References: W 390n, 408.

ANU-AB-UTER (20), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in deeds of sales of prebends, 234 (a) and (date lost) (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 1 (= Clay II 22).
(b) Weisberg 24.
References: W 773.

ANU-AB-UTER (21), son of Anu-zer-lisir, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of land, 226 (a), witness in 221 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1937.
(b) Rutten V.
References: W 297-B and 445.

ANU-AB-UTER (22), son of Anu-zer-lisir, descendant of Ahutu, witness to the sale of a prebend at Uruk 171 (a), and witness at Uruk in 180 (b).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 10.
(b) Rutten XIV.
References: W 297-B, 445, 237-Dn, 916-Un.

ANU-AB-UTER (23), son of Anu-[. . .], witness in a sale of land at Uruk 286 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1960 (= Doty 69–72).
References: W 619n.

ANU-AB-UTER (24), son of Iddina, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a protocol of hearing, 303 (a), and named in the sales of slaves, 303 (b), 304/292 (c) and 299 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MLC 2202).
(b) Clay II 2.
(c) NCBT 1966.
(d) MLC 2192.
References: W 410n, 427n, 553, 842n, 843n, 920, 1055n.

ANU-AB-UTER (25), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 216 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 29.
References: W 651n, 1084n.

ANU-AB-UTER (26), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, astrologer at Uruk, 193/192–175/174 (a).
Sources: (a) Oelsner 49.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 16.

ANU-AB-UTER (27), son of Liblut, grandson of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, of Uruk, witness to the sale of a prebend (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 44.

ANU-AB-UTER (28), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, of Uruk, giver of a female slave, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 17.
References: Doty 243–259.

ANU-AB-UTER (29), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-zer-iddin (24) and Dumqi-Anu (23), witness in two assignments of temple revenues (a, b), both at Uruk in 264.

Sources: (a) Clay II 12.
(b) WZJ 19 1970, 905.
References: W 450.

ANU-AB-UTER (30), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
References: (b) W 336.

ANU-AB-UTER (31), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a gift of land, 245/222 (a), named in a deed of assignment of an interest in an estate, 226 (b) both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Doty 247–50 (= NCBT 1939).
(b) Clay II 26.
References: W 336, 948n.

ANU-AB-UTER (32), son of Nana-iddin, of Larsa, named in a record of income rights to ceremonies at the Aja temple at Larsa, after 226 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 26.

ANU-AB-UTER (33), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, of Uruk, witness to the sale of rights to rations, 193 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 48.

ANU-AB-UTER (34), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 280/267 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2189.
References: W 80n.

ANU-AB-UTER (35), son of Nidintu-Anu-Istar, descendant of Kuri, of Uruk, seller of a lot, 223 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 27.

ANU-AB-UTER (36), son of Nikarchos* (Nikarqarasa), descendant of Ahutu, named in a deed of sale of a plantation at Uruk 173 (a), and in a deed of sale of a share of a house at Uruk 157 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 38.
(b) Weisberg 25.

ANU-AB-UTER (37), son of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a quitclaim at Uruk, 236/224 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1964.
References: W 794.

ANU-AB-UTER (38) (also called Tattannu), son of Usursu-Anu, porter at the Res temple at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 49 and 50, RIAA 295.

ANU-AB-UTER (39), son of Zeriya, grandson of Anu-usallim, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 171 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 10.
References: W 237-An, 916-Un.

ANU-AB-UTER (40), son of Zeriya, descendant of Gimil-Anu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 306.
References: W 444-D.

ANU-AB-UTER (41), son of [. . .]-zer-lisir, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of food allowance at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 56.
References: W 390n.

ANU-AB-UTER (42), descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 260/249 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1970.
References: W 500.

ANU-AB-UTER (43), descendant of Ahutu, named in a deed of sale of doorkeeper's prebend at Uruk, 242 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 11.

ANU-AB-UTER (44), husband of Belessunu (5), daughter of Nidintu-Anu, granddaughter of Liblut, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of a house at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.

ANU-AB-UTER (45), free-born citizen (*mar bane*), listed as attending the Uruk assembly, 303 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2202.
References: W 842, 843.

ANU-AB-UTER (46), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 252/251 (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 296.
References: W 390-B.

ANU-AB-UTER (47), named on a tablet from Uruk, 185/184 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2158.
References: W 803.

ANU-AB-UTER (48), named in a sale of food allowance (date lost) (a), and in the sale of a prebend, 171 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 56.
(b) Weisberg 10.
References: W 237-D and 390.

ANU-AB-UTER (49), witness on a tablet from Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 47.

ANU-AB-UTER (50), witness in a transaction at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 12.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (1), son of Ana-rabut-Anu (1), grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Kuri, brother of Sumuttu-Anu, named in a deed of sale at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 49.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (2), son of Ana-rabutika-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, of Uruk, witness to an arrangement of a prebend (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 42.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (3), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Anu-usallim, descendant of Gimil-Anu, of Uruk, seller of a right to income from a priesthood, 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 243.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (4), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Rihat-Anu, great-grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Sumat, named in a division of property at Uruk, 151 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2304.
References: W 968.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (5), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Gimil-Anu, named in a sale of land, 258 (a), and named in a sale of a prebend, 247 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 II.
(b) NCBT 1963.
References: W 916-D, 668.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (6), son of Anu-ab-usur, named in a sale of a slave at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.
References: W 465.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (7), son of Anu-ab-uter, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-uballit (6), named in a deed of sale of a plantation 173/172 (a), and witness in a deed of sale 163/162 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 38.
(b) Clay II 39.
References: W 95.
Doty, 'N & K'.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (8), son of Anu-ab-uter, free born citizen (*mar bane*), named as attending a hearing in the assembly at Uruk, 303/302 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2202.
References: W 41.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (9), son of Anu-ab-uter, a builder working on the temple at Uruk, 245/244, and named in a duty roster (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (10), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, potter, named in a tablet recording the relinquishment of a claim to land at Uruk, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 48.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (11), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, named in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 256 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 15.
References: W 498.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (12), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, of Uruk, participant in a division of property, 285 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 5.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (13), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 263 (a), and named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 260 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 13.
(b) NCBT 1935.
References: W 161.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (14), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Kuri, witness in an exchange of properties at Uruk, 158 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 45.
References: W 695n, 702n.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (15), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 211 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1975.
References: W 1031.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (16), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, of Uruk, witness to a sale of property, 186 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 53.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (17), son of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, of Uruk, named in a property exchange, 217 (a), witness to a sale of rights to rations in 210/209 (?) (b), and to the sale of a prebend in 201 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) BIN II, 135.
(b) McEwan 39.
(c) McEwan 45/46.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (18), son of Anu-iksur, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 209/193 (a).

Sources: (a) NCBT 1961.
References: W 521n, 742n.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (19), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, a brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (20), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Tanittu-Anu, great-grandson of Ullulu, descendant of Ahutu, seller of a share in a house plot at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 31.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (21), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, husband of Dantum*, seller of the right to temple offerings 276 (a), and named in a transfer of deeds of sale with rights to property and to temple offerings, 244 (b), seller of property, 279/278 (c) all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 8.
(b) Clay II 18.
(c) VAS 15 23.
References: W 455.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (22), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Anu-ab-usur (37), noted in a document of Uruk, 283 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 4.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (23), son of Anu-zer-lisir, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in sales of prebends, 263 (a), and 255 (b), and in a division of property, 244 (c), witness in a sale of a prebend, 235 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 13.
(b) Clay II 16.
(c) NCBT 1948.
(d) NCBT 1949.
References: W 817, 832, 133n, 645n, 820n.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (24), son of Anu-[. . .], grandson of Zeriya, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness to the sale of a house and land at Uruk 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (25), son of Ardi-Ninurta, grandson of Anu-mar-iddin, scribe at Uruk, 219/218 (a), brother of Kidin-Anu (51), scribe at Uruk after 230/229, named in a sale of food allowance and a prebend, 234 (b), witness to the sale of a lot, 223 (c), and to a quitclaim in 213/212 (d), named in a division of inheritance in 209 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) VAS 15 34.
(b) MLC 2157.
(c) McEwan 27.
(d) McEwan 38.
(e) McEwan 41.

References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31, 32, 38 and 41.
W 99-A, 400.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (26), son of Ardi-Ninurta*, grandson of Illut-Anu, scribe of Anu, seller of property at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 22.
References: W 99-A.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (27), son of Balatu, grandson of Tattanu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 274 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1952.
References: W 462.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (28), son of Dannat-Belti, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Kidin-Anu (52) and Samas-ittannu (8), father of Dannat-Belti (1), participant in the division of an inheritance in 209 (a), and in 205 (b), named in the sale of a prebend (undated) (c), witness to the sale of *bit qati* in 200 (d), and involved in a sale of property (undated) (e) all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 41.
(b) McEwan 43.
(c) McEwan 44.
(d) McEwan 47.
(e) McEwan 52.
References: Doty 250–257.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (29), son of Iddutum-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 139/138 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 52.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (30), son of Istar-sum-eris, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of land, 226 (a), and witness to a division of land and a house 226 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1937.
(b) Weisberg 46.
References: W 351, 972-I.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (31), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in assignments of temple offerings, 155 (a) and 152 (b), and a neighbour noted in a sale of land (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 47.
(b) Clay II 48.
(c) Moore 246.
References: W 125.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (32), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in an exchange of properties at Uruk, 183/182 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 35.
References: W 524n, 585n.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (33), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness to the sale of a hut at Uruk, 216 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 34.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (34), son of Kidin-Anu, brother of Anu-uballit (3), brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (35), son of Kidin-Anu, of Uruk, named in an arrangement of a prebend (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 42.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (36), son of Lisir, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a quitclaim at Uruk, 194 (a), witness to the sale of a share of a house and plot of land at Uruk 157 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 31.
(b) Weisberg 25.
References: W 57n, 776n.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (37), son of Musezib-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 168/162 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1945.
References: W 694.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (38), son of Nana-eris, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 280/267 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2189.
References: W 80n.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (39), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, seller of assignment to temple offerings at Uruk 241 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 19.
References: W 169.
Doty 232.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (40), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, buyer of half a share in slave at Uruk, on or before 296/295 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 176–7 (= HSM 913.2.182).

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (41), son of Nana-ddin, descendant of Hunzu, named in a record of a gift of a slave (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 17.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (42), son of Nidintu, scribe of Anu at Uruk, 183/182 (a).
Sources: Clay II 35.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (43), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a prebend, 209/193 (a), named in a quitclaim, 190/189 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1961.
(b) Clay I 98 (= HSM 913.1.4).
References: W 509, 521n, 742n.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (44), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, scribe of Anu at Uruk, 152 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 48.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (45), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ahutu, witness on a deed of transfer of a house at Uruk, 159 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 43.
References: W 16.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (46), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, named in a sale, 149 (a), and scribe at Uruk, 139/138 (b) and 132/131 (c).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 41.
(b) Clay II 52.
(c) Clay II 53.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (47), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Rabi-Anu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 168 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1957.
References: W 94n, 113n, 165n.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (48), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness to a division of land and a house at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 46.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (49), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Gimil-Anu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 282 (a), witness in a sale of a slave at Uruk (date lost) (b).
Sources: (a) MLC 2163.
(b) Clay II 25.
References: W 243, 240.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (50), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Gimil-Anu, named in a sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 65.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (51), son of Nidintu-Anu, brother of Mi...-Nana*, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 139/138 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 52.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (52), son of Nidintu-Anu, a builder working on the temple at Uruk, 245, and named in a duty roster (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (53), son of Nidintu-Anu, participant in a division of properties at Uruk, 180 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 40.
References: W 696-Pn.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (54), son of Nidintu-Anu, fisherman, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 156 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 46 (= MLC 2185).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 58.
W 616-J.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (55), son of Nidintu-Istar, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, witness in an exchange of properties at Uruk, 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 4.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (56), son of Nidintu-Istar, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, scribe of Anu at Uruk, 180/179–152/151, witness in a sale of land, 165 (a), named in a sale of a prebend, 183/182 (b), in a lease of a prebend, 152 (c), scribe of Anu, after 152 (d), and in a sale of land, 155 (e), and in a division of inheritance 149 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 35.
(b) MLC 2169.
(c) *DJur* 315.
(d) Clay II 48.
(e) VAS 15 24.
(f) McEwan 63.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.
W 208, 547n, 524n, 585n, 708n.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (57), son of Rabi-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness to the transfer of an estate at Uruk, 223 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 28 (= Weisberg 19).
References: W 856.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (58), son of Samas-ittannu, overseer of the *hilsi* building in the temple (*rab bit hilsi*), named in a property exchange at Uruk in 217 (a), witness in a sale of property at Uruk, 219 (b).
Sources: (a) BIN II, 135.
(b) McEwan 30/31.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 34.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (59), son of Sasummu-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, named in a property exchange at Uruk in 217 (a).
Sources: (a) Nies II, 135.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (60), son of Sumuttu-Anu, participant in a division of properties at Uruk, 180 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 40.
References: W 696-Pn.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (61), son of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-uballit (93), witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 184/183 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2187.
References: W 692n, 706n.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (62), son of Tattannu, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Labasi-Anu (6), and Anu-balassu-iqbi (46), named in a quitclaim, 245 (a), witness in the sale of a baker's prebend in 239 (b), in the sale of a house and plot of land in 236 (c), witness to the sale of a house, 230/229 (d), and in the sale of a baker's prebend (date lost) (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2164.
(b) McEwan 15.
(c) McEwan 18.
(d) Weisberg 21.
(e) McEwan 8.
References: W 755-A, 972-G, 978.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (63), son of Tattannu, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, named in a division of property, 224 (a), named in a sale of land, 220 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2170.
(b) NCBT 1940.
References: W 395.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (64), son of Tattannu, witness in the gift of a slave at Uruk, 285 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1950.
References: W 34n, 35n.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (65), son of Ubar, descendant of Sumat, named in a sale of land, 230 (a), witness in an exchange of properties, 217 (b), and named in a division of property, 196 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) BIN II 135.
(b) Weisberg 26.
(c) Rutten XIII.
References: W 96-D, 972-E, 1083n.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (66), son of Ubar, grandson of Ittanat-bel, great-grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a property exchange at Uruk in 217 (a).
Sources: (a) Nies II, 135.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (67), son of Zeriya, grandson of Anu-usallim, descendant of Gimil-Anu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
References: W 104, 191.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (68), son of [. . .]-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in the sale of a prebend at Uruk, 225 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 25.
References: W 1000-A.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (69), grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, witness in a quitclaim at Uruk, 194 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 31.
References: W 57n, 776n.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (70), descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of land at Uruk 260/247 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1970.
References: W 667.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (71), descendant of Sumat, named in a division of property at Uruk, 180 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 40.
References: W 696-P.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (72), witness in a memorandum concerning the disposition of slaves at Uruk, before 277/276 (a).
Sources: (a) NBC 4880.
References: W 625n.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (73), named on a tablet recording the relinquishment of claim to land at Uruk 215 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 48.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (74), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 197/196 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1962.
References: W 684.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (75), named on a tablet, possibly of 193/192 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 17.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (76), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 161/150 (a).
Sources: (a) YBC 11672.
References: W 703, 1007.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (77), named on a tablet recording an adoption at Uruk 161/151 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 49.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (78), scribe at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 30.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (79), named on a tablet recording a deed of gift at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (80), seller of plot of land at Uruk (date lost), potter (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 18.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (81), witness to the relinquishment of a claim to prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 47.

ANU-AHHE-IDDIN (82), purchaser of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 7.

ANU-AHHE-[. . .], named in a lease of a prebend at Uruk, 174/173 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2197.
References: W 442.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (1), son of Ana-rabika-Istar, of Uruk, noted as a neighbour of sellers of land, 269 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten II (= Moore 235).

ANU-AH-IDDIN (2), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Anu-usallim, descendant of Gimil-Anu, received revenue rights at Uruk in 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIII.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (3), son of Anu-ab-usur, brother of Adad-iddin* and Anu-ah-ittannu (10), noted in a document at Uruk, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (4), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in 219/218 (a), named in a sale of land, 191/187 (b), witness to the sale of prebends, in 185/184/175/174 (c), and a purchaser in 182/181 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) VAS 15 34.
(b) VAS 15 22.
(c) McEwan 51.
(d) VAS 15 12.
References: W 660-I.

ABU-AH-IDDIN (5), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-Zakir, witness in a sale of prebends, 159 (a), and witness to a sale of land in 155 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 60.
(b) VAS 15 27.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (6), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness at Uruk in 269 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten II (= Moore 235).

ANU-AH-IDDIN (7), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, husband of Amat-Banitu*, noted in a document at Uruk before 169 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 54/55 and 57.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (8), son of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness at Uruk in 224 and 221, priest, and witness at Uruk in 213 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten IV, V and XII.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (9), son of Anu-iksur, descendant of Kuri, of Uruk, witness to a sale of baker's prebend (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 29.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (10), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, grandson of BAR-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of a house and field at Uruk, 237 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 21.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (11), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a deed of sale at Uruk, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 39.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (12), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of a prebend, 216 (a), in a lease of a butcher's prebend, 216 (b), named in a sale of a prebend, 213 (c), and in a sale of land, 222/212 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 29.
(b) McEwan 37.
(c) *VDI* 1955/4 154.
(d) YBC 16655.
References: W 534, 651n, 1084n.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (13), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Hunzu, witness in 261 (a), named in a sale of a prebend, 260 (b), and witness in a sale of land, 254/253 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten X.
(b) NCBT 1935.
(c) MLC 2181.
References: W 118, 168n.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (14), son of Anu-sum-lisir, grandson of Gimil-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness at Uruk in 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIII.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (15), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Anu-sum-lisir, great-grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Anu-zer-iddin (9), noted in a document from Uruk, 221 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 241.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (16), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Labasi, descendant of Kuri, of Uruk, witness in a sale of a brewer's prebend, 228 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 23.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (17), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, great-grandson of Anu-zer-lisir, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Anu-zer-iddin, named in sales of prebends in 249 (a), 234 (b), and in a transaction in 221 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1951.
(b) *DJur* 306.
(c) Rutten V.
References: W 941 W 426-A.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (18), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, scribe at Uruk, in 276 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 8.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (19), son of Anu-zer-iddin, grandson of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk 139/138 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 52.
References: W 96.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (20), son of Idat-Anu, construction worker at Uruk, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 155 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 27.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.
W 426-D.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (21), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, of Uruk, witness in a sale of a butcher's prebend, 216 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 37.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (22), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of prebend at Uruk, 261 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1938/1965.
References: W 454.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (23), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Ahu-ah-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, neighbour named in a transaction (a), and seller of land (b), both at Uruk in 151.
Sources: (a) Rutten VI.
(b) Rutten VII.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (24), son of Labasi, grandson of Mannu-iqap, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of food allowance at Uruk, 188 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 33.
References: W 470.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (25), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Ana-rabi-Anu, great-grandson of Nana-iddin, named in a deed of assignment of interest in an estate in Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 26.
References: W 1026.
Doty 261.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (26), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Anu-zer-iddin (23), of Uruk, witness in a quitclaim for a prebend, after 186 (a), witness to the sale of plot of land, 174 (b), witness in a deed of sale, 152 (c), and named in a sale of land, 150 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 54/55.
(b) Weisberg 13.
(c) Clay II 48.
(d) MLC 2161 (= HSM 913.1.2).
References: W 237-C, 237.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (27), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Idat-Anu (17) and Anu-uballit (61), brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203/202 (a), named in a sale of land, 184/183 (b), named in a division of property, 179 (c), witness to an assignment of temple offerings, 179 (d), and one of those involved in the annual festival of Anu (undated) (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.
(b) MLC 2187.
(c) VAS 15 40.
(d) Clay II 36.
(e) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.
References: W 320, 586-E.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (28), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, seller of land at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VII.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (29), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of a prebend, 152 (a), in a transaction in 151 (b) and on a tablet dated 149 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 III.
(b) Rutten VI.
(c) Weisberg 41.
References: W 696-U.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (30), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, sesgallu priest and asipu priest, 195/194 (a) and 196 (b), witness and scribe, 191 (c), 188/187 (d) and 183/182 (e), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) Oelsner 42.
(b) Rutten XIII.
(c) Weisberg 6.
(d) Clay II 34.
(e) Clay II 35.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 10, 23.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (31), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Nikarchos*, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a transaction (a), and an owner of property (b), both at Uruk in 151.
Sources: (a) VAS 15 34.
(b) NCBT 2804.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (32), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, scribe 266/265 (?) (a), witness in 261 (b), and named in a sale of a prebend, 258 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 11.
(b) Rutten X.
(c) NCBT 1935.
References: W 515.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (33), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 265 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 11.
References: W 763.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (34), son of Nidintu-Anu, named in a dedication of slaves at Uruk, 189/186 (a).
Sources: (a) YBC 11633.
References: W 691.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (35), son of Rihat-Istar, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale, 246/222 (a), and to the sale of a house and plot of land, 230 or 229 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) VAS 15 21.
(b) Weisberg 21.
References: W 660-E, 96-En.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (36), son of Rihat-kitti, grandson of Anu-ah-iddin, construction worker at Uruk, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 155 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 27.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.
W 167-F.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (37), son of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, neighbour recorded in a sale of land 221 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 241.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (38), son of Samas-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, of Uruk, witness to a sale of a brewer's prebend, 231 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 20.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (39), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness at Uruk in 180 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIV.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (40), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Kuri, brother of Kidin-Anu (88), noted in a document of Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 14.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (41), son of Ubar, descendant of Sumati, witness at Uruk in 224 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten IV.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (42), son of Usursu-Anu, grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Ebabbar-sum-ibni, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 166/165 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2166.
References: W 878.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (43), son of Uti-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, priest, witness at Uruk in 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (44), descendant of Kuri, witness in a deed of warranty for an improved estate at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 49.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (45), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 196 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2201.
References: W 148.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (46), named in sales of land at Uruk, after 160 (a) and 168/162 (b).
Sources: (a) MLC 2167.
(b) NCBT 1945.
References: W 235.

ANU-AH-IDDIN (47), named in a sale of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 31.
References: W 972-AA.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (1), son of Ana-rabi-Anu, brewer, brother of Anu-sum-lisir (1), witness to a deed of release for property at Uruk, 225/224 (a), and listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 27.
(b) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (2), son of Ana-rabika-Anu, grandson of Anu-ab-uter, great-grandson of Anu-iksur, descendant of Ahutu, witness at Uruk in 262 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten IX.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (3), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a quitclaim, 225/224 (a), and named in sales of prebends, 213 (b), 204/202 (c) and 201/200 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 27 (= HSM 913.1.6).
(b) *VDI* 1955/4 VII.
(c) MLC 2177.
(d) HSM 913.1.3.
References: W 106n, 420n, 683, 586-C.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (4), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 231 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 20.
References: W 1035-D.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (5), son of Ana-rabutika-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-uballit (3), witness to an assignment of rights to temple offerings at Uruk, 277/276 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 6/7.
References: W 414.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (6), son of Ana-rabutika-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 295 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2654.
References: W 248.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (7), son of Ana-rabutika-Istar, named in a deed of transfer of an estate, 234 (a), and in a division of an estate between two brothers, 230 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 23.
(b) Clay II 24.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (8), son of Ana-rabut[. . .], descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness to the sale of land at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 14.
References: W 660-A.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (9), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Anu-ah-usabsi (1), named in a sale of a prebend, 260 (a), seller of revenue rights in 262 (b), seller of a share in the income of the office of slaughterer at the temple, 261 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1935.
(b) Rutten IX.
(c) Moore 236.
References: W 937.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (10), son of Anu-ab-usur, brother of Adad-iddin*, witness in a sale of a slave, 276 (a), in a sale of a woman slave 275 (b), and in an assignment of temple offerings 265 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
(b) Clay II 10.
(c) Clay II 11.
References: W 48 (sic), 299n, 432n.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (11), son of Anu-ab-uter, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 265 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 11.
References: W 493.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (12), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk 276 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
References: W 623.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (13), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, witness at Uruk in 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIII.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (14), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, of Uruk, witness to a contract in 182/181 (a).
Sources: (a) Boissier, 'Contrat'.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (15), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 211 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1975.
References: W 678.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (16), son of Abu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 216 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 34.
References: W 616-Ln.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (17), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, witness in a dedication of a slave at Uruk, 132/131 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 53.
References: W 158n.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (18), son of Anu-ballitsu, descendant of Kuri, neighbour named in a transaction at Uruk in 224 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten IV.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (19), son of Anu-ballitsu, descendant of Kuri, witness at Uruk in 180 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIV.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (20), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness to the sale of a land at Uruk, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 54 (= Weisberg 28).

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (21), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Nikarchos*, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 204 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1971.
References: W 228n, 536n.
Doty, 'N & K'.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (22), son of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness at Uruk in 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (23), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, brother of Anu-belsunu (20), witness to the sale of plot of land at Uruk, 174 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 13.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (24), son of Anu-mukin-apli, scribe of Anu at Uruk (*sepir makkar Anu*), witness in a sale of food allowance at Uruk, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2157.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.
W 875n, 994n.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (25), son of Anu-sum-lisir, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, great-grandson of Balatu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of land, 155 (a), in a division of property, 151 (b), witness in a deed of sale 163 (c), and in an assignment of temple offerings 156 (d), and named in a warranty deed for an estate 146 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) VAS 15 27.
(b) NCBT 2304.
(c) Clay II 39.
(d) Clay II 46.
(e) Clay II 49.
References: W 234.
Doty 267.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (26), son of Anu-uballitsu, descendant of Kuri, of Uruk, divided land with a neighbour, 285 (a), a transaction which was recorded again in 225 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 240.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (27), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Anu-ab-usur (36) and Anu-ahhe-iddin (22), witness in an assignment of temple offerings 283 (a), and in a deed of gift, 281 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 4.
(b) Clay II 5.
References: W 63, 100.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (28), son of Ardi-AMA.ARHUS, grandson of Idat-Anu, great-grandson of Sumuttu-Anu, great-great-grandson of Rabi-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, seller of land at Uruk, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 28.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (29), son of Balatu, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, great-grandson of Bassiya, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, seller of prebends at Uruk, 235 (a) and 233 (b).
Sources: (a) Doty 220 (= NCBT 1956).
(b) Doty 221 (= *DJur* 306).
References: W 199, 916-I.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (30), son of Balatu, grandson of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a deed of sale of a storage hut at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 32.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (31), son of Balatu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, seller of revenue rights in 196 (a), buyer of a right to income from a priesthood, 196 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten XIII.
(b) Moore 243.
References: W 696-K.
Doty 266.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (32), son of [. . .]-belsunu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a receipt for the sale of land at Uruk, 269 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten II.
References: W 40-An.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (33), son of Dumqi-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, administrator of the temple at Uruk, named in a deed of release of a right to income at Uruk, 194 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 31.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 150.
Doty 259–260.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (34) (other name Dumqi-Anu (13)), son of Dumqi-Anu, grandson of Rihat, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, principal in an exchange of property, 183/182 (a), and seller of a plot of land, 174 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 35.
(b) Weisberg 13.
References: W 9, 57-B.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (35), son of Idat-Anu, grandson of Sumuttu-Anu, great-grandson of Rabi-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Ardi-*AMA-ARHUS* (2), seller of a house at Uruk, 162 (a).

Sources: (a) Clay II 54 (= Weisberg 28).
References: W 732.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (36), son of Illut-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of a prebend, 191 (a), in a deed of sale of land, 181 (b), and named in a tablet recording a sale of land, 172 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 6.
(b) Weisberg 22.
(c) Weisberg 20.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (37), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Hunzu, named in a transfer of a house and plantation, 160 (a), and in a sale of land, 150 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 42.
(b) MLC 2161 (= HSM 913.1.2).
References: W 541, 704.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (38), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Nana-iddin (41), noted in a document of Uruk, 292 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 54/55.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (39), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 260 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1935.
References: W 634.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (40), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 286 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1960.
References: W 619n.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (41), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, a worker and a member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (42), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to the sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk, 171 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 10.
References: W 605-F.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (43), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Istar-ahhe-iddin, brother of Nidintu-Anu (109), named in a deed of sale of land at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 26.
References: W 1100-D.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (44), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a transfer of a house and plantation at Uruk, 234 (a).

Sources: (a) Clay II 23.
References: W 122.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (45), son of Kidin-Anu, brother of Nidintu-Anu (115), Nana-iddin (51) and Illut-Anu (30), brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a) at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (46), son of Kidin-Anu, overseer of the *hilsi* building in the temple (*rab bit hilsi*), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 264/263 (a).
Sources: (a) WZJ 19 1970 905.
References: W 1100-B.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (47), son of Kidin-Anu, named in a record of a division of land at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 46.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (48), son of Kidin-Anu, named in a deed of sale of a house plot at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 24.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (49), son of Labasi, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, named in a property exchange at Uruk in 217 (a), and in sales of prebends in 206 (b), 204 (c), 201/200 (d) and 209/192 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) BIN II, 135.
(b) MLC 2188.
(c) NCBT 1971.
(d) NCBT 1946.
(e) NCBT 1955.
References: W 265 and 359.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (50), son of Labasi, grandson of Labasi, grandson of Mannu-iqap, brother of Nana-iddin (55) and Sa-Anu-issu (12), noted in a document of Uruk, 217 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 33.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (51), son of Mukin-apli, herdsman at Uruk, witness in a sale of food allowance at Uruk, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2157.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 58.
W 875, 994.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (52), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of slaves at Uruk, 300/299 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2194.
References: W 482n, 1056n.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (53), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Balatu (7), noted in a document from Uruk, 168 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 58.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (54), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, of Uruk, seller of brewer's prebend (no date) (a).
Sources: (a) E. W. Moore, *Neo-Babylonian Documents in the University of Michigan Collection*, Ann Arbor, 1939, 91.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (55), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-belsunu, witness in a sale of *bit qati* at Uruk 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 30 (= HSM 913.1.8, 537).

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (56), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-zer-lisir, descendant of Hunzu, witness named in a sale of a prebend, 264 (a), and to the sale of an estate 260 (b), in a sale of land, 258 (c) and a sale of a prebend 249 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 12.
(b) Clay II 14.
(c) *VDI* 1955/4 II.
(d) NCBT 1951.
References: W 1041, 380, 936, and 1100-C.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (57), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Illut-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a quitclaim, 225/224 (a), named in a sale of land, 208 (b), named in a sale of a prebend, 201/200 (c), and witness in a sale of a prebend, 196 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 27 (= HSM 913.1.6).
(b) NCBT 2306.
(c) HSM 913.1.3.
(d) MLC 2201.
References: W 106n, 420n, 680, 1007-A, 1002n.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (58), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a slave, 276 (a), in a sale of a woman slave 275 (b), and in a document referring to labour for the temple, 245 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
(b) Clay II 10.
(c) Clay II 17.
References: W 385, 299n, 432n.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (59), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Anu-uballit (72), seller of an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 255 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 16.
References: W 472.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (60), son of Nidintu-Anu, witness to a sale of three slaves, 303/302 (a), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 2.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (61), son of Nidintu-Anu, named in a division of property at Uruk, 251 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2162.
References: W 636.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (62), son of Nidintu-Anu, witness in a record of a division of land at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 46.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (63), son of Nidintu-Anu, witness in a dedication of a slave at Uruk, 132/131 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 53.
References: W 158n.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (64), son of Nidintu-Anu, named in a deed of gift of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (65), son of Nidintu-Anu, named on a deed of sale of a house plot at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 24.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (66), son of Nidintu-Istar, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Sumat, of Uruk, witness to a contract in 182/181 (a).
Sources: (a) Boissier, 'Contrat'.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (67), son of Rabi-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness at Uruk in 262 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten IX.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (68), son of Rahmat-Anu, grandson of Rihat-Hadad, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 208 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2306.
References: W 357.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (69), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, builder (*itinnu*), witness in a sale of food allowance and a prebend at Uruk, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2157.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 49.
W 1079.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (70), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, workman (*gardu*), named in a quitclaim at Uruk, 158 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 44.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (71), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Anu-mukin-apli, brother of Kidin-Anu (81), principal in a deed of transfer of an estate at Uruk, 241 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 20 (= MLC 2178).
References: W 438.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (72), son of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, husband of Etirtu (5), scribe at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 212–215 (= NCBT 1948).

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (73), son of Rihat-Anu, kalu priest at Uruk (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 109.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 12.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (74), son of Sa-Anu-issu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a quitclaim at Uruk, 157 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 25.
References: W 1053-B.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (75), son of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a quitclaim, 194 (a), and in a sale of land, 192 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 31.
(b) MLC 2655.
References: W 538.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (76), son of Seski-Anu, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of slaves at Uruk, 300/299 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2194.
References: W 482n, 1056n.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (77), son of Sumuttu-Anu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Kuri, named in the gift of land and a slave, 188/187 (a), and in an exchange of property 183/182 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.5.
(b) Clay II 35.
References: W 916-S.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (78), son of Sumuttu-Anu, named in a deed of sale of a house and field at Uruk, 237 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 21.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (79), son of Tab-sum-Nana, bleacher at Uruk, named in a deed of sale of a house and field at Uruk, 237 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 21.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (80), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Uppul, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of food allowance at Uruk, 188 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 33.
References: W 315.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (81), son of Tattanu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to the sale of land, 275 (a), and named in sales of prebends, (date lost) (b) and 264 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 14.
(b) McEwan 8.
(c) Clay II 12.
References: W 182.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (82), son of Tattanu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of land 241 (a), witness to the sale of a prebend, 234 (b), and in a division of property, 230/229 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 20 (= MLC 2178).
(b) Weisberg 1.
(c) Clay II 24.
References: W 945.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (83), son of Usursu-Anu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, witness of the sale of a house at Uruk 162/161 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 54.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (84), descendant of Ahutu, husband of Belessunu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 23.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (85), descendant of Ekur Zakir, freeman of Uruk present at a hearing before the assembly 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MCL 2202).

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (86), a slave sold at Uruk in 297 (a).
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 119 and 120.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (87), named in a division of property at Uruk, 151 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2304.
References: W 967.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (88), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 222/186 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1941.
References: W 864.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (89), witness to a sale of share in temple offering at Uruk, 204 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 2.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (90), witness to a lease of land at Uruk, 157 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 6.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (91), named in a deed of sale of a storehouse at Uruk (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 37.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (92), witness to the sale of share of a house at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 31.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (93), witness to the sale of share of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 9.

ANU-AH-ITTANNU (94), witness to the relinquishment of share of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 47.

ANU-AH-TUQQIN (1), son of Nana-iddin, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 280/267 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2189.
References: W 1069.

ANU-AH-TUQQIN (2), son of Nidintu-Anu, named in a lease of land, 304 (a), and in a sale of land, 282 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 1.
(b) MLC 2163.
References: W 214, 239.

ANU-AH-TUQQIN (3), descendant of Bel-usat, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 311 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIII.
References: W 247-A.

ANU-AH-UKIN, barber at Uruk and house owner after 182 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1936.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 60.

ANU-AH-USABSI (1), son of Anu-ab-usur (Illut-Anu), grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Anu-ah-ittannu (9), of Uruk, twice seller of shares in the income of the office of slaughterer at the temple, 261 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 236; Rutten X.
References: W 40-C.

ANU-AH-USABSI (2), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 209/193 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1961.
References: W 362.

ANU-AH-USABSI (3), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Anu-Mukin-apli, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a deed of release of right to income 194 (a), witness to the sale of a house, 172 (b), and in an assignment of temple offerings, 162 (c), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) Clay II 31.
(b) Weisberg 20.
(c) Clay II 40.
References: W 109.

ANU-AH-USABSI (4), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, of Uruk, seller of a brewer's prebend, 219 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 30/31.

ANU-AH-USABSI (5), son of Anu-iksur, descendant of Ahutu, seller of three slaves at Uruk, 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 2.
References: W 2.

ANU-AH-USABSI (6), son of Anu-*TIN*-su[. . .?], descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.
References: W 616-Z.

ANU-AH-USABSI (7), son of Anu-uballissu, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of a prebend, 162 (a), on a tablet recording an adoption, 161/151 (b), witness of a deed to transfer a house (c) and in a sale of land, both in 158/157 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 40.
(b) Weisberg 49.
(c) Clay II 43.
(d) HSM 913.1.7.
References: W 150.

ANU-AH-USABSI (8), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ekur-zakir, astrologer, *sesgallu* priest and *asipu* priest at Uruk, 213/212 (a).
Sources: (a) Oelsner 40.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 10, 16, 23.

ANU-AH-USABSI (9), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, exorcist, chief priest of the temple of Anu and Antu at Uruk, astrologer, citizen of Uruk, owner of a tablet detailing zodiacal and mensual information 247/246 (a), *sesgallu* priest and *asipu* priest at Uruk, 251/250–228/227, witness in a document referring to labour for the temple 245/244 (b), named in a quitclaim, 244/243 (c), and in a deed of sale of a house and field, 237/236 (d), and witness of gift of a slave girl, 261/260/246/245 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) K 3753.
(b) Clay II 17.
(c) Clay II 18.
(d) Clay II 22.
(e) McEwan 12/13.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 10, 23.
W 183.

ANU-AH-USABSI (10), son of Kidin-Anu, named in a deed of gift of land (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.

ANU-AH-USABSI (11), son of Nidintu-Anu, named in the lease of a house at Uruk, 304 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 1.

ANU-AH-USABSI (12), son of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in an assignment of rights to temple offerings, 276 (a), witness in a sale of land, 274 (b), named in a division of property, 251 (c), and in a sale of an allotment, 247 (d), and witness to the sale of a baker's prebend (date lost) (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 8.
(b) NCBT 1952.
(c) MLC 2162.
(d) NCBT 1963.
(e) McEwan 28.
References: W 120, 121, 492n.

ANU-AH-USABSI (13), son of Samas-etir, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a lease of land at Uruk, 157 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 1.

ANU-AH-USABSI (14), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 163/162 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 9.

ANU-AH-[. . .] (1), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, witness in a quitclaim at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.
References: W 616-FFn.

ANU-AH-[. . .] (2), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, brother of Anu-uballissu, named in a deed of gift of land (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.

ANU-AH-[. . .] (3), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, noted in a sale document from Uruk, 166 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 33.
References: Doty 188.

ANU-ANA-BITISU, son of Ana-rabut-Anu, construction worker at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2167.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (1), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, grandson of Anu-eriba, descendant of Kuri, named in sales of land, 155 (a), 153/152 (b), 161/151 (c) and 149 (d), in the sale of a prebend (date lost) (e), and as a witness in the sale of a baker's and miller's prebend, 155 (f), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) VAS 15, 27.
(b) YBC 8955.
(c) MLC 2175.
(d) BIN II 136.
(e) *DJur* 315.
(f) McEwan 62.
References: W 769.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (2), son of Antiochos, and of Antu-banat, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, greatgrandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, named in a sale of a butcher's prebend, 157/156 (a), witness in a gift of land, 157 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Doty 278–9 (= *FB* 1974 2/16).
(b) *FB* 16 13.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (3), son of Anu-ab-uter, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ahutu, seller of perquisites at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 40.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (4), son of Anu-ab-uter, descendant of [Ekur-zakir?], freeman of Uruk, witness in a protocol of a hearing at Uruk, 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MLC 2202).
References: W 410n, 427n.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (5), son of Anu-ah-iddin, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 153/152 (a).
Sources: (a) YBC 8955.
References: W 871.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (6), son of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Kuri, witness to a division of property at Uruk, 284/283 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 5.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (7), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Anu-iksur, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 139/138 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 52.
References: W 696.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (8), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VI.

ANU-BALASSU-IBNI (9), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, *paqdu sa bit ilani* and *rabu sa-res ali* at Uruk 221/220 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 1.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 27.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (10), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, brother of Uppul (1), witness in a document referred to labour for a temple at Uruk 245 (a).

Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: W 503.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (11), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, named in a deed of sale of a share of a house and plot of land at Uruk 157 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 25.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (12), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) BIN II 136.
References: W 915n.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (13), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, noted as a giver of silver to the temple at Uruk (no date) (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 2.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (14), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Labasi (9), named in a sale of perquisites at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 69.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (15), son of Anu-belsunu, brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBU (16), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 311/310 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.
References: W 479-A.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (17), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in sales of prebends, 283 (a), 265/264 (b) and 264/263 (c), named in a sale of a slave, 275 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 4.
(b) Clay II 10.
(c) NCBT 1972.
(d) WZJ 19, 1970, 905.
References: W 67.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (18), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness at Uruk in 224 (a), named in a sale of a prebend, 217/216 (b), and named in a sale of a prebend, 205 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten IV.
(b) NCBT 1954.
(c) RIAA 294.
References: W 796.

ANU-BALATSU-IQBI (19), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Gimil-Anu, brother of Zeriya (3), witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 241 (a).

Sources: (a) Clay II 19.
References: W 38.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (20), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Labasi (8), of Uruk, named in a property exchange at Uruk in 217 (a).
Sources: (a) BIN II, 135.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (21), son of Anu-uballit, named in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 255 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 16.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (22), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, named in a deed of sale of a doorkeeper's prebend 242 (a), witness in a receipt for a prebend share and property 228 (b), both at Uruk (c).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 11.
(b) McEwan 24.
References: (c) W 167-A.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (23), son of Anu-zer-lisir, descendant of Ahutu, witness in the sale of a brewer's prebend in 215 (a), and in the sale of a prebend (date lost) (b), named in a sale of an allotment, 202 (c), in sales of prebends, 201/200 (d) and 193/192 (e), and in a sale of land 223/187 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 34/35.
(b) McEwan 44.
(c) NCBT 1971.
(d) HSM 913.1.3.
(e) HSM 913.1.181.
(f) Clay II 9.
References: W 137, 1100-Fn.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (24), son of Dumqi-Anu, grandson of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness to a deed of sale of a share of a house and plot of land, 157 (a), and named in a lease of a prebend at Uruk, 147 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 25.
(b) *VDI* 1955/4, VIII.
References: W 237-G.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (25), son of Etir-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a deed of sale of a house and field at Uruk, 237 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 21.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (26), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale, 297 (a), witness in a sale of a prebend, 284 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2160.
(b) McEwan 34/35.
References: W 37, 399, 1058, 1100-Fn.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (27), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of a prebend (a), and a quitclaim (b), both in 244, named in a sale of a prebend, 233 (c), witness in an assignment of temple offerings, 234 (d), and witness of a deed of sale of prebend, 234 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1944.
(b) Clay II 18.
(c) *DJur* 306.
(d) Clay II 22.
(e) Weisberg 1.
References: W 37.399.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (28), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ahutu, witness to a deed of sale of a share of a house and plot of land at Uruk, 157 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 25.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (29), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Istar-hitu'a, witness in a transfer of deeds of sale of property and temple income at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 18.
References: W 827n.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (30) (also called Bassiya (5)), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Ubar, descendant of Kidin-Marduk, named in a lease of a prebend at Uruk, 155 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 47.
References: W 50.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (31), son of Labasi, grandson of Lisir, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness of a deed of sale of a house at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 24 (= Weisberg 28).
References: W 963.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (32), son of Labasi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Illut-Anu (32), named in a property exchange, 217 (a), and in a sale of a prebend, 206 (b), a brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) BIN II, 135.
(b) MLC 2188.
(c) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.
References: W 676.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (33), son of Labasi, witness in a sale of perquisites at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 68.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (34), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a transfer of deeds of sale of property and temple income, 244 (a), and named in a sale of land, 240/239 (b), both at Uruk.

Sources: (a) Clay II 18.
(b) HSM 913.1.1.
References: W 179-A, 827n.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (35), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Gimil-Anu, named in a sale of a prebend, 300 (a), named in a gift of a slave, 281 (b), witness to the sale of a house, 280 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 VI (= Doty 189–192).
(b) Clay II 5.
(c) McEwan 7.
References: W 511-A, 717, 390-A.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (36), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 174 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2156.
References: W 323.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (37), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unninni, of Uruk, named in a record of the *lilissu* ritual at the Res-temple, 176 (a).
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 6.
References: W. R. Mayer, Seleukidische Rituale aus Warka mit Emesal-Gebeten', *Orientalia* 47, 1976, 431–458.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (38), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Anu-uballit (69), witness to the gift of a slave girl, (date lost) (a), named in an arrangement concerning the lease of prebends, 239 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 12/13.
(b) McEwan 16.
References: Doty 234–236.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (39), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 216 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 29.
References: W 651n, 1084n.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (40), son of Rihat-Anu, see Anu-zer-iddin (30).

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (41), son of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness to the receipt of a prebend share and property, 228 (a), and to a quitclaim, 213/212 (b), witness in an assignment of temple offerings, 216 (c), and named in a sale of a prebend, 211 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 24.
(b) McEwan 38.
(c) Clay II 29.
(d) NCBT 1975.
References: W 543.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (42), son of Samas-iter, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of income, 221 (a), and witness in a sale of a prebend, 216 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 29.
(b) *FB* 16 2.
References: W 651n, 1084n.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (43), son of Supeltu, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, fisherman at Uruk, 192 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2542 (= MLC 2655).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 58.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (44), son of Tattannu, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, named on a tablet recording an adoption, 161/151 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 49.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (45), son of Tattannu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Kuri, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 153 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 46 (= MLC 2185).
References: W 511.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (46), son of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Labasi-Anu (6) and Anu-zer-iddin (62), witness in 224 (a), witness to the sale of a prebend, 217 (b), named in a sale of land, 222/210 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten IV.
(b) McEwan 33.
(c) VAS 15 42.
References: W 397-E.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (47), son of Tattannu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) BIN II 136.
References: W 915n.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (48), son of [. . .]-Nana, construction worker at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2167.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (49), descendant of Ahutu, named in an exchange of properties at Uruk 217/215 (a).
Sources: (a) BIN II 135.
References: W 107.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (50), descendant of Ahutu, named in a deed fragment, 185 (a).
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 118.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (51), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 213 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 VII.
References: W 616-T.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (52), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 201/200 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1946.
References: W 989.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (53), fisherman at Uruk, 182/181 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 12.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 58.

ANU-BALASSU-IQBI (54), witness in a sale of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 25.

ANU-BELSUNU (1), son of Ana-rabutika-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, named in sales of prebends at Uruk, 295 (a) and 263 (b).
Sources: (a) MLC 2654.
(b) Clay II 11.
References: W 29, 240.

ANU-BELSUNU (2), son of Ana-rabutika-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness to an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 156 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 46.

ANU-BELSUNU (3), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Yah-Sippa, witness to a deed of assignment of interest in an estate at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 26.
References: W 1080.

ANU-BELSUNU (4), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Kuri, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 263 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 13.

ANU-BELSUNU (5), son of Anu-ab-uter, grandson of Anu-iksur, descendant of Ahutu, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk 241 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 19.
References: W 346.

ANU-BELSUNU (6), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Nikarchos*, descendant of Ahutu, seller of a share in a house and plot of land, 157 (a), named on a tablet recording an adoption 161/151 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 25.
(b) Weisberg 49.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

ANU-BELSUNU (7), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-mukin-apli (3) and Kidin-Anu (10), witness in an assignment of temple

offerings, 235 (a), and in a transfer of an estate, 223 (b), qand in a lease of land, 221 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 22 (= Weisberg 1).
(b) Clay II 28 (= Weisberg 19).
(c) *FB* 16 1.
References: W 725, 781.

ANU-BELSUNU (8), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 8.
References: W 736.

ANU-BELSUNU (9), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness to the sale of a brewer's prebend (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 8.

ANU-BELSUNU (10), son of Anu-ah-iddin, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of land, 159/158 (a), and on a deed of sale of property, 181 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.7.
(b) Weisberg 22.
References: W 1000-B, 1007-C.

ANU-BELSUNU (11), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-uballit (11), named in a sale of land, 164 (a), witness in a deed of gift at Uruk, 146 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 27/29.
(b) Clay II 50.
References: W 977-B.

ANU-BELSUNU (12), son of Anu-ah-tuqqin, grandson of Bel-usat, witness in the gift of a slave at Uruk, 281 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 5.
References: W 621n 879n.

ANU-BELSUNU (13), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, grandson of Bel-usat, named in in a deed of gift of a slave at Uruk, 281 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 5.

ANU-BELSUNU (14), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ahutu, seller of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 4.

ANU-BELSUNU (15), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Kuri, brother of Anu-ab-user (18), witness in deeds of gift at Uruk in 281 (a) and 276 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 5.
(b) Clay II 6/7.
References: W 490, 621n, 879n.

ANU-BELSUNU (16), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Kephalon (3) and Timokrates*, *paqdu sa bit ilani Uruk*, 186/185 (a) named in an arrangement concerning a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (b), and noted as a purchaser of property (c).
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 118.
(b) McEwan 42.
(c) VAS 15 42.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.
McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 27.

ANU-BELSUNU (17), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a quitclaim at Uruk, 190/189 (a), and to the sale of property at Uruk, 179 (?) (b).
Sources: (a) Clay I 98.
(b) McEwan 56.
References: W 582n, 698n.

ANU-BELSUNU (18), son of Anu-bel-zeri, grandson of Kidin-Marduk, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 292 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 3.
References: W 887.

ANU-BELSUNU (19), son of Anu-iksur, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of land, 166/165 (a), witness to the sale of a prebend, 159 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2166.
(b) McEwan 60.
References: W 341.

ANU-BELSUNU (20), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, grandson of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-ah-ittannu (23), named in a sale of a plot of land at Uruk, 174 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 13.
References: W 714-A.

ANU-BELSUNU (21), son of Anu-mukin-apli, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness to a deed of sale of house plots at Uruk, 223 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 19.

ANU-BELSUNU (22), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in the gift of land and a slave at Uruk, 188/187 (a).
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.5.
References: W 158-A.

ANU-BELSUNU (23), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a lease of a butcher's prebend at Uruk, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 36.
References: W 109-Bn.

ANU-BELSUNU (24), son of Itti-Anu-nuh, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, scribe in 303 (two examples) (a, b), in or before 296 (c) and in 296/295 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 2.
(b) Doty 14–18 (= MLC 2202).
(c) Doty 172–4 (= MLC 2200).
(d) Doty 176–7 (= HSM 913.2.182).

ANU-BELSUNU (25), son of Labasi, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named on a duty roster (a), and in a quitclaim (b), both in 245, and named in a division of property, 244 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
(b) MLC 2164.
(c) NCBT 1948.
References: W 434.724.

ANU-BELSUNU (26), son of Labasi, descendant of Ahutu, witness to the sale of a prebend at Uruk, 225 (a), in a sale of land, 216 (b), in a sale of a prebend, 213 (c), and in a sale of land, 201 or 191 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 25.
(b) Weisberg 34.
(c) *VDI* 1955/4 VII.
(d) Weisberg 33.
References: W 179-Cn, 434, 734-An, 972-Xn, 755-C.

ANU-BELSUNU (27), son of Mukin-apli, grandson of Labasi, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 159 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 60.

ANU-BELSUNU (28), son of Nana-iddin, brother of Anu-uballit (56) and Anu-zer-usabsi (2), former owner of slave, before 303 (a), named in a sale of a prebend, 300 (b), and as the former owner of slave, named in a slave sale, on or before 296/295 (c), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MCL 2202).
(b) *VDI* 1955/4 VI.
(c) Doty 176–7 (= HSM 913.2.182).
References: W 1100-A.

ANU-BELSUNU (29), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a quitclaim, 190/189 (a), and witness in a sale of land 161/151 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay I 98 (= HSM 913.1.4).
(b) MLC 2175.
References: W 582n, 698n, 969n.

ANU-BELSUNU (30), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir (of Uruk), writer of a letter (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 50.

ANU-BELSUNU (31), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, *kalu* priest, 231/230–192/191 (a), named in a division of property, 224 (b), and witness in 213 (a), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2 12.
(b) MLC 2170.
(c) Rutten XII.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple* 12.
W 563.

ANU-BELSUNU (32), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqe-unnini, astrologer at Uruk, 193/192–165/164 (a); witness in a property sale at Uruk, 186 (b), and in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, after 202 (c); scribe at Uruk 179 (d), 173 (e), 172 (f), 174 (g) and 178 (h), kalu priest at Uruk, 165/164–162/161 (i).
Sources: (a) Oelsner 47.
(b) McEwan 53.
(c) McEwan 57.
(d) Clay II 37.
(e) Clay II 38.
(f) Weisberg 32.
(g) Weisberg 13.
(h) Weisberg 23.
(i) *BagM* Beiheft 2 15.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple* 12, 16.

ANU-BELSUNU (33), son of Nidintu-Anu, a neighbour named in a transaction at Uruk in 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.

ANU-BELSUNU (34), son of Nidintu-Anu, named in a dedication of slaves at Uruk 189/186 (a).
Sources: (a) YBC 11633.
References: W 833.

ANU-BELSUNU (35), son of Nidintu-Anu, named in a prebend-sale at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 9.

ANU-BELSUNU (36), son of Nidintu-Anu, named in a prebend-sale at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 3.

ANU-BELSUNU (37), son of Nidintu-Anu, brother of Anu-uballit (80), named in a prebend-sale at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 9.

ANU-BELSUNU (38), son of Nikarchos*, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a division of properties at Uruk, 224 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2170.

References: Doty, 'N & K'.
W 89n, 613n, 649n, 650n.

ANU-BELSUNU (39), son of Qisti-Anu, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a request for a loan at Uruk, 301 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 2.
References: W 50-G.

ANU-BELSUNU (40), son of Rihat-Istar, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a prebend (?), 227 (a), witness in a sale of a baker's prebend, 239 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1947.
(b) McEwan 15.
References: W 366n, 550n, 673n, 674n.

ANU-BELSUNU (41), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness to the sale of a plantation at Uruk, 173 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 38.
References: W 784.

ANU-BELSUNU (42), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Anu-belsunu, witness at Uruk in 221 (a) and named in a sale of a hut at Uruk, 201 or 191 (b).
Sources: (a) Rutten V.
(b) Weisberg 33.

ANU-BELSUNU (43), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Anu-belsunu, great-grandson of Nikarchos*, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a quitclaim at Uruk, 158 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 44.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.
W 605.

ANU-BELSUNU (44), son of Tannitu-Anu, grandson of Balatu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Balatu (11) and Nidintu-Anu (155), witness in sales of butcher's prebends after 232 (a) and in 228 (b), in the receipt for a sale of property 228 (c), and in the lease of a butcher's prebend 215 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 21.
(b) McEwan 23.
(c) McEwan 24.
(d) McEwan 36.

ANU-BELSUNU (45), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Labasi, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 189 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2182.
References: W 603.

ANU-BELSUNU (46), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Labasi, descendant of Ahutu, witness to the sale of a share in a house and plot of land at Uruk, 157 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 25.

ANU-BELSUNU (47), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named in sales of land, 189 (a), and 189 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2182.
(b) VAS 15 14.
References: W 755-J, 539.

ANU-BELSUNU (48), son of Tannitu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of a plot of land at Uruk, 223 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 27.

ANU-BELSUNU (49), son of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a lease of a prebend at Uruk, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 36.
References: W 109-Bn.

ANU-BELSUNU (50), son of Ta-[. . .]-Anu, neighbour named in a transaction at Uruk in 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.

ANU-BELSUNU (51), witness to the sale of a prebend at Uruk, 317 (a).
Sources: (a) Hunger, *SpTU* 1, 128.

ANU-BELSUNU (52), grandson of [. . .]-Anu, witness on a deed of sale of a house plot at Uruk 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.
References: W 714-B.

ANU-BELSUNU, (53), witness in a contract at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 4.

ANU-BEL-ZER (1), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Anu-bel-zer, descendant of Kuri, brother of Anu-mar-ittannu, named in a deed of gift of a slave, 281 (a), witness in an assignment of temple offerings 263 (b), named in a sale of land, 259 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 5.
(b) Clay II 13.
(c) MLC 2174.
References: W 758, 453, 382.

ANU-BEL-ZER (2), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Anu-bel-zer, descendant of Kuri, principal in a deed of transfer of an estate 234 (a), named in a division of an estate between two brothers, 230 (b), buyer of house plots, 223 (c), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) Clay II 23 (= MLC 2123A).
(b) Clay II 24.
(c) Weisberg 19.
References: W 481.

[ANU-BEL-ZER] (3), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Kuri, named in the deed of sale of a butcher's prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 8.

ANU-BULLIT-ANI, son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Ana-rabuti-Anu, great-grandson of Itti-Anu-nuhsu, named in a sale of property at Uruk, 180 (?) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 56.
References: W 1007-B.

ANU-ERIBA (1), son of Istar-sum-eres, grandson of Anu-eriba, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of *bit qati* at Uruk, 189 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 49.

ANU-ERIBA (2), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 192 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2655.
References: W 616.

ANU-ERIBA (3), son of Rabi-Anu, descendant of Kuri, scribe at Uruk in 241 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 20.

ANU-ERIBA (4), son of Sumuttu-Anu, grandson of Ana-rabi-Anu, great-grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Kuri, named in a deed of sale at Uruk 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 39.
References: W 186.

ANU-IKSUR (1), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, brother of Nana-iddin (1), a builder working on the temple at Uruk, and named in a duty roster, 245 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

ANU-IKSUR (2), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a quitclaim from Uruk, 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIII.
References: W 696-L.

ANU-IKSUR (3), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in the sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 51.

ANU-IKSUR (4), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, named in a deed of sale of a house at Uruk, 280 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 7.

ANU-IKSUR (5), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, neighbour named in the sale of share of a plot of land at Uruk, 274 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 202-4 (= NCBT 1976).

ANU-IKSUR (6), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, named in the sale of slaves, 299 (a), in a sale of three slaves 300 (b), and an assignment of temple offerings, 292 (c), and in a sale of land, 304/280 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2198.
(b) Clay II 2.
(c) Clay II 3.
(d) VAS 15 29.
References: W 591.

ANU-IKSUR (7), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Anhutu, witness in a lease of land at Uruk, 221 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 1.

ANU-IKSUR (8), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a division of an estate at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 24.

ANU-IKSUR (9), son of Iddina, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-ab-usur (41), witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 223 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 28 (= Weisberg 19).
References: W 741n, 851n.

ANU-IKSUR (10), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Kuri, witness in a division of inheritance at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 63.

ANU-IKSUR (11), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named in the sale of slaves at Uruk, 296 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2184.
References: W 471.

ANU-IKSUR (12), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of a prebend, 276 (a), in the sale of an oil presser's prebend, 269 (b), in a sale of a prebend, 261 (c), and in a receipt for the sale of land, 258 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 8.
(b) McEwan 11.
(c) NCBT 1938/1965.
(d) VDI 1955/4 142.
References: W 238, 238-A, 926.

ANU-IKSUR (13), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-iksur, descendant of Kuri, named in a quitclaim from Uruk, 158 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 44.
References: W 1015.

ANU-IKSUR (14), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a division of an estate between two brothers, 230 (a), giver of real estate, 245/222 (b), witness in a sale of a butcher's prebend, 217 (c), and named in sales of prebends, 205 (d) and 204/202 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 24 (= MLC 2124A).
(b) Doty 247–50 (= NCBT 1939).
(c) McEwan 32.
(d) RIAA 294.
(e) MLC 2177.
References: W 227, 948n, 975.

ANU-IKSUR (15), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Kuri, named in a quitclaim for a field, 313 (a), and in the sale of a slave, (date lost) (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 1.
(b) McEwan 66.

ANU-IKSUR (16), son of [Kidin]-Anu, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 226 (a), named in a sale at Uruk, 246/221 (b).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1937.
(b) VAS 15 21.
References: W 561, 755-D.

ANU-IKSUR (17), son of Labasi, grandson of Mukin-apli, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 247 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1963.
References: W 1074.

ANU-IKSUR (18), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of an estate, 260 (a), named in a sale of land, 259 (b), named in a sale of a prebend, 252/251 (c), and in a quitclaim, 245 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 14.
(b) MLC 2174.
(c) *DJur* 296.
(d) MLC 2164.
References: W 101, 60.

ANU-IKSUR (19), son of *NIG*[...], witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 168 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1957.
References: W 94n, 113n, 165n, 1049n.

ANU-IKSUR (20), son of Nikarchos*, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Ina-qibit-Anu (64), named on a tablet recording the division of a house and land at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

ANU-IKSUR (21), son of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in deeds of sale of an estate at Uruk, in 193 (a) and 192 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 32 (= MLC 2171).
(b) MLC 2652/2655.
References: W 309, 314.

ANU-IKSUR (22), son of Tanit[tu-Anu], brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ANU-IKSUR (23), son of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a quitclaim, 245 (a), in the sale of a house and field, 237 (b), named on a sale of a prebend, 224 (c), witness in a sale of land, 223 (d), named in sales of prebends, 217/216 (e) and 213 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2164.
(b) Rutten IV.
(c) Clay II 21.
(d) Clay II 28 (= Weisberg 19).
(e) NCBT 1954.
(f) *VDI* 1955/4 VII.
References: W 402, 458n, 504n, 616-U, 741n, 851n, 1075n.

ANU-IKSUR (24), son of Zeriya, grandson of Anu-iksur, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a deed of sale of a house at Uruk 178 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 37 (= Weisberg 23).
References: W 321.

ANU-IKSUR (25), descendant of Ahutu, witness in a duty roster for the temple at Uruk, 245 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.

ANU-IKSUR (26), a neighbour named in a transaction at Uruk in 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.

ANU-IQBI, son of Nidintu-Anu, a builder working on the temple at Uruk, and named in a duty roster, 245 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

ANU-IQISA, son of Tanittu-Anu, construction worker at Uruk, 153/152 (a).
Sources: (a) YBC 8955.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.

ANU-IQISA-ANNI, son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, kalu priest at Uruk, 210/209–180/179 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I, 98,
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 12.

ANU-ITTANNU (1), son of Ana-rabi-Anu, one of those carrying the throne of Anu in the annual festival at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

ANU-ITTANNU (2), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Ta[nittu-Anu], descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 39.
References: W 274n, 896n.

ANU-ITTANNU (3), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 39.
References: W 274n, 896n.

ANU-ITTANNU (4), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, *gadaja* at Uruk, 141 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 37.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 61.

ANU-ITTANNU (5), son of Anu-iksur, named in a deed of sale of land at Uruk, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 28 (= Clay II 54).

ANU-ITTANNU (6), son of Balatu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of butcher's prebend at Uruk, after 232 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 21.

ANU-ITTANNU (7), son of Dumqi-Anu, a worker and member of assembly at Uruk (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

ANU-ITTANNU (8), son of Illut-Anu, descendant of Kuri, brother of Ardibit-Res (2), seller of house and plot of land at Uruk 230 or 229 (a), and witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 217 (b).
Sources: (a) McEwan 33.
(b) Weisberg 21.
References: W 916-J.

ANU-ITTANNU (9), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale, 297 (a), witness in an assignment of temple offerings, 276 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2160.
(b) Clay II 8.
References: W 759, 1059.

ANU-ITTANNU (10), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Anu-ab-usur, a worker and member of assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

ANU-ITTANNU (11), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Kitu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a property sale, 186 (a), witness in an exchange of

holdings of temple property, 183/182 (b), witness in 196 (c), named in sale of prebend, 180 (d), and witness in 168 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 53.
(b) Clay II, 35.
(c) Rutten XIII.
(d) Rutten XIV.
(e) Rutten XV.
References: W 705.

ANU-ITTANNU (12), son of Nidintu-Anu, named in a receipt for sale of real estate at Uruk, 258 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 206–210 (= *VDI* 1955/4, 142).

ANU-ITTANNU (13), son of Samas-etir, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, father of a neighbour named in a sale of land at Uruk (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 12.

ANU-ITTANNU (14), son of Sasaliqqa, a slave sold slave at Uruk, in or before 296/295 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 176–7 (= HSM 913.2.182).

ANU-ITTANNU (15), son of Usursu-Anu, grandson of Kitu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 166/165 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2166.
References: W 546.

ANU-ITTANNU (16), son of Zeriya, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 274 (a), named in a sale of a prebend, 264 (b), and in a sale of land, 259 (c), named in a sale of land 260/248 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1952.
(b) Clay II 12.
(c) MLC 2174.
(d) NCBT 1970.
References: W 87, 117.

ANU-ITTANNU (17), son of Zeriya, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of a brewer's prebend (a), and in a deed of transfer of an estate, (f), both in 234 at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 19.
(b) Clay II 23 (= MLC 2123A).
References: W 492n.

ANU-ITTANNU (18), son of Zeriya, scribe at Uruk in 292 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 3.

ANU-ITTANNU (19), named in a deed recording the relinquishment of a claim to a plot of land at Uruk, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 48.
References: W 972-P.

ANU-ITTANNU (20), noted in a temple administrative inventory of 253 at Uruk (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 2.

ANU-[. . .]-LISIR, named in a tablet from Uruk, after 185 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2158.
References: W 746.

ANU-MAR-IDDIN, descendant of Ekur-zakir, sacrificer at Uruk in 262 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten IX.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (1), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Anu-bel-zer, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 23 (= MLC 2123A).
References: W 1037.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (2), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of land, 241 (a), and in an arrangement concerning the lease of various prebends, 239 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 20 (= MLC 2187).
(b) McEwan 16.
References: W 1076.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (3), son of Anu-ab-uter, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of rights to rations, 193 (a), and in a sale of property (date lost) (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 48.
(b) McEwan 51.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (4), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, scribe of Anu (*sepir makkur Anu*), scribe, witness in a sale of prebend and land at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 36.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.
W 254n, 693n, 982n.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (5), son of Anu-bel-zer, priest of the Res temple (*sa ultu kinisti sa Res*), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 160/159 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 41.
References: W 785.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (6), son of Anu-iksur, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 235 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1956.
References: W 906.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (7), son of Anu-iksur, named in the sale of a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 6.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (8), son of Anu-mukin-apli, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, brother of Anu-uballit (19), Anu-mukin-apli (10) Nidintu-Anu (56) and Rihat-Anu (28), guarantor in a sale of prebend and land at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 36.
References: W 11n, 1089n.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (9), son of Anu-qisan, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 8.
References: W 489.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (10), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Bassiya, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 188/187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 34.
References: W 510n.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (11), son of Anu-usallim, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, lessor of a butcher's prebend at Uruk, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 36.
References: Doty 102.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (12), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 256 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 15.
References: W 129n, 144n, 738n.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (13), son of Anu-zer-lisir, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of slaves at Uruk, 304/292 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2168 (= NCBT 1967).
References: W 845.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (14), son of Illut-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, scribe (*sepiru*), named in a sale of land, 226 (a), landowner 224 (b) at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1937.
(b) Rutten IV.
References: W 946.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (15), son of Illut-Istar, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 23 (= MLC 2123A).
References: W 349.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (16), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Nidintu-Istar, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of a prebend 210/193 (a), witness to a sale of bit qati, 189 (b), in a quitclaim, 190/189 (c), and named in a dedication of slaves, 189/186 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1955.
(b) McEwan 49.

(c) Clay I 98 (= HSM 913.1.4).
(d) YBC 11633.
References: W 599, 523.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (17), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 161/151 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2175.
References: W 914.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (18), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 152 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 48.
References: W 1012.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (19), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness at Uruk in 221 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten V.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (20), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness to a sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 44.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (21), son of Labasi, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, builder, named in a division of property at Uruk, 227 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1937.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 49.
W 610.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (22), son of Labasi, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannnu, builder (*arad ekalli*), named in a quitclaim, 190/189 (a), and in a gift of land and slaves 188/187 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay I 98 (= HSM 913.1.4).
(b) HSM 913.1.5.
References: W 583, 26-A.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (23), son of Labasi, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Anu-mukin-apli (20), recipient of letter concerning a prebend-dispute, 169 (a).
Sources: (a) G. J. D. McEwan, 'A Seleukid Tablet in the Redpath Museum', *Annual Review of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project*, 4, 1986, 35–36.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (24), son of Mannu-iqap, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of land, 222/212 (a), and in a property exchange in 214 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) YBC 16655.
(b) BIN II, 135.
References: W 775.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (25), son of Mannuki-Istar, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 245 (a), scribe at Uruk in 239 (b).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1951.
(b) McEwan 15 and 16.
References: W 196.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (26), son of Nana-eris, seller of a slave at Uruk in 281/261 (?) (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten 2.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (27), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of land, 166/165 (a), witness in 151 (b), and in a gift of land, goods and slaves, 146 (c), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2166.
(b) Rutten VII.
(c) Clay II 50 (= RIAA 295).
References: W 21, 731.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (28), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in sales of prebends at Uruk, 200 (a) and 188/187 (b).
Sources: (a) McEwan 47.
(b) Clay II 34.
References: W 510n.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (29), son of Nana-iddin, witness at Uruk in 269 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten II.
References: W 40-B.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (30), son of Nana-iddin, one of those involved in the annual festival of Anu (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (31), son of Nana-iddin, a neighbour named in a sale of property at Uruk (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 25.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (32), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, witness in 168 (a), witness to the sale of a room and land, 164 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten XV.
(b) Weisberg 27/29.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (33), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a house and property, 280 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 7.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (34), son of Nidintu-Anu, witness to a deed of sale of house plots at Uruk, 223 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 19.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (35), son of Nidintu-Istar, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, scribe of Anu (*sepir makkur Anu*), 168 (a), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 164 (b), witness in a sale of land, 152 (b), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten XV.
(b) Weisberg 27/29.
(c) Clay II 48.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 32.
W 1100-L, 913n, 1022n.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (36), son of Nidintu-Istar, scribe (*sepiru*) at Uruk, 235/234–217/216, priest, witness, 233 (a), named in two sales of prebends in 235 (b, c), and in a sale of food allowance, 234 (d), in sales of prebends, 223 (e), 219 (f), and twice in 217 (g, h), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten III.
(b) NCBT 1949.
(c) NCBT 1956.
(d) MLC 2157.
(e) Clay II 28.
(f) McEwan 30/31.
(g) McEwan 32.
(h) McEwan 33.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.
W 246.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (37), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, a workman and seller of property at Uruk, 158 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 44.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 61.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (38), brother of Rihat-Anu (31), named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 35.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (39), son of Rihat-Istar, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a division of inheritance at Uruk 149 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 63.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (40), son of Samas-etir, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, seller of prebends at Uruk in 206 (a) and 203 (b).
Sources: (a) MLC 2188.
(b) VAS 15 18.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (41), son of Sumuttu-Anu, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unninni, witness in 168 (a), and in a sale of land, 152 (b) both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten XV.
(b) Clay II 48.
References: W 913n, 1022n.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (42), son of Tab-Anu, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, named in a dedication of slaves at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 53.
References: W 993.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (43), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of a prebend, 193/192 (a) witness at Uruk in 180 (b), in a sale of a prebend, 171 (c), and named in a sale of prebend, 163 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) HSM 913.2.181.
(b) Rutten XIV.
(c) Weisberg 10.
(d) Clay II 50.
References: W 21-A, 916-Un, 1051.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (44), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 8.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (45), son of Anu-[. . .], named in a deed of sale of a storage hut at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 32.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (46), descendant of Ahutu, named in a deed of sale of land at Uruk 292/281 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 36.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (47), witness to the sale of a prebend, 317 (a).
Sources: (a) Hunger, *SpTU* 1, 128.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (48), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 252/251 (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 296.
References: W 390-C.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (49), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 222/203 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1974.
References: W 799.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (50), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 204/202 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2177.
References: W 954.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (51), a brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival at Uruk, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (52), a brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival at Uruk, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (53), a construction worker, a neighbour cited in a contract at Uruk, 182 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 12 (= Boissier, 'Contrat').
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (54), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 168/162 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1945.
References: W 733.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (55), witness in a gift of land at Uruk, 158/157 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 13.

ANU-MAR-ITTANNU (56), named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 150 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 12.
References: W 21-H.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (1), son of [Anu-ab]-usur, one of those involved in the annual festival of Anu (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (2), son of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk 231 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 20.
References: W 152-Bn.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (3), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-belsunu (1) and Kidin-Anu (10), named in a sale of property at Uruk 236 (a), in a sale of a prebend, 235 (b), and in a sale of land 233 (c), witness in a sale of land, 223 (d), witness in a lease of land, 221 (e), and named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk 209/192 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 18.
(b) NCBT 195.
(c) *DJur* 306ff.
(d) Clay II 28 (= Weisberg 19).
(e) *FB* 16 1.
(f) NCBT 1955.
References: W 179-B, 468, 687, 852n, 853n.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (4), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a deed of sale of a storage hut at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 32.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (5), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to a sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk, 231 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 20.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (6), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness to the sale of an estate at Uruk, 260 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 14.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (7), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 311 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 51.
References: W 2-C.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (8), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to a sale of a house and plot at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.
References: W 1100-J.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (9), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to the sale of an estate, 260 (a), named in a sale of a prebend 249 (b), witness to a sale of a brewer's prebend, 231 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 14.
(b) NCBT 1951.
(c) McEwan 20.
References: W 68, 152-Bn.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (10), son of Anu-mukin-apli, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, brother of Anu-mar-ittannu (8), Anu-uballit (10) and Nidintu-Anu (56), guarantor in a sale of prebend and land at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 36.
References: W 11n, 1089n.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (11), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, father of Amat-Banitu* (f), a neighbour named in a lease of land, 221 (a), witness in a sale of a butcher's prebend, after 232 (b), named in a sale of a prebend 217 (c), witness to the sale of house plots 231 (d), and witness to the sale of a hut, 216 (e), named in a sale of land, 211/210 (f), in sales of prebends, 205 (g) and 204/202 (h), and in sales of prebends 209/193 (i) and 210/193 (j) and named in a quitclaim for a prebend, after 186 (k), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 1.
(b) McEwan 21.
(c) McEwan 33.
(d) Weisberg 19 (= Clay II 28).
(e) Weisberg 34.
(f) VAS 15 41.
(g) RIAA 294.
(h) MLC 2177.

(i) NCBT 1961.
(j) NCBT 1955.
(k) McEwan 54/55.
References: W 858, 179-Cn, 852n, 853n.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (12), son of Anu-uballit, named on a deed of sale at Uruk, time of a king Antiochos (date lost).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 8.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (13), son of Ardi-Ninurta, scribe at Uruk, 255 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 16.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.
W 882.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (14), son of Gimil-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness to the deed of transfer of an estate at Uruk, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 23.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (15), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in two sales of land in 274 (a, b), and in a sale of a prebend, 260 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1976.
(b) NCBT 1952.
(c) NCBT 1935.
References: W 300, 718, 1068.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (16), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a lease of a butcher's prebend at Uruk, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 37.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (17), son of Istar-sum-eres, descendant of Hunzu, witness to a division of an estate between two brothers at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 24 (= MLC 2124A).
References: W 986.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (18), son of Itti-Anu-nuhsu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness to an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 241 (a).
Sources: Clay II 19.
References: W 573.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (19), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of land, 260/249 (a), and in a sale of a prebend, 249 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1970.
(b) NCBT 1951.
References: W 131.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (20), son of Labasi, descendant of Hunzu, noble, city-prefect of Uruk, writer of letter to his brother, Anu-mar-ittannu (23), concerning a prebend-dispute, 169 (a).

Sources: (a) McEwan, 'A Seleukid Tablet in the Redpath Museum', *Annual Review of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project*, 4, 1986, 35–36.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (21), son of Labasi, named in a contract for work at Uruk, 300 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1953.
References: W 412.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (22), son of Lisir, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in an assignment of temple offerings 265 (a), named in another 264 (b), witness to the sale of an estate 260 (c), and named in a sale of a prebend, 260 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 11.
(b) Clay II 12.
(c) Clay II 14.
(d) NCBT 1935.
References: W 570.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (23), son of Lisir, descendant of Gimil-Anu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk 216/215 (a) and witness in a lease of a butcher's prebend at Uruk, 215 (b).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
(b) McEwan 36.
References: W 786.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (24), son of Musallim-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of land, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 23.
References: W 200.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (25), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, scribe of Anu at Uruk (*sepir makkur Anu*), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 161/151 (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 315.
References: W 21-G.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (26), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 36.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (27), son of Nidintu-Anu, a builder working on the temple at Uruk, and named in a duty roster, 245 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (28), son of Rihat-Istar, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 217/216 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1954.
References: W 876.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (29), son of Zeriya, descendant of Gimil-Anu, brother of Lisir (8), witness in a sale of an oil pressor's prebend 269 (a), and in the gift of a slave girl (date lost) (b), witness in an assignment of temple offerings 265 (c), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 264/263 (d) witness in an assignment of temple offerings 263 (e), and to a sale of an estate, 260 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 11.
(b) McEwan 12/13.
(c) Clay II 11.
(d) WZJ 19 1970 905.
(e) Clay II 13.
(f) Clay II 14.
References: W 810.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (30), named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk 204 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 2.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (31), descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness to the exchange of holdings of temple property at Uruk, 193/183 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 35.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (32), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 168/162 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1945.
References: W 13.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (33), named in a division of property at Uruk, 152 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2304.
References: W 187.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (34), named in a deed of sale at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 9 (a).
References: W 696-N.

ANU-MUKIN-APLI (35), named on a deed of gift of a plot of land at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.

ANU-MUSALLIM (1), son of Labasi-Anu, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, seller of a prebend at Uruk, 235 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 220 (= NCBT 1956).

ANU-MUSALLIM (2), son of Tanittu-Anu, neighbour named in a sale of land at Uruk, 286 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 69–72 (= NCBT 1960).

ANU-*MU*-[. . .], named in a division of property at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 46.
References: W 566-A.

ANU-QISAN (1), son of Anu-ittannu, grandson of Nana-iddin, divides a house and plot of land at Uruk 220 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.

ANU-QISAN (2), son of Anu-uballissu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 40.

ANU-QISAN (3), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Kuri, free born citizen (*mar bane*) of Uruk present at a hearing before the assembly 303 (a), named in a sale of land, before 295 (b), and named in the sale of slaves, 304/292 (c), witness in the disposition of a share, before 274 (d), named in an assignment of temple offerings, 276 (e), named in a sale of a prebend, 275 (f), witness in the sale of a plot of land, 275 (g), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MCL 2202).
(b) YBC 4645.
(c) MLC 2168.
(d) NBC 4880.
(e) Clay II 8.
(f) NCBT 1959.
(g) Weisberg 14.
References: W 760, 756.

ANU-QISAN (4), son of Kidin-Anu, priest (*suluhhu*), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 196 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2655.
References: W 154.

ANU-QISAN (5), son of Laqip, grandson of Reu-alpi, witness to a warranty deed for an improved estate at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 49.

ANU-QISAN (6), son of Liblut, grandson of Nana-iddin, great-grandson of Anu-ab-uter, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in an arrangement for a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: McEwan 42.

ANU-QISAN (7), son of Liblut, grandson of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness to an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 241 (a), giver of real estate at Uruk, 245/223 (b), a principal in a quitclaim for a share of a slave at Uruk, 228 (c).
Sources: (a) Clay II 19.
(b) Doty 247–50 (= NCBT 1939).
(c) McEwan 22.
References: Doty, 243–259.
W 218, 948n.

ANU-QISAN (8), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in a sale of *bit qati*, 200 (a), witness on a deed of sale of an estate, 193 (b), priest, scribe of a contract at Uruk 182 (c).

Sources: (a) McEwan 47.
(b) Clay II 32.
(c) Boissier, 'Contrat'.

ANU-QISAN (9), son of Seski-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, brother of Sullum*, named in an assignment of temple offerings, 283 (a), witness to an assignment of temple offerings, 292 (b), named in a sale of land, 286 (c), named in a sale of land, 282 (d), witness in a lease of a brewer's prebend, 272 (e), and in an arrangement between neighbours, 271 (f), named in sales of a prebends, 264/263 (g) and 261 (h), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 4.
(b) Clay II 3.
(c) NCBT 1960.
(d) MLC 2163.
(e) McEwan 9.
(f) McEwan 10.
(g) WZJ 19, 1970, 905.
(h) NCBT 1938/1965.
References: W 51, 52.

ANU-QISAN (10), son of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named in the sale of slaves at Uruk, 197 (a), neighbour named in a sale of land at Uruk, 286 (b).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 I (= *BagM* Beiheft 2, 119).
(b) Doty 69–72 (= NCBT 1960).
References: W 61-A.

ANU-QISAN (11), son of Ubar, grandson of Kidin-Marduk, witness to an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 283 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 4.
References: W 47.

ANU-QISAN (12), son of Ubar, descendant of Kidin-Marduk, brother of Kidin-Anu (90), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 208 (a), and witness in a sale of rights to rations at Uruk, 193 (b).
Sources: (a) McEwan 48.
(b) NCBT 2306.
References: W 859.

ANU-QISAN (13), descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, named in a deed of sale at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 26.

ANU-QISAN (14), named on a deed of sale of a butcher's prebend, when the king was 'Antiochos' (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 7.

ANU-SUM-IDDIN, son of Samas-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a receipt for the sale of land at Uruk, 315 (a).

Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.
References: W 40-An.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (1), son of Ana-rabi-Anu, brother of Anu-ah-ittannu (6), brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (2), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Hunzu, named in sales of prebends at Uruk 276 (a), 265 (b) and 262 (c), and in a division of property, 244 (d).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
(b) Clay II 11.
(c) Rutten IX.
(d) NCBT 1948.
References: W 250, 127.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (3), son of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, former owner of a slave girl at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 12/13.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (4), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Balatu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of land, 175/174 (a), in a sale of land, 174 (b), in a deed for the sale of a storage hut, 172 (c), and in the sale of a prebend, 162 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.7.
(b) MLC 2156.
(c) Weisberg 32.
(d) Clay II 40.
References: W 259-B, 722, 1014.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (5), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of land at Uruk 260/249 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1970.
References: W 639.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (6), son of Anu-zer-iddin, grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a division of property at Uruk, 224 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2170.
References: W 89n, 613n, 649n, 650n.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (7), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in an arrangement between neighbours, 271 (a), named in a sale of a prebend, 265/264 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 10.
(b) NCBT 1972.
References: W 888.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (8), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of land, 240/239 (a), witness to the sale of a house and field, 237 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.1.
(b) Clay II 21.
References: W 586-B, 575.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (9), son of Ardi-Res, grandson of Usursu-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, seller of a prebend at Uruk 150 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 12.
References: W 972-EE.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (10), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a quitclaim at Uruk, 190 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 98 (= HSM 913.1.4).
References: W 204.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (11), son of Mannu-iqap, descendant of Kuri, brother of Labasi (41) and Anu-ab-usur (53), witness of the receipt of a share of a prebend and property, 228 (a), in a lease of land, 221 (b), and named in a sale of a prebend, 211 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 24.
(b) *FB* 16 1.
(c) NCBT 1975.
References: W 424.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (12), son of Rabi-Anu, grandson of Dumqi-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of a brewer's prebend 215 (a), and witness to a quitclaim 213/212 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 34/35.
(b) McEwan 38.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (13), son of Anu-[. . .], named in a deed of sale of a storehouse at Uruk, in the time of 'Antiochos and Antiochos his son' (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 37.

ANU-SUM-LISIT (14), descendant of Hunzu, purchaser of a share in a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 15.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (15), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 209 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 41.
References: W 755-H.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (16), named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 204 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 2.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (17), named in a deed of sale of a prebend (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 5.
References: W 616-GG.

ANU-SUM-LISIR (18), witness in a legal document (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 53.

ANU-SUM-UKIN, named in a document recording the division of land between two brothers, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 46.

ANU-*TIN-SU*[...?], named in a letter at Uruk (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 113.
References: W 21-K.

ANU-UBALLASSU, son of Tattannu, grandson of Nana-iddin, great-grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 209/193 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1961.
References: Doty 262.
W 1085.

ANU-UBALLISSU (1), son of Anu-ab-usur, brother of Sumuttu-Anu, a builder working on the temple, and named in a duty roster, 245 (a), and witness in a sale of land, 226 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
(b) NCBT 1937.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.
W 849.

ANU-UBALLISSU (2), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Anu-ah-[...] (2), named in a sale of land, 220 (a), and named in the record of the relinquishment of a claim to land, 215 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 48.
(b) NCBT 1940.
References: W 981.

ANU-UBALLISSU (3), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of [Ekur-zakir], witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 193/192 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2305.
References: W 189.

ANU-UBALLISSU (4), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1937.
References: W 612.

ANU-UBALLISSU (5), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 193/192 (a).

Sources: (a) MLC 2655.
References: W 363.

ANU-UBALLISSU (6), son of Eriba, descendant of Iddin-Enlil, witness in a contract for work, 300 (a), in sales of slaves, 297 (b) and 296 (c), and in the sale of a prebend, 292 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1953.
(b) *VDI* 1955/4 I.
(c) MLC 2184.
(d) Clay II 3.
References: W 873.

ANU-UBALLISSU (7), son of Eriba, grandson of Iddin-amurru, named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk 292/281 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 36.

ANU-UBALLISSU (8), son of Nana-iddin, witness at Uruk in 233 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten III.

ANU-UBALLISSU (9), worker contracting to deliver harvest of dates at Uruk, 296 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 172–4 (= MLC 2200).

ANU-UBALLISSU (10), named in a deed of sale of doorkeeper's prebend 242 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 11.

ANU-UBALLISSU (11), seller of a lease of a prebend at Uruk, 174/173 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2197.
References: W 1091.

ANU-UBALLISSU (12), named in the record of the division of property at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.

ANU-UBALLIT (1), son of Ana-Rabi-Anu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 160/150 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 10.

ANU-UBALLIT (2), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, grandson of Anu-eriba, descendant of Kuri, named in a quitclaim at Uruk, 245 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2164.
References: W 643.

ANU-UBALLIT (3), son of Ana-rabutika-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-ah-ittannu (5), witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 8.
References: W 126n, 192n.

ANU-UBALLIT (4), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a prebend, 300 (a), witness to the sale of a slave, (date lost) (b), witness in a gift in case of death, 270 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 VI.
(b) Clay II 25.
(c) NCBT 1942.
References: W 829-A, 464.

ANU-UBALLIT (5), son of Anu-ab-usur, named in a deed of sale of a hut at Uruk 201 or 191 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 33.

ANU-UBALLIT (6), son of Anu-ab-uter, grandson of Nikarchos*, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-ahhe-iddin (7), seller of a plantation at Uruk, 173 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 38.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.
W 233.

ANU-UBALLIT (7), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin (27), grandson of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Dannat-Belti (1) and Illut-Anu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 166/165 (a) and to the sale of a prebend at Uruk, 159 (b).
Sources: (a) McEwan 60.
(b) MLC 2166.
References: W 730.

ANU-UBALLIT (8), son of Anu-ah-iddin, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, witness to a gift of a prebend at Uruk, 187/186 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 50.

ANU-UBALLIT (9), son of Anu-ah-iddin, grandson of Nidintu-Anu descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 152 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 III.
References: W 755-N.

ANU-UBALLIT (10), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ahutu, husband of Tablut*, named in a slave sale at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 66.

ANU-UBALLIT (11), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-belsunu (11), witness to a deed of gift at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 50 (= RIAA 295).
References: W 916.

ANU-UBALLIT (12), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 286 (a).

Sources: (a) NCBT 1960.
References: W 619.

ANU-UBALLIT (13), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in sales of land, 220 (a) and 222/212, and in a sale, 246/222 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1940.
(b) YBC 16655.
(c) VAS 15 21.
References: W 123, 96-E.

ANU-UBALLIT (14), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 280/267 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2189.
References: W 836.

ANU-UBALLIT (15), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Nidintu-Anu (35), seller of a share of a plot of land at Uruk, 274 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 202–4 (= NCBT 1976).
References: W 491.

ANU-UBALLIT (16), son of Anu-belsunu, witness to a loan at Uruk, 301 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 2.

ANU-UBALLIT (17), son of Anu-iksur, descendant of Ekur-Zakir, witness in 213 (a), and witness in a sale of a prebend, 206 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten XII.
(b) MLC 2188.
References: W 681n, 860n.

ANU-UBALLIT (18), son of Anu-ittannu, grandson of Anu-uballit, witness in a deed of sale of property at Uruk 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 22.
References: W 660-L.

ANU-UBALLIT (19), son of Anu-mukin-apli, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, brother of Nidintu-Anu (56), Anu-mukin-apli (10), and Anu-mar-ittannu (8), guarantor in the transfer of an estate at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 36.
References: W 11n, 1089n.

ANU-UBALLIT (20), son of Anu-qisan, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in a sale of a prebend, 234 (a), to a division of an estate between two brothers, 230 (b), to a sale of land, 226 (c), and in a sale of a prebend, 233 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 1 (= Clay II 22).
(b) Clay II 24 (= MLC 2124A).
(c) Clay II 26.
(d) *DJur* 306.
References: W 404.

ANU-UBALLIT (21), son of Anu-sum-eris, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 192 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2171.
References: W 837.

ANU-UBALLIT (22), son of Anu-sum-lisir, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness to a deed of sale of an estate at Uruk, 193 (a), and witness in a quitclaim at Uruk, 190 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 32.
(b) Clay I 98 (= HSM 913.1.4).
References: W 1032.

ANU-UBALLIT (23), son of Anu-sum-lisir, witness at Uruk in 213 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XII.

ANU-UBALLIT (24), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nana-iddin, great-grandson of Anu-uballit, great-great-grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Etirtu (3), Dumqi-Anu (10), and Tattannu (7), of Uruk, seller of land, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 239.

ANU-UBALLIT (25), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to the sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 51.

ANU-UBALLIT (26), son of Anu-zer-iddin, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to a division of an inheritance at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 63.

ANU-UBALLIT (27), son of Anu-zer-iddin, grandson of Labasi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, husband of Belessunu (1), brother of Nana-iddin (32), purchaser of a prebend, 213/212 (a), witness in a sale of land, 204 (b), buyer of a prebend 204 (c), and of a cook's prebend, 201/200 (d), and seller of a prebend, 187/186 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 VII.
(b) RIAA 294.
(c) NCBT 1971.
(d) NCBT 1946.
(e) McEwan 50.
References: Doty 188.
W 397-D.

ABU-UBALLIT (28), son of Bassiya, descendant of E[kur-zakir], witness in a sale at Uruk, 246/223 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 21.
References: W 96-E.

ANU-UBALLIT (29) (Zoros), son of Dumqi-Anu, grandson of Ardi-bit-res, great-grandson of Dumqi-Anu, brother of Idat-Anu (8), and Nidintu-Anu (82), named in a warranty deed for an improved estate at Uruk, 146 (a).

Sources: (a) Clay II 49.
References: Doty 277.
W 177.

ANU-UBALLIT (30), son of Dumqi-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness to the sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 34/35.

ANU-UBALLIT (31), son of Dumqi-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unninnu, witness at Uruk in 261 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten X.

ANU-UBALLIT (32), son of Illut-Anu, witness to a division of inheritance at Uruk 205 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 43.

ANU-UBALLIT (33), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to the sale of a house, 280 (a), in a sale of land, 274 (b), to the sale of a woman slave, 275 (c), in a sale of a prebend, 261 (d), and witness in a sale of a prebend, 263 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 7.
(b) NCBT 1976.
(c) Clay II 10.
(d) NCBT 1938/1965.
(e) Clay II 13.
References: W 398, 889.

ANU-UBALLIT (34), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to the sale of prebends in 159 (a) and 155 (b), scribe of a sale of a prebend, 155 (c), and a sale of land, 160/150 (d), and named in a fragmentary record (e); all at Uruk, scribe 162–155 (f).
Sources: (a) McEwan 60, 61.
(b) McEwan 62.
(c) *FB* 16 2.
(d) *FB* 16 10.
(e) *FB* 16 18 and 26.
(f) Clay II 39, 42, 44, 46, 47.

ANU-UBALLIT (35), son of Iqisa, descendant of Ahutu, named in a record of a slave sale, 297 (a), witness in the sale of slaves, 296 (b) and 295 (c), guarantor in the sale of a slave, 296/295 (d), and seller of slaves in 304/292 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 119.
(b) MLC 2184.
(c) NCBT 1973.
(d) HSM 913.1.182.
(e) MLC 2168.
References: W 558.

ANU-UBALLIT (36), son of Iqisa, witness to an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 265 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 11.

ANU-UBALLIT (37), son of Istar-sum-eris, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 240/239 (a).
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.1.
References: W 402-A.

ANU-UBALLIT (38), son of Itti-Anu-nuh, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in assignments of temple offerings 265 (a), 264 (b), 263 (c), and 256 (d) and to a sale of an estate 260 (e), scribe in 256 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 11.
(b) Clay II 12.
(c) Clay II 13.
(d) Clay II 15.
(e) Clay II 14.
(f) Doty 206–10 (= *VDI* 1955/4 II).

ANU-UBALLIT (39), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of a prebend 206 (a), to the sale of a prebend, 201 (b), and to the sale of *bit qati*, 200 (c), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2188.
(b) McEwan 45/46.
(c) McEwan 47.
References: W 681n, 860n.

ANU-UBALLIT (40), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-uballit, a worker and member of assembly at Uruk (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

ANU-UBALLIT (41), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Illut-Anu, scribe at Uruk, 174 (a) to 168 (b), witness in a lease of a prebend at Uruk, 174/173 (c).
Sources: (a) MLC 2197.
(b) Rutten XV.
(c) MLC 2197.
References: W 174n, 1033n.

ANU-UBALLIT (42), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of property, 236 (a), named in a sale of food allowances and a prebend, 234 (b), witness in 233 (c), witness to the sale of a prebend 231 (d), and to a deed of sale of house and plot, 230 or 229 (e), witness in a division of an estate between two brothers, 230 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 18.
(b) MLC 2157.
(c) Rutten III.
(d) McEwan 20.

(e) Weisberg 21.
(f) Clay II 24.
References: W 103, 219.

ANU-UBALLIT (43), son of Kidin Anu, brother of Anu-ahhe-iddin (39), a brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival at Uruk, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ANU-UBALLIT (44), son of Kidin-Istar, descendant of Sin-leqi-unninni, priest, witness at Uruk in 261 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten X.

ANU-UBALLIT (45), son of Labasi, descendant of Ahutu, witness to the gift of a slave girl at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 12/13.

ANU-UBALLIT (46), son of Labasi, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of land 280/267 (a), of a prebend, 265/264 (b), in a receipt for a sale of land, 258 (c), and on a duty roster, 245 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2189.
(b) NCBT 1972.
(c) *VDI* 1955/4 II.
(d) Clay II 17.
References: W 816, 819, 838-A.

ANU-UBALLIT (47), son of Labasi-Anu, grandson of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 222/186 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1941.
References: W 745.

ANU-UBALLIT (48), son of Labasi-Anu, in charge of a district and two palm trees (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 5.

ANU-UBALLIT (49), son of Mukin-apli, herdsman at Uruk (c), witness in a sale of land 260 (a) and in a sale of food allowance and a prebend 234 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 14.
(b) MLC 2157.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 58.
W 592.

ANU-UBALLIT (50), son of Nadin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 292 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 3.
References: W 284n, 430n.

ANU-UBALLIT (51), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-ab-uter, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, seller of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).

Sources: (a) McEwan 51.
References: Doty 263.

ANU-UBALLIT (52), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-uballit, great-grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, seller of prebend at Uruk, in the time of a king Seleukos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 5.

ANU-UBALLIT (53), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, husband of Nidintu (6), witness to a deed of sale of an estate, 193 (a), in a sale of land, 193/192 (b), in a sale of a prebend and land, 181 (c), and in a division of property, 180 (d), and buyer of a prebend (date lost) (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 32.
(b) NCBT 2305 (= VAS 15 6).
(c) Clay II 36.
(d) VAS 15 40.
(e) VAS 15 10.
References: Doty 231, 233.
W 686, 310.

ANU-UBALLIT (54), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, witness to a division of inheritance at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 63.

ANU-UBALLIT (55), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in sales of prebends, 265 (a) and 263 (b), and in a sale of land, 259 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 11.
(b) Clay II 13.
(c) MLC 2174.
References: W 216, 379.

ANU-UBALLIT (56), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Anu-belsunu (28) and Anu-zer-iddin (1), witness at Uruk in 315 (a), and gave a slave to Anu at Uruk before 303 (b).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.
(b) Doty 14–18 (= MCL 2202).

ANU-UBALLIT (57), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Kuri, witness to the sale of a plot of land at Uruk, 223 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 27.

ANU-UBALLIT (58), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 188/187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 34.
References: W 976.

ANU-UBALLIT (59), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, named in a division of property, 224 (a), receiver of a gift of real estate, 245/222 (b), both at Uruk.

Sources: (a) MLC 2170.
(b) Doty 247–50 (= NCBT 1939).
References: W 675.

ANU-UBALLIT (60), son of Nana-iddin, named in a deed of transfer of an estate at Uruk, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 23.

ANU-UBALLIT (61), son of Nana-iddin, brother of Anu-ah-iddin (27) and Idat-Anu (17), brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a), and one of those involved in the annual festival of Anu at Uruk (b).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.
(b) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

ANU-UBALLIT (62), son of Nana-iddin, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 190/185 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 55.
References: W 862.

ANU-UBALLIT (63), son of Nana-iddin, named in a deed of sale of a house at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.

ANU-UBALLIT (64), son of Nana-iddin, witness to the sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 44.

ANU-UBALLIT (65), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VI.

ANU-UBALLIT (66), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-uballit-Nikarchos*, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 180 (a), and in a lease of a prebend at Uruk, 174/173 (b).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIV.
(b) MLC 2197.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.
W 174n, 1033n, 1035-B.

ANU-UBALLIT (67), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness to the sale of a prebend, after 200 (a), and witness to a deed of sale of plot of land, 174 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 57.
(b) Weisberg 13.
References: W 125-D, 125-E.

ANU-UBALLIT (68), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Labasi, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of prebend, 261 (a), in a sale of land, 254/

253 (b), in a sale of a prebend, 249 (c), and in a sale of land, 237 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1938/1965.
(b) MLC 2181.
(c) NCBT 1951.
(d) Clay II 21.
References: W 128.

ANU-UBALLIT (69), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Anu-balassu-iqbi (38), named in an arrangement of the lease of prebends, 239 (a), in a sale of a prebend, 233 (b) and a sale of land, 234 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 16.
(b) *DJur* 306.
(c) Clay II 23.
References: W 86.

ANU-UBALLIT (70), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness to the gift of a prebend 187/186 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 50.

ANU-UBALLIT (71), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a record of a slave sale, 297 (a), witness in the sale of a slave, before 296 (b), and witness in a sale of land, 286 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2 119.
(b) HSM 913.1.182.
(c) NCBT 1960.
References: W 511-B, 619.

ANU-UBALLIT (72), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Anu-ah-ittannu (59), seller of a prebend at Uruk, 255 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 16.
References: W 82.

ANU-UBALLIT (73), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Gimil-Anu, named in the sale of a slave at Uruk, before 296 (a).
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.182.
References: W 511-B.

ANU-UBALLIT (74), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sales of prebends in 276 (twice) (a, b), and to the sale of an oil presser's prebend, 269 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
(b) Clay II 8.
(c) McEwan 11.
References: W 761, 126n, 192n.

ANU-UBALLIT (75), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, *asipu* priest at Uruk, 215/213 (a).

Sources: (a) Oelsner 38.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 23.

ANU-UBALLIT (76), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Kidin-Marduk, witness in the sale of a prebend, 284/283 (a), and to a division of property, 284/283 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 5.
(b) Clay II 3.
References: W 284n, 430n.

ANU-UBALLIT (77), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in a request for a loan 301 (a) and to the gift of a slave girl, 288 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 2.
(b) McEwan 4.

ANU-UBALLIT (78), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, participant in a division of property at Uruk, 224 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2170.
References: W 529.

ANU-UBALLIT (79), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness to a deed of release of right to income at Uruk, 194 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 31.
References: W 508.

ANU-UBALLIT (80), son of Nidintu-Anu, brother of Anu-belsunu (37), named in a deed of sale of prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 9.

ANU-UBALLIT (81), son of Nidintu-Anu, named in a deed at Uruk 292/275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 39.

ANU-UBALLIT (82), son of Nidintu-Anu, witness to an assignment of rights of temple offerings at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 8.

ANU-UBALLIT (83), son of Rabi-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, sold a prebend at Uruk 169 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan, 'A Seleukid Tablet in the Redpath Museum', *Annual Review of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project*, 4, 1986, 35–36.

ANU-UBALLIT (84), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness to an assignment of temple offerings 241 (a), in a quitclaim, 236/224 (b), in sales of prebends 234 (c) and after 232 (d), and to the lease of a prebend, 215 (e), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) Clay II 19.
(b) NCBT 1964.
(c) McEwan 19.
(d) McEwan 21.
(e) McEwan 36.
References: W 387, 588.

ANU-UBALLIT (85), son of Rihat-Anu, leather worker, seller of land at Uruk, 193 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 32 (= MLC 2171).
References: W 1035.

ANU-UBALLIT (86), son of Rihat-Anu, seller of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a)
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 23.

ANU-UBALLIT (87), son of Rihat-Istar, named in a deed of sale of a share of a house, 230 (a), witness the lease of a prebend 215 (b), and to the sale of perquisites, (date lost) (c), named in two deeds of sale of prebends in 204 (d, e), named in sales of prebends, 197/196 (f) and 222/186 (g), and named in a sale of a prebend 198 (h), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 26.
(b) McEwan 36.
(c) McEwan 68.
(d) Weisberg 2.
(e) MLC 2165.
(f) NCBT 1962.
(g) NCBT 1941.
(h) MLC 2201.
References: W 616-O, 136.

ANU-UBALLIT (88), son of Rihat-Istar, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Anu-ab-usur, seller of an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk 292 (a)
Sources: (a) Clay II 3

ANU-UBALLIT (89), son of Samas-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a loan of silver, 298 (a), and in the sales of slaves, before 296 (b), in 296 (c), 295 (d) and 204/292 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 3.
(b) HSM 913.1.182.
(c) MLC 2184.
(d) NCBT 1973.
(e) MLC 2168.
References: W 32.

ANU-UBALLIT (90), son of Sumuttu-Anu, descendant of Rabi[. . .]—worker, member of assembly at Uruk (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

ANU-UBALLIT (91), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Balatu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness to a quitclaim, 158 (a), and of an assignment of temple offerings 155 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 44.
(b) Clay II 47.
References: W 713, 892.

ANU-UBALLIT (92), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in the transfer of an estate at Uruk, 160/159 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 41.
References: W 175.

ANU-UBALLIT (93), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Uppulu, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-ahhe-iddin (61), seller of a share of a house at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 31.

ANU-UBALLIT (94), son of Tanittu-Anu, named in a deed of release of property at Uruk 225/224 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 27.

ANU-UBALLIT (95), son of Tattannu, descendant of Sumat, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.
References: W 114-A.

ANU-UBALLIT (96), son of Tattannu, named in a deed of sale of a slave at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 25.
References: W 45.

ANU-UBALLIT (97), son of Ubar, grandson of Anu-mukin-apli, great-grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, principal in a quitclaim at Uruk, after 186 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 54/55.

ANU-UBALLIT (98), son of Usursu-Anu, grandson of Dumqi-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 150 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 42.
References: W 751.

ANU-UBALLIT (99), son of ....-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness to the sale of a baker's prebend at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 28.

ANU-UBALLIT (100), grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, seller of a food allowance, prebend and land, 223/193 (?) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 17.
References: W 696-0.

ANU-UBALLIT (101), descendant of Sin-leqi-ittannu, priest, a witness at Uruk in 262 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten IX.

ANU-UBALLIT (102), descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, *kalu* priest at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2 16.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 12.

ANU-UBALLIT (103), named in a sale at Uruk, 246/222 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 21.
References: W 972-K.

ANU-UBALLIT (104), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1944.
References: W 670.

ANU-UBALLIT (105), witness in a division of property at Uruk between two brothers, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 46.
References: W 616-R.

ANU-UBALLIT (106), witness in a sale of land at Uruk, before 160 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2167.
References: W 977.

ANU-UBALLIT (107), witness in a division of property at Uruk, 151 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2304.
References: W 311, 1017.

ANU-UBALLIT (108), named in a deed of sale of prebend at Uruk, 150 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 12.

ANU-UBALLIT (109), named in a deed of sale of a house at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 31.

ANU-UBALLIT (110), named in a sale of butcher's prebend, in the time of a king Antiochos (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 7.

ANU-UBALLIT (111), named in a deed of sale of a plot of land (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 16.

ANU-[UBALLIT?] (112), witness in a quitclaim at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.
References: W 237-B.

ANU-USABSI (1), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 8.

ANU-USABSI (2), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a transfer of deeds of sale at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 18.

ANU-USALLIM (1), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 235 (a), and in a quitclaim, 236/224 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1949.
(b) NCBT 1964.
References: W 133n, 645n, 820n, 564n, 799n.

ANU-USALLIM (2), son of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness at Uruk in 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIII.

ANU-USALLIM (3), son of Balatu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a quitclaim, 236/224 (a), in a property exchange, 217 (b), in a sale of land, 222/212 (c), in a sale of a prebend, 217/216 (d), in a division of property, 214/213 (e), and (probably) witness in a lease dated 221 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1964.
(b) Nies II 135.
(c) YBC 16655.
(d) NCBT 1954.
(e) NCBT 1958.
(f) *FB* 16 1.
References: W 367.

ANU-USALLIM (4), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness to the sale of a prebend 239 (a), and to a receipt of a prebend and property 228 (b), and in a sale of a prebend, 227 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 15.
(b) McEwan 24.
(c) NCBT 1947.
References: W 114-B, 366n, 550n, 673n, 674n.

ANU-USALLIM (5), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-usallim, great-grandson of Balatu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, guarantor in a lease of a prebend at Uruk, 184/183 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2187.
References: W 271.

ANU-USALLIM (6), son of Labasi-Anu, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, seller of a prebend at Uruk, 235 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1956.
References: W 600.

ANU-USALLIM (7), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 233 (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 306.
References: W 511-E.

ANU-USALLIM (8), son of Zeriya, grandson of Anu-usallim, descendant of Gimil-Anu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk 276 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
References: W 104.

ANU-USALLIM (9), son of Zeriya, witness to a sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 68.

ANU-USALLIM (10), descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Ana-Rabi-Anu, seller of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 12.

ANU-USALLIM (11), witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 280 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 7.
References: W 125-B.

ANU-USALLIM (12), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 252/251 (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 296.
References: W 141-A.

ANU-USALLIM (13), witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 222/212 (a).
Sources: (a) YBC 16655
References: W 203.

ANU-USALLIM (14), witness in a quitclaim at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.
References: W 972-H.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (1), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 161/151 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2175.
References: W 659.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (2), son of Anu-ab-uter, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, named in a quitclaim 213/212 (a), witness in a sale of a prebend (date lost) (b), and in a sale of property 186 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 38.
(b) McEwan 44.
(c) McEwan 53.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (3), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Nikarchos*, owner of property at Uruk, 157 (a).
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (4), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, purchaser of a prebend, 213/212 (a), and buyer of land, 213 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Moore 242.
(b) Rutten XII.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (5), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness of a sale of land at Uruk, 158 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 2/16.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (6), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, principal in a contract at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 4.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (7), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ahutu, witness in the sales of slaves, 303 (a) and 300/299 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 2.
(b) MLC 2194.
References: W 3, 212.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (8), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, buyer of a share in the income of the office of slaughterer in the temple, of which he already possessed another share, 261 (a) purchaser of revenue rights in 262 (b) and 261 (c), buyer of a share in the income of the office of slaughterer at the temple, 262 (d), and receives a further share in exchange for performing labour, 246 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Moore 236.
(b) Rutten IX.
(c) Rutten X.
(d) Moore 237.
(e) Moore 238.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (9), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Ekur-zakir, freeman present at a hearing before the assembly, 303 (a), and witness in a sale, 297 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MCL 2202).
(b) MLC 2160.
References: W 617n, 901n, 881.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (10), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Anu-sum-liser, great-grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Anu-ah-iddin (15), neighbour recorded in a sale of land, 221 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 241.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (11), son of Anu-uballit (27), grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, buyer of income from an orchard, 181 (a) and purchaser of revenue rights at Uruk in 180 (b).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIV.
(b) Moore 244.
References: Doty 188.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (12), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ekur-zakir, addressee (?) of a letter written at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 50.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (13), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Sumat, witness in 328 (a) and 315 (b), named in the sale of slaves, 299 (c) and 297 (d), and a neighbour named in a promissory note, 296 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten I.
(b) Rutten VIII.
(c) MLC 2192.
(d) *VDI* 1955/4 I.
(e) Doty 172–4 (= MLC 2200).
References: W 463, 616-C.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (14), son of Anu-uballit, named in a deed of gift at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 50.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (15), son of Anu-[. . .], witness at Uruk in 246 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XI.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (16), son of Illut-Anu, a worker and member of assembly at Uruk (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (17), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, -[. . .], witness in a contract for work at Uruk, 300 (a), and witness in a sale at Uruk, 297 (b).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1953.
(b) MLC 2160.
References: W 617n, 901n, 291.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (18), son of Inat-Anu, grandson of Sumuttu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VI.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (19), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness to a division of an estate between two brothers at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 24 (= MLC 2124A).
References: W 829.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (20), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (21), son of Kidin-Anu, brother of Liblut (14), builder working on the temple at Uruk, and named in a duty roster, 245 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (22), son of Labasi, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to the sale of property, 236 (a), witness in a sale, 246/222 (b), and named in a sale of land, 222/212 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 18.
(b) VAS 15 21.
(c) YBC 16655.
References: Doty 188.
W 405, 96-En.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (23), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Anu-ah-iddin (26), witness in sales of land, 152 (a) and 174 (b), and to a deed of sale, 150 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 48.
(b) Weisberg 13.
(c) HSM 13.1.2 (= MLC 2161).
References: W 605-E, 1043.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (24), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Tanittu-Anu (23) and Anu-ab-uter (29), witness to an assignment of temple offerings, 264 (a), witness in 262 (b), in a sale of a prebend, 249 (c), named in a division of property, 245 (d), and in a transfer of deeds of sale 244 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 12.
(b) Rutten IX.
(c) *DJur* 301.
(d) Doty 212–215 (= NCBT 1948).
(e) Clay II 18.
References: W 494, 506.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (25), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness to the sale of a brewer's prebend, 228 (a), in a sale of land, 226 (b), in a division of property, 224 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 23.
(b) NCBT 1937.
(c) MLC 2170.
References: W 646, 89n, 613n, 649n, 650n.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (26), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, husband of Nidintu (7), buyer of butcher's prebend, 300 (a), named in a sale of a prebend, 295 (b), and in an assignment of temple offerings, 283 (c) giver of quarter share in a house to his wife, 270 (d), and named in a sale of a prebend, 260 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Doty 189–192 (= *VDI* 1955/4, 152).
(b) MLC 2654.
(c) Clay II 4.
(d) Doty 193–4 (= NCBT 1942).
(e) NCBT 1935
References: Doty 188.
W 1061, 932, 119.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (27), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk 276 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
References: W 209.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (28), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Nikarchos*, purchaser of property in 192 (a), and twice in 184/183 (b), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) VAS 15 47.
(b) NCBT 1936, MLC 2127.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (29), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness to the sale of a prebend at Uruk, 201 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 45/46.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (30), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in an assignment of temple offerings, 162 (a), of a double prebend 155 (b), and of a sale of land in 151, (c) all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 40.
(b) McEwan 62.
(c) Rutten VI.
References: W 236.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (31), son of Nidintu-Anu, in charge of a district 'of the public place' and nine date palms at Uruk (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 5.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (32) (other name Anu-balassu-iqbi), son of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a gift of land, slaves and goods at Uruk, 148 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 50 (= RIAA 295).
References: W 872.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (33), son of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, witness to deeds of sale of estates, 264 (a), in a division of property, 251 (b), to a transfer of deeds of sale, 244 (c), in the sale of an estate, 241 (d) to the gift of a slave girl (date lost) (e), to the sale of property 236 (f), and in a division of property, 224 (g), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay 12.
(b) MLC 2162.
(c) Clay II 18.
(d) Clay 20 (= MLC 2178).
(e) McEwan 12/13.
(f) McEwan 18.
(g) MLC 2170.
References: W 389, 499, 516, 89n, 613n, 649n, 650n.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (34), son of Samas-ittannu, grandson of Tattannu, descendant of Ahutu, witness to the sale of property at Uruk, after 186 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 53.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (35), descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-zer-lisir (19), witness to the gift of a slave girl at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 12/13.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (36), named in a record of a slave sale at Uruk, 297 (a).
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 119.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (37), mentioned in a temple administrative inventory from Uruk of 253 (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 2.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (38), named in the record of the relinquishment of a claim to land at Uruk, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 48.

ANU-ZER-IDDIN (39), named in a deed of sale of a share of a house at Uruk 157 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 25.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (1), son of Ana-rabi-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness to a deed of assignment of interest in an estate, at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 26.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (2), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, grandson of Anu-zer-lisir, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 249 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1951.
References: W 1073.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (3), son of Anu-ab-uter, witness at Uruk in 168 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIV.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (4), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale at Uruk, 246/222 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 21.
References: W 96-En.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (5), son of Anu-sum-lisir, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, neighbour named in a transaction at Uruk in 221 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten V.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (6), son of Iddina, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of an allotment, 204 (a), and witness to a quitclaim, 194 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1971.
(b) Clay II 31.
References: W 581, 361n.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (7), son of Labasi, grandson of Anu-zer-lisir, descendant of Ahutu, witness to the sale of a prebend at Uruk, 159 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 60.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (8), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 173 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 38.
References: W 255n, 998n.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (9), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of land, 258 (a), in the gift of a female slave, (date lost) (b), and to a document referring to labour for a temple, 245 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 II.
(b) McEwan 12/13.
(c) Clay II 17.
References: W 916-E, 403.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (10), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Kidin-Marduk, named in a sale of an estate at Uruk 260 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 14.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (11), son of Nana-iddin, named in a loan of silver 301 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 2.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (12), son of Nana-iddin, witness at Uruk in 262 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten IX.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (13), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Ana-rabut-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land, 173 (a), buyer of a house plot 172 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 38.
(b) Weisberg 20.
References: W 255n, 998n.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (14), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 249 (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 301.
References: W 444-B.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (15), son of Nidintu-Anu, brother of Tattannu (24), one of those involved in the annual festival of Anu (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (16), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 282 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2163.
References: W 821.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (17), son of Samas-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, witness of a receipt for the sale of land, 315 (a), witness to the sale of three slaves, 303 (b) and 299 (c), and in the sale of a slave, (date lost) (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.
(b) Clay II 2.

(c) MLC 2198.
(d) Clay II 25.
References: W 370, 40-An.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (18), son of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in the sale of an oil pressor's prebend, 269 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 11.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (19), son of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named in the sale of slaves at Uruk, 300/299 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2194.
References: W 808.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (20), descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-zer-iddin, witness to the gift of a slave girl at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 12/13.

ANU-ZER-LISIR (21), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 209/192 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1955.
References: W 522.

ANU-ZER-USABSI (1), son of Nana-iddin, brother of Anu-belsunu (28) and Anu-uballit (56), noted in a slave-sale at Uruk, 293 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MLC 2202).

ANU-ZER-USABSI (2), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-zer-usabsi, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 222/212 (a).
Sources: (a) YBC 16655.
References: W 340.

ANU-ZER-[. . .], witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 168 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1957.
References: W 94n, 113n, 165n, 1049n.

ANU-[. . .]-LISIR, witness in an unknown transaction, after 185 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2158.
References: W 746.

ANU-[. . .] (1), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, neighbour named in a transaction at Uruk in 224 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten IV.

ANU-[. . .] (2), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness at the sale of a prebend at Uruk, 216 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 29.
References: W 651n, 1084n.

ANU-[. . .] (3), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness at the sale of a prebend at Uruk, 216 (a).

Sources: (a) Clay II 29 (= Weisberg 34).
References: W 179-C, 616-Ln.

ANU-[. . .] (4), son of [. . .]-mukin-apli, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 184 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1936.
References: W 959.

ANU-[. . .] (5), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Labasi, witness at Uruk in 269 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten II.

ANU-[. . .] (6), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 280/265 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2189.
References: W 80n.

ANU-[. . .] (7), grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of food allowance at Uruk, 168/167 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 56.
References: W 273n.

ANU-[. . .] (8), grandson of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of food allowance at Uruk, 168/167 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 56.
References: (b) W 273n.

ANU-[. . .] (9), descendant of Ahutu, named in a deed of sale of a storehouse at Uruk, in the time of 'Antiochos and Antiochos his son' (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 37.

ANU-[. . .] (10), named in a deed from Uruk, 292–275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 39.

ANU-[. . .] (11), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1944.
References: W 437.

ANU-[. . .] (12), named on a deed of sale of a house and a plot of land at Uruk 230 or 229 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 21.

ANU-[. . .] (13), named in a deed of sale of a storage hut at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 32.

ANU-[. . .] (14), named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 171 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 10.

ANU-[. . .] (15), named in a deed of sale of a room and a plot of land at Uruk 164 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 29.

ANU-[. . .] (16), named in a deed of sale of Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 15.

ANU-[. . .] (17), named in a deed concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.

ANU-[. . .] (18), named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 9.

ANU-[. . .] (19), named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 18.

ANU-[. . .] (20), named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 35.

ANU-[. . .] (21), named in a sale of prebend, in the time of a king Seleukos (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 4.

ANU-[. . .] (22), named on a deed of sale of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 38.

APALUNIQE (Apollonikos?), son of . . .-tunu, brother of Kurilusu*, and Menandros (4), witness in a document concerning income rights to ceremonies of Aja at Larsa, after 225 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 26.

APAME, daughter of Apollonios, son of Menestheus, epitaph for, at Miletos, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 991.

APATOURIOS (1), overseer (*hieropoios*) of Erythrai c. 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 24, II, 201.

APATOURIOS (2), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

APELLAS, son of Apellas, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) at Erythrai, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 33.

APELLEOS, son of Metrodoros, grandson of Kl[. . .], named as the authority on a boundary stone of Aigai, and thus presumably a magistrate of that city, mid C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XIX 720.

APELLES (1), son of Apollonides, manager (*epistates*) at Lebedos, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) C. Habicht, 'Samische Volksbeschlusse der hellenistischer Zeit', *Ath Mitt*, 72, 1957, 153; L. Robert, *Hellenica* 11/12 (Paris 1960), 204–213.

APELLES (2), son of Dionysios, of Smyrna, participated in offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike at Smyrna, 300/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

APELLES (3), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

APELLIKON, son of Peithagoras, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, c. 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 24.

APHOBETIDAS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

APHRODISIA (1), daughter of Demetrios, of Antiocheia, buried on Rhenaia, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 208.

APHRODISIA (2), daughter of Eumachos, of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9167.

APHRODISIA (3), daughter of Lenaios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8135.

APHRODISIA (4), of Marathos, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9283.

APHRODISIA (5), of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8133.

APHRODISIOS (1), son of Amyntas, of Soli, put up a statue to Amyntas, son of Lysimachos of Knidos at Delos in the last quarter of the C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2008.

APHRODISIOS (2), son of Dionysios, of Antiocheia, an old tenant at Delos, 156/155 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1417.

APHRODISIOS (3), son of Herakleidos, of Tarsos, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10416.

APHRODISIOS (4), son of Zenodoros, of Askalon, *proxenos* at Delos, early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 817 and 818.

APHRODISIOS (5), of Hierapolis, husband of Isias (2), buried on Rhenaia, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 131.

APLA (1), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of prebend at Uruk, 261 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1938/1965.
References: W 811.

APLA (2), son of Mannuki-Istar, named in a sale of an estate, 264 (a), and in a deed of assignment of interest in an estate 226 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 12.
(b) Clay II 26.

APOLLAS (1), son of Heliodoros, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 426A.

APOLLAS (2), of Hierapolis, an ephebe graduating at Delos, 119–118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos*, 2598.

APOLLAS (3), of Kolophon, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued after 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 41.

APOLLAS (4), of Kyme, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

APOLLI[. . .], of Amyzon, named in a fragmentary list from that city, undated (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 33.

APOLLODOROS (1), son of Apollodoros, of Arados, an ephebe graduating at Delos at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1937.

APOLLODOROS (2), son of Apollodoros, of Erythrai, named as one making an offering to Aphrodite, at Erythrai, mid C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 215.

APOLLODOROS (3), son of Apollophanes, of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, a priest and a benefactor of the community, mid-C2 (a), and a subscriber sometime before 110/109 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1780, 1796.
(b) *I Delos* 2611.

APOLLODOROS (4), son of Archestratos, natural son of Aristokles, of Erythrai, overseer (*hieropoios*) of Erythrai, 270/260, his payment noted and called priest of Artemis Aithiopia, 300/281 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 29, II, 201 (a).

APOLLODOROS (5), son of Demophon, of Berytos, a member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and a subscriber, at the end of the C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2611.

APOLLODOROS (6), son of Dionysios, of Berytos, a doctor, a member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and a subscriber, at the end of the C2 (a); he was buried on Rheneia, early C1 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2611.
(b) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 29.

APOLLODOROS (7), son of D[. . .], a mercenary soldier recorded in an inscribed list at Ephesos, Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 1991, 963.

APOLLODOROS (8), son of Karnops, city secretary (*grammateus*) at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 294.

APOLLODOROS (9), son of Krateros, made a dedication to the goddess Ma at Susa, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* VII, 10.

APOLLODOROS (10), son of Lysios, of Erythrai, one of the annual magistrates (*strategoi*) at Erythrai in the Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 214.

APOLLODOROS (11), son of Metrophanes, of Magnesia(-on-Maiandros?), became a citizen of Miletos, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 399–400).

APOLLODOROS (12), son of Metrophanes, of Miletos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 212/211 and 206/205 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 46 and 124.

APOLLODOROS (13), son of Orthaios, of Erythrai, priest of Zeus Eleutheros at Erythrai, c. 275/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201(b).

APOLLODOROS (14), son of Poseidonios, of Antiocheia, attendant in the temple (*zakoros*) of the gods at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1913.

APOLLODOROS (15), son of Poseidonios, of Priene, honoured by a decree of Phokaia, c. 190 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene*, 65.

APOLLODOROS (16), son of Poseidonios, of Smyrna, named in a C3 subscription list from the city (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

APOLLODOROS (17), son of Seleukos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8115.

APOLLODOROS (18), son of Simos, of Laodikeia, an ephebe graduating at Delos, 105/102 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos*, 2598.

APOLLODOROS (19), son of Simos, of Laodikeia, an ephebe graduating at Delos c. 96/95 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2600.

APOLLODOROS (20), son of Zenon, of Phokaia, a sculptor active at Erythrai in C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 53.

APOLLODOROS (21), of Artemita, an authority on Parthian history extensively quoted by Strabo (a) and Athenaios (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.744, 11.515.
(b) Athenaios 682c.
References: *RE* 1.2853–2854.

APOLLODOROS (22), of Ephesos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 280/258 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 57.

APOLLODOROS (23), of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment, 300/281 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

APOLLODOROS (24), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a), and donor of a gift to Apollo at Delos in 269 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.
(b) *I Delos* 203 etc.

APOLLODOROS (25), priest of Sarapis and Isis at Laodikeia-ad-Mare in 174, who, with Horos* and Antiochos (10), petitioned for permission to erect a statue in the precinct of the temple (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1261.

APOLLODOROS (26), named on a weight of Laodikeia-ad-Mare of 145/144, and thus presumably the *agoranomos* of the city (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1271a.

APOLLODOROS (27), of Priene, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 232.

APOLLODOROS (28), of Tarsus, a commentator on Euripides and Aristophanes (a).
Sources: (a) Suda.
References: *RE* 1.2852.

APOLLODOTOS (1), son of Astyanaktos, of Teos, envoy of his city, with Kololas*, to Crete in 204/203 in order to gain recognition of the city as holy and *asylos*, a mission supported by Antiochos III, who sent his own envoy, Hagesandros (O), for the purpose (a). The envoys are mentioned at Rhamkos, but Hagesandros is also recorded on the same mission at Eleutherna and Lappa.
Sources: (a) *I Cret* I 27.1.

APOLLODOTOS (2), son of Herakleitos, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 130, 132–133.

APOLLODOTOS (3), son of Krotos, of Amyzon, named in a list from the city, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 29.

APOLLODOTOS (4), son of Lysandros, of Erythrai, noted as citizen of Erythrai, 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

APOLLODOTOS (5), son of Panagoros, of Erythrai, guarantor of payment, 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201.

APOLLODOTOS (6), general, perhaps tyrant of Gaza, who fought a drawn battle with the army of Alexander Jannaeus (F), and was then murdered by his brother Lysimachos, who then let the Jews into the city (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.359–361.

APOLLODOTOS (7), city president (*stephanephoros*) at Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 160.

APOLLODOTOS (8), of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 300/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 191.

APOLLODOTOS (9), named in a manumission from Gorgan in Hyrkania, 281/261 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XX 325.
References: L. Robert, 'Inscription hellenistique d'Iran', *Hellenica* 11/12, 85–91.

APOLLONIDAS, of Antiocheia, president of the games (*gymnasiarchos*) at Rhodes, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 127.

APOLLONIDES (1), son of Amphainetos, market supervisor (*agoranomos*) of Antiocheia-in-Syria in 65/64, the second year of the autonomy of the city (if the Pompeian era is used) (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1071h.

APOLLONIDES (2), son of Philippos, frees his slave Bacheiades at Susa, 131/130 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1932, 279–284.

APOLLONIDES (3), son of Simatos, of Smyrna, named in a C3 subscription list (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

APOLLONIDES (4), son of Theogeiton, of Laodikeia, consecrated a pavement of Kynthos to Zeus Kynthios and Athena Kynthia at Delos, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2420.

APOLLONIDES (5), son of Theopompos, of Bargylia, proposed honours for Tyron, of Keos, who had been sent as a judge to Bargylia by Antiochos I, 270/261 (a).
Sources: (a) *Syll* (3) 425.

APOLLONIDES (6), son of Theophilos, a magistrate (*prytanes*) at Iasos when judges from Chios were honoured, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 932, 933.

APOLLONIDES (7), son of Theopompos, mentioned in a decree for a judge from Teos honoured at Bargylia, 270/261 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Bargylia*, (= *I Iasos*, II) 608.

APOLLONIDES (8), of Hierapolis, priest of the Syrian gods at Delos, before 118/117 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2259.

APOLLONIDES (9), of Tarsos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after 164 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Lycaonia, Isauria, Cilicia*, 182.

APOLLONIDES (10), chief of the squad of builders at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 25 etc.

APOLLONIE, daughter of Dionysios, son of Protogenes, of Erythrai, died and was buried at Erythrai, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 353.

APOLLONIKETES, the envoy of the soldiers of Old Magnesia to Smyrna, c. 244 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 229 (= Austin 182).

APOLLONIOS (1), son of Aga[tho]kles, of Seleukeia-on-the-Eulaios (Susa) named as a citizen and the witness in a document at Susa, early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1931, 289–290.

APOLLONIOS (2), son of Andragoras, of Amyzon, named in a list from the city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 29.

[APOL]LONIOS (3), son of Apatourios, of Amyzon, (?brother of Dionysios (2)), named in a list from the city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 31.

APOLLONIOS (4), son of Apollodoros, a citizen of Priene named in a decree of the soldiers of the fort at Telonai, late C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene*, 19.

APOLLONIOS (5), son of Apollodotos, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 130–131.

APOLLONIOS (6), son of Apollonios, of Amyzon, contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

APOLLONIOS (7), son of Apollonios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8119.

APOLLONIOS (8), son of Apollonios, of Hierapolis, brother of Achaios (2), noted in an inscription at Delos, 128/127 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2226.

APOLLONIOS (9), son of Apollonios, of Magnesia, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 33.

APOLLONIOS (10), son of Apollonios, of Marathos, an ephebe graduating in 103/102 at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1926.

APOLLONIOS (11), son of Apollonios, of Sidon, buried on Rhenaia, late C2 or early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 110 bis.

APOLLONIOS (12), son of Apollophanes, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 33.

APOLLONIOS (13), son of Aristomenes, of Erythrai, the priest of Aphrodite Pythochrestou at Erythrai, c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201.

APOLLONIOS (14), son of Ariston, of Tyre, an ephebe recorded at Delos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1937.

APOLLONIOS (15), son of Aristophanes, of Gaza, buried on Rhenaia, late C2 or early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couillard, *MF Rhenée*, 78.

[APOL]LONIOS (16), son of Artemidoros, of Amyzon, (?brother of Pausanias (1) and another), named in a list from the city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 31.

APOLLONIOS (17), son of Artemidoros, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 33.

APOLLONIOS (18), son of Demetrios, from Ainia, became a citizen of Miletos, 194/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 53/54.

APOLLONIOS (19), son of Demetrios, of Laodikeia, a teacher of heavy weapons use ('drill sergeant'), honoured at Delos by a decree of the Athenian cleruchs, 148/147 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos*, 1501.

APOLLONIOS (20), son of Demetrios, of Samos, judge honoured at Lebedos, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) C. Habicht, 'Sämische Volksbeschlusse der hellenistischer Zeit', *Ath Mitt*, 72, 1957, 153; L. Robert, *Hellenica* 11/12 (Paris 1960), 204–213.

APOLLONIOS (21), son of Dionysios, of Tralles, died and was buried in Athens, after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10456.

APOLLONIOS (22), son of Gorgosthenes, of Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris, made a dedication to Zeus Kynthios and Nike at Delos, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2429 and 2445.

APOLLONIOS (23), son of Hierokles, representative of Mylasa in a treaty with Miletos, 209/208 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124.

APOLLONIOS (24), son of Hierokles, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 197/196 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 146.

APOLLONIOS (25), son of Hierokles, of Amyzon, (?brother of Praxilos*), contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

APOLLONIOS (26), son of Iason, of Adramytion, became a citizen of Miletos, 203/203 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII 1196 (= Gunther, 391).

APOLLONIOS (27), son of Iatrokles, grandson of Hermias, of Amyzon, guarantor of an appeal concerning the city's finances, c. 200 (a), and named in a decree for a royal official at Amyzon (undated) (b).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 36.
(b) Robert, *Amyzon*, 17.

APOLLONIOS (28), son of Menandros, brother of Damas (1), Artemision (1) and others, which family was recorded on a tomb from the Aydin area, of Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) Blumel and Malay.

APOLLONIOS (29), son of Menedemos and Maiandria, a Kolophonian of Ephesos, *hymnodos* at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2551.

APOLLONIOS (30), son of Menestheus, of Miletos, died and was buried there, commemorated by a funerary epigram, 2nd half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 990.

APOLLONIOS (31), son of Menon, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 300/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

APOLLONIOS (32), son of Meno[. . t]os, one of the annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, c. 200, named in a dedication (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 937.

APOLLONIOS (33), son of Moschion, steward (*tamias*) of Mylasa, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Mylasa* I, 201.

APOLLONIOS (34), son of Myonides, of Amyzon, named in a list from the city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 29.

APOLLONIOS (35), son of Nysios, grandson of Apollonios, manager (*epistates*) at Iasos at an unknown date, when judges from Teos and Klazomenai were honoured (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 930, 931.

APOLLONIOS (36), son of Pausanias, manager (*epistates*) at Magnesia-on-Maiandros 221/220 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros*, 15.

APOLLONIOS (37), son of Technon, of Sidon, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10269.

APOLLONIOS (38), son of Zopyros, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201.

APOLLONIOS (39), of Antiocheia, an ephebe graduating in 119/118, recorded at Delos (a) and recorded as a foreigner at Athens, 100/99 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.
(b) *IG* II/III 1028.

APOLLONIOS (40), of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8117.

APOLLONIOS (41), of Amyzon, named in a fragmentary list from that city, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 33.

APOLLONIOS (42), of Berytos, a member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and a subscriber (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2629.

APOLLONIOS (43), of Herakleia-Latmos, an envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

APOLLONIOS (44), envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Pergamon soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 87.

APOLLONIOS (45), of Miletos, city president (*stephanephoros*) of Miletos, 203/202, named in a list of new citizens (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII 1196 (= Gunther, 391).

APOLLONIOS (46), a Phoenician, a guarantor at Delos in 192 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 400.

APOLLONIOS (47), a builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 25 etc.

APOLLONOUS (also Rihat-Istar), son of Ka-si-pi-mu-nu, named in a sale of land at Uruk 260/249 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1970.
References: W 102.

APOLLOPHANES (1), son of Aischylos, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Athens, Chalkis, Eretria and Phokis soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 34, 37, etc.

APOLLOPHANES (2), son of Akesandros, envoy named in an honorary decree of Priene, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene*, 82.

APOLLOPHANES (3), son of Apollonios, of Apamea, buried on Rhenaia, late C2 or early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 340.

APOLLOPHANES (4), son of Apollophanes, manager (*epistates*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros noted in a decree of Antiocheia in honouring a judge from Magnesia; honoured by the city, early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 90, 92.

APOLLOPHANES (5), son of Bion, of Antiocheia, addressed in a decree of asylum for the sanctuary at Euhemeria in the Fayum, Egypt, 69 (a).
Sources: (a) E. Bernard, *Receuil des Inscriptions Grècques de Fayoum, II, Le 'Méris' de Themistios'* (Cairo 1981), 135.

APOLLOPHANES (6), son of Lysanias, of Letes in Macedon, made *proxenos* at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, first half of C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 2.

APOLLOPHANES (7), son of Nikios, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

APOLLOPHANES (8), son of Sperchylos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

APOLLOPHANES (9), of Antiocheia, author of *Ariston*, a friend of Ariston of Chios, who was a disciple of Zeno (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 281 d.
References: *RE* 2.165.

APOLLOPHANES (10), of Antiocheia, writer on dreams (a).
Sources: (a) Bevan I, 225.

APOLLOPHANES (11), of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate (*prytanes*) of the city first half of C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 2.

APOLLOPH[ANES] (12), of Sidon, made a dedication at Hammara, Syria, 69/68 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 1446.

APOLLOPHANES (13), of Stratonikeia, city president (*stephanophoros*) of Stratonikeia, 198, noted in a decree of the city for Philip V from Panamara (a).
Sources: (a) *I Stratonikeia*, I, 4.

APOLLOTHEMIS, son of Pytheas, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

APOLL[. . .], son of Sky[. . .], of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 160.

APOLLO[. . .], of Priene, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 230.

ARAHUNA, named in a dedication of a slave at Uruk 132/131 (a) (This cannot be the Greek name Archon, since this is a woman—perhaps Archona?).
Sources: (a) Clay II 53.

ARATOS, son of Metrodoros, of Erythrai, guarantor of payment, 279/278 (a); grave *stele* of, C3, at Erythrai (b).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201.
(b) *I Erythrai*, II, 353.

ARCHAGATHE, daughter of Polykleitos, of Antiocheia-on-the-Pyramos, winner of the chariot race for fully grown horses at the Panathenaia of 170/169 (a).
Sources: (a) Tracy and Habicht.

ARCHEDEMOS (1), son of Mel[eagros(?)], a citizen of Laodikeia-by-Lykos, honoured for erecting public buildings, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *MAMA* VI 5.

ARCHEDEMOS (2), of Tarsos, a Stoic philosopher of the school of Diogenes the Babylonian (a).
References: *RE* 1.439–440.

ARCHELAOS (1), son of Aeropos, of Macedon, became *proxenos* at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (but in the Seleukid period) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 5.

ARCHELAOS (2), of Miletos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 199/198, and named in a treaty with Mylasa, 209/208 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 101, 146.

ARCHELAOS (3), a dancer much admired by Antiochos II (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 19c.

ARCHELAOS (4), a landowner whose property bordered on Gezer and was named on a mutual boundary stone, late C2/early C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XL 1513.

ARCHELAS (1), son of Bion, of Miletos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 199/198 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124.

ARCHELAS (2), son of Dionysios, from Ainia, became a citizen of Miletos, 194/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 53/54.

ARCHELAS (3), son of Phileos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 224/223 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 446, 447.

ARCHIAS (1), son of Aristom[enes], named on an inscription at Susa (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1931, 290.

ARCHIAS (2), son of Dioskouridos, from Bargylia, granted citizenship at Miletos, 222/221 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 45.

ARCHIAS (3), son of Parmen[iskos], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (d) and (s).

ARCHIDEMOS, son of Sarapion, a magistrate (*prytanes*) at Iasos at an unknown date, when judges from Teos and Klazomenai were honoured (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 930–933.

ARCHIPPOS, son of Polemon, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

ARCHONIDAS, son of Egkairos, husband of Mysta (1), daughter of Menoita, father of Exakon, Meno, and Eudexia, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (ff).

ARDI-ADES (1), son of Kidin-Anu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 264/263 (a).
Sources: (a) WZJ 19, 1970, 905ff.
References: W 96-C.

ARDI-ADES (2), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, witness to a deed of transfer of an estate, 241 (a), and witness in the sales of prebends in 234 (b), 231 (c) and after 232 (d), all at Uruk (transcribed as 'Arad-Adesu').
Sources: (a) Clay II 20 (= MLC 2178).
(b) McEwan 19.
(c) McEwan 20.
(d) McEwan 21.
References: W 197.

ARDI-*AMA.ARHUS* (1), son of Anu-qisan, grandson of Ubar, descendant of Kidin-Marduk, witness a sale of a prebend, 158/157 (a), and in a sale of land, 150 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2161.
(b) *FB* 16 2/16.
References: W 660.

ARDI-*AMA.ARHUS* (2), son of Idat-Anu, grandson of Sumuttu-Anu, great-grandson of Rabi-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Anu-ah-ittannu (35), guarantor in a sale of land at Uruk, 150/149 (a), and witness in a division of inheritance at Uruk, 149 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 54.
(b) McEwan 63.
References: W 276.

ARDI-*AMA-ARHUS* (3), fisherman, a worker and member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beauliu 4.

ARDI-*AMA-SAL*, son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, brother of Kitin-Anu (1), witness in a deed of sale of a house at Uruk, 168/167 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 54.

ARDI-ANU, son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Ardi-Anu, guarantor in a sale of food allowance and a prebend at Uruk, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2157.
References: W 61.

ARDI-BIT-RES (1), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, grandson of Ana-rabika-Anu, builder and citizen of Uruk, witness to a division of an estate between two brothers, 230 (a) and named in a transfer of an estate 160/159 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 24.
(b) Clay II 41.

ARDI-BIT-RES (2), son of Illut-Anu, brother of Anu-ittannu (7), seller of a house and plot of land at Uruk 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 21.

ARDI-BIT-RES (3), son of Mannuki-Istar, descendant of Kuri, witness of a deed of sale of an estate, at Uruk, 193 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 32.

ARDI-BIT-RES (4), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Tattannu, named in a deed of sale of brewer's prebend at Uruk, 171 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 10.

ARDI-BIT-RES (5), son of Rihat-Anu, named in a record of the relinquishment of a claim to a plot of land at Uruk, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 48.

ARDI-BIT-RES (6), son of Sa-Anu-issu, brother of Nidintu-Anu (149), brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ARDI-BIT-RES (7), named in a deed of sale of a hut at Uruk, 201 or 191 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 33.

ARDI-BIT-RES (8), named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 18.

ARDI-NERGAL (1), worker contracting to deliver harvest of dates at Uruk, 296 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 172–4 (= MLC 2200).

ARDI-NERGAL (2), named in a deed of gift at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 50.

ARDI-NERGAL (3), named in a deed of sale of a slave (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 40.

ARDI-NINURTA (1), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, grandson of Nidintu-Istar, scribe of Anu, (*sepir makkar Anu*), witness to the sale of a prebend, 201 (a), in a quitclaim, 195/194 (b), in a sale of a prebend, 190/185 (c), in a gift of

land and slaves, 188/187 (d), in an exchange of properties, 183/182 (e), in a deed of sale of a house, 179/178 (f), in a sale of land (g), and on a deed of sale of brewer's prebend (h), both in 171, all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 45.
(b) Clay I 98 (= HSM 913.1.4).
(c) Clay II 55.
(d) HSM 913.1.5.
(e) Clay II 35.
(f) Weisberg 23 (= Clay II 37).
(g) MLC 2169.
(h) Weisberg 10.
References: W 143, 332, 863, 783.
McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.

ARDI-NINURTA (2), son of Illut-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, guarantor in a sale of land at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1937.
References: W 947.

ARDI-NINURTA (3), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, scribe of Anu, witness to the sale of rights to rations at Uruk, 193 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 48.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.

ARDI-NINURTA (4), son of Nidintu-Istar, scribe at Uruk, 251 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2162.
References: (b) McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.

ARDI-NINURTA (5), son of Nidintu-Istar, named in a division of an estate between two brothers at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 24.

ARDI-RES (1), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, a builder working on the temple at Uruk, and named in a duty roster, 245 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

ARDI-RES (2), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, grandson of Ana-rabutika-Anu, citizen of Uruk, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 160/159 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 41 (= Weisberg 35).
References: W 324.

ARDI-RES (3), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, builder (*arad ekalli*), witness in a division of property at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 24 (= MLC 2124A).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 52.
W 880.

ARDI-RES (4), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, guarantor in a sale of land at Uruk 211 (a).

Sources: (a) RIAA 293.
References: W 444-E.

ARDI-RES (5), son of Dumqi-Anu, porter at the Res temple at Uruk, 152 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955 III.

ARDI-RES (6), son of Mannuki-Istar, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 193 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2171.
References: W 1086.

ARDI-RES (7), son of Nana-iddin, builder working on the temple at Uruk, and named in a duty roster (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

ARDI-RES (8), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Tattannu, guarantor in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 171 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 10.
References: W 714-C.

ARDI-RES (9), son of Usursu-Anu, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness to a sale of property at Uruk, 179 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 56.

ARDI-RES (10), witness in a quitclaim at Uruk, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 48.
References: W 972-Q.

ARES, perhaps the name of a member of the garrison of Jerusalem who took an oath, recorded in a fragment of an inscription, mid C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXX 1695.

ARESKOS, a builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 25 etc.

ARETE (1), wife of Philanthos*, son of Bastia, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (hh).

ARETE (2), daughter of Timon, the object of a dedication at Susa, first half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1932, 272–274.

ARGEIOS, son of Phanokritos, gave a thank-offering to kings Antiochos II and Seleukos son of Antiochos and to Apollo of Pityane, for the rescue of his son from the Galatians, at Thyateira, 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *TAM* V, 2 881.

ARIABAZOS, son of Apollonios, of Laodikeia, died and was buried in Athens (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9162.

ARIANOS, a Cretan mercenary soldier in Achaios' army who acted as the intermediary in the plot to induce Achaios to come out of the Sardis citadel (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 8.16.1–20.1.

ARIARAMNES, temple warden (*neokoros*) of the sanctuary at Amyzon from which slaves had escaped, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 19.

ARIGNOTOS, son of I[kadion], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (s).

ARIPHRON, son of Mentor, of Smyrna, brother of Herakleitos (6), named on a subscription list, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

ARISTAGORAS (1), son of Dinos, one of the annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, c. 200, named in a dedication (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 937.

ARISTAGORAS (2), son of Philemon, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, one who received the gifts of Seleukos I and Antiochos I (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 424.

ARISTAGORAS (3), son of Stesileos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 297/296 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123.

ARISTAGORAS (4), steward (*tamias*) of Didyma, before 233/232 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 442.

ARISTAGORAS (5), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ARISTAGORAS (6), city president (*stephanephoros*) at Magnesia-on-Maiandros at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 7d.

ARISTAGORE, daughter of Dionysodoros, wife of Aristomenes (2), son of Metrodoros, priestess at Erythrai, c. 260; her sons are Dionysodoros and Aristomenes (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

ARISTAIOS, son of Sopolidos, of Smyrna, winner of the boxing at the Panathenaia of 190/189 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II (2) 2313.

ARISTANDROS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ARISTARCHOS (1), son of Diogenos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

ARISTARCHOS (2), a Phokaian envoy to Seleukos, son of Antiochos III (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.6.4.

ARISTEAS (1), son of Andrios, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

ARISTEAS (2), son of Apollonios, of Laodikeia, made a dedication to the Syrian gods and Asklepios at Delos, c. 98 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2264.

ARISTEAS (3), son of Gorgasos, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to the Akarnanians and Epirotes soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 31.

ARISTEAS (4), son of Homiros, son of Aristarchos, priest of the Seleukid kings at Seleukeia-in-Pieria c. 186 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 245 (= Austin 177).

ARISTEAS (5), son of Iatrokles, grandson of Arrisis, of Mylasa, a land-owner whose property bordered on lands sold by Queen Laodike to Olympichos and then granted to Zeus Osogoras, c. 240 (a).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, 1, 8.

ARISTEAS (6), son of Pausanias, representative of Tralles in a treaty with Miletos, 212/211 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 143.

ARISTEAS (7), of Herakleia-Latmos, envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

ARISTEAS (8), of Kyme, magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ARISTEAS (8) (also Ardibeltaios), a name written on a clay jar-lid from Babylonia, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) Clay IV 58.
References: S. M. Sherwin-White, 'Aristeas Ardibeltaios, some aspects of the use of double names in Seleucid Babylonia', *ZPE* 50, 1983, 209–221.
R. A. Bowman, 'Anu-uballit-Kephalon', *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature*, 56, 1939, 231–243.
G. K. Sarkisian, 'Greek Personal names in Uruk and the Graeco-Babyloniaca Problem', in J. Harmatta and Komoroczy, *Wirtshaft und Gesellschaft in Alt vor-Asien*, 495–503.
L. T. Doty, 'Nikarchos and Kephalon', 95–118.
B. Haussoulier, 'Inscriptions grècques de Babylone', *Klio* 9, 1909, 362, no. 3.

ARISTEIDES (1), son of Arist[...], of Erythrai, noted as a citizen, 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

ARISTEIDES (2), son of Iatrokles, of Erythrai, noted as a citizen, 270/260, priest at Erythrai, c. 265/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160, and II, 201 (c).

ARISTEIDES (3), son of Minnio, requests honours for queen Apame (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 480.

ARISTEIDES (4), son of Polyxenos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a), and was interpreter of the god's word (*prophetes*) at Didyma 217/216 (b).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 2.
(b) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

ARISTEOS (1), son of Pleidios, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

ARISTEOS (2), city president (*stephanephoros*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 8.

ARISTES, son of Aristes, of Erythrai, priest at Erythrai, 300/281, and priest of Zeus Apotropaios and Athene Ap[...], 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201.

ARISTEUS (1), son of Ata-Nana, grandson of Mik-Istar, receiver of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 8.

ARISTEUS (2), of Antiocheia-of the Chrysaorians, magistrate of the mint in the city, c. 190 (a).
Sources: (a) Boehringer, *Chronologie*.

ARISTION (1), son of Alexandros, of Antiocheia, *melanephoros*, a subscriber who paid for a capital of the Sarapeion at Delos, c. 112/111 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos*, 2167.

ARISTION (2), son of Aristokles, of Antiocheia, died and was buried at Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* I 42.

ARISTIPPOS, son of Dionysios, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 219/218 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma*, 450, *Milet* I, 3, 124.

ARISTOBOULE, wife of Sylichos*, son of Deinias, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (hh).

ARISTOBOULOS, son of Kleon, of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9163.

ARISTODEME, daughter of Aristodemos, sister of Malicheros*, commemorated on a stele at Antioch (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* III 840.

ARISTODEMOS (1), son of Aristodemos, priest at Amyzon, named in a decree of the city concerning its finances (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

ARISTODEMOS (2), son of Charops, of Amyzon, (?brother of Dionysios (14), Pausanias (2), Lamprias* and Pausimachos (1)), contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

ARISTODEMOS (3), son of Diokles, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to the Akarnanians and Epirotes soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207; honoured with his brother Sosikles at Delphi, c. 195/194 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 31, 91c.

ARISTODEMOS (4), son of Hermias, of Amyzon, contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

ARISTODEMOS (5), son of Philiskos, contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

ARISTOGENES, son of Soterios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8122.

ARISTOKLEA, daughter of Dositheos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8123.

ARISTOKLES (1), son of Adeimantos, of Erythrai, proposed an honour for Hekatas*, son of Gnotos, 274, guarantor of payment, 300/281, priest of *ton andreion*, 276/275, and guarantor of payment, c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 27, II, 201 (a) and (d).

ARISTOKLES (2), son of Antiochides, of Kolophon, city secretary (*grammateus*) of the assembly at Kolophon (a).
Sources: (a) *I Lampsakos*, 33.

ARISTOKLES (3), son of Polymarchos, of Erythrai, priest at Erythrai, c. 270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201.

ARISTOKLES (4), named on a weight of Seleukeia-in-Pieria of 160/159, and thus presumably the *agoranomos* of the city in that year (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1213b.

ARISTOKRATES (1), son of Athenodoros, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 33.

ARISTOKRATES (2), of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued c. 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 58.

ARISTOKRATES (3), of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 300/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 191.

ARISTOKRATES (4), a man for whom a horoscope was cast in Babylon in 235 (a).
Sources: (a) A. Sachs, 'Babylonian Horoscopes', *JCS* 6, 1952, 61–61; *BagM* Beiheft 2, 82.

ARISTOKRATES (5), named in a record of the relinquishment of a claim to a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 47.

ARISTOKREON, son of [N]ausikratos, of Seleukeia-in-Pieria, honoured at Athens by decrees of the people for his generosity, 239/238 and 'after 229–228' (a).

Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 785, 786, 814.
References: Wilhelm, 'Attische Psephismen', *Hermes* 24, 1889, 331– 340.

ARISTOMACHOS (1), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ARISTOMACHOS (2), of Laodikeia, died and buried at Rhodes (date unknown) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 440.

ARISTO[MACH]OS (3), of Phokaia, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 217.

ARISTOMEDES, son of Aristonikos, named at Tralles as victor in an archery contest, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 106.

ARISTOMENES (1), son of Aritomenes, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, 300/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I 32.

ARISTOMENES (2), son of Metrodoros, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*), 270/260, priest of Aphrodite Pythochrestou, c. 270/265, husband of Aristagore* daughter of Dionysodoros, father of Dionysodoros and Aristomenes (1?), c. 260 (a), all at Erythrai.
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 29, II, 201(c) and (d).

ARISTON (1), son of Archelaos of Tyre, made a dedication to the Egyptian Gods, at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2130.

ARISTON (2), son of Dippatusu (Diophantos), witness in a dedication of a slave at Uruk, 132/131 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 53.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.
W 178.

ARISTON (3), of Mallos, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

ARISTON (4), of Tyre, a merchant sent to Carthage by Hannibal in 192 on a mission to promote a *coup* in the city (a).
Sources: (a) App *Syr* 8.

ARISTONAX (1), son of Ariston, of Dura-Europos, the lender of money to Amynandros* in 194/193 on the surety of his *kleros*; he sold the loan on to Antigonos (5) (a).
Sources: (a) *P Dura* 15.

ARISTONAX (2), of Teos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 313.

ARISTONIKOS, son of Dia[. . .], a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 33.

[AR]ISTONOMOS, son of Mikylion, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (i).

[ARI]STON[. . .], of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and made a dedication to the Theoi Patrioi for himself and his brother, about the end of the C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2323.

ARISTOPHANES (1), son of Artemidoros, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 300/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

ARISTOPHANES (2), son of Iatrokles, of Alabanda, envoy to Athens in connection with the award of isopolity and asylia (a).
Sources: (a) Osborne, D 95.

ARISTOPHANES (3), son of Noumenios, of Iasos, a member of the prytany in office, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 82.

ARISTOPHANES (4), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ARISTOPHANES (5), of Soli, a comic actor recorded at Delos in 279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 108.
References: *RE* 2.970.

ARISTOPHON, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ARISTOPHONTOS (1), son of Damasios, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

ARISTOPHONTOS (2), son of Protagoras, of Miletos, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

ARISTOPLOUS, son of Akosandros, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229–228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (m).

ARISTOTELES, son of Sodermos, of Kolophon, *proxenos* at Delos at the end of the C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 669.

ARISTRATOS, of Ephesos, magistrate named on coins of the city issued c. 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 58.

ARIS[T...], of Smyrna, named on a subscription list of the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

ARKAS, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8125.

ARKESILAOS (1), son of Arkesilaos, chief of offerings, made an offering to Apollophanes (O 1), son of Apollophanes of Seleukeia-in-Pieria and to Zeus Porottenos, at (the later) Iulia Gordia (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *TAM* V, 1, 689.

ARKESILAOS (2), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ARKESILAS, son of Menetos, a magistrate (*prytenes*) at Iasos at an unknown date, when judges from Teos and Klazomenai were honoured (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 930, 931.

ARRABANA, named in a gift of a slave girl at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 12/13.

ARSAKOS, of Tarsos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after 164 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Lycaonia, Isauria, Cilicia*, 182.

[ARTEM]IDOROS (1), son of Amyntas, of Amyzon, named in a fragmentary list from that city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 33.

ARTEMIDOROS (2), son of Apollonios, of Amyzon, (?brother of Dionysios (6) and Meniskos (1)), contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

ARTEMIDOROS (3), son of Apollophanes, contributor to the purchase of community land at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros*, 8.

ARTEMIDOROS (4), son of Artemidoros, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8128.

ARTEMIDOROS (5), son of Artemon, from Thebes in Boiotia, granted citizenship at Miletos, 222/221 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 45.

ARTEMIDOROS (6), son of Atta-tina, noted in 288/283, at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2159.

ARTEMIDOROS (7), son of Bani-ibni, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in the deed of sale of a room and plot of land at Uruk, 164 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 27/29.
References: W 1100-M.

ARTEMIDOROS (8), son of Dionytas, of Smyrna, participated in offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 300/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

AR[TEMIDOROS] (9), son of Di[o]phant[os], of Berytos, honoured by the community of the Berytians at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1781.

ARTEMIDOROS (10), son of Dioskouridos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

[A]RTEMIDOROS (11), son of D[...], a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 33.

ARTEMIDOROS (12), son of Gorgo, of Ephesos, envoy of the Ionian League to Antiochos I, 268 (?)/262 (a).
Sources: (a) Austin 143 (= *OGIS* 222 = *I Klazomenai* (in *I Erythrai* II), 50).

ARTEMIDOROS (13), son of Herakleitos, priest at Amyzon, named in a decree of the city concerning its finances (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

ARTEMIDOROS (14), son of Hierokles, of Amyzon, (?brother of Aineas* and Ouliades (1)), contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

ARTEMIDOROS (15), son of Hippanonikos, husband of Aneramata*, noted in a document at Uruk of 189/186 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 87–89 (= YBC 11633).

ARTEMIDOROS (16), son of Horos, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 300/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

ARTEMIDOROS (17), son of Melanaos, gave a dedication to Metri Theos and Zeus Seleukeios at Hyrkanis, Asia Minor (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *TAM* V, 2, 1306.

ARTEMIDOROS (18), son of Menippos, of Amyzon, contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

ARTEMIDOROS (19), son of Menippos, of Thera, mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 33.

ARTEMIDOROS (20), son of Menyllos, of Antiocheia, *proxenos* at Delos c. 260/250 (a); this has been claimed to be Antiocheia-of-the-Chrysaorians (Alabanda) (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 600.
References: (b) L. Robert, 'Sur on proxène d'Antioche de Carie', *Études Déliennes*, *BCH* Supplement 1, Paris 1973.

ARTEMIDOROS (21), son of Nikios, of Antiocheia, victor in the boxing contest at Chalkis, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 9 952.

[ARTEMI]DOROS (22), son of Pausanias, of Amyzon, named in a list from the city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 31.

ARTEMIDOROS (23), son of Polites, of Amyzon, contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

ARTEMIDOROS (24), son of Protesilas, manager (*epistates*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros*, 11.

ARTEMIDOROS (25), of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8127.

ARTEMIDOROS (26), of Antiocheia, an ephebe graduating at Delos, 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos*, 2598.

ARTEMIDOROS (27), of Antiocheia, overseer (*hieropoios*) of the youths undergoing gymnastic training at the Apollonia at Delos, 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

ARTEMIDOROS (28), of Antiocheia, buried on Rhenaia, date unknown, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 448.

[AR]TEMIDOR[OS] (29), of Sardis, envoy of the city to Antiochos III, 213/212 (a).
Sources: (a) P. Gauthier, *Nouvelles Inscriptions de Sardes*, II (Paris 1989) 2.

ARTEMIDOROS (30), envoy of Seleukeia-in-Pieria to Seleukos IV (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 45.

ARTEMIDOROS (31), of Seleukeia, died and was buried in Athens, a member of a dining club (*eranistai*) (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10248.

ARTEMIDOROS (32), of Smyrna, a citizen of Smyrna named in a list of citizen who contributed to a fund to buy land, mid C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 575.

ARTEMIDOROS (33), of Tarsos, Aristotelian philosopher and grammarian, a scholar at Alexandria in the first half of first century, who wrote a *Glossary of Cookery* and collected works pertaining to cookery (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 5b, 177 d, 387 a.
References: *RE* 2.1331–1332.

ARTEMIDOROS (34), envoy of the temple of Pluto at Nysa to Seleukos I and Antiochos I, 281 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 9.

ARTEMIDOROS (35), a builder employed on work in stone at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 25 etc.

ARTEMIS (1), daughter of Athenagoras, wife of Menandros son of Menandros, mother of Damas (2), Apollonios (28), Artemision (1) and others, all recorded on a tomb from the Aydin area, of Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) Blumel and Malay.

ARTEMIS (2), daughter of Leontos, wife of Pyrgias*, son of Kallidokos, mother of Kallidokos and Pyrros, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (q).

ARTEMIS (3), of Phrygia, died and was buried in Athens, after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10485.

ARTEMISIA (1), daughter of Epi[. . .], wife of Sokles (1), son of Damasila, mother of Meno, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (e).

ARTEMISIA (2), daughter of Epikrates, from Halikarnassos, wife of Pollis (2), son of Melanos, mother of Metrodoros and Basileides, granted citizenship at Miletos, 222/221 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 45.

ARTEMISIA (3), daughter of Philes, of Askalon, buried on Rhenaia, date unknown, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 21.

ARTEMISIA (4), daughter of Zeniphanos of Herakleia, wife of Polites (4) of Herakleia, mother of Zeniphanos, Pol[ites] and Kallikrates, became a citizen of Miletos, 203/203 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII 1196 (= Gunther, *Chiron* 18, 1988, 391).

ARTEMISIA (5), of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9166.

ARTEMISIA (6), of Miletos, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9435.

ARTEMISIA (7), mother of [. . .]onios, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (x).

ARTEMISION (1), son of Menandros, brother of Damas (1), Apollonios (28), and others, husband of Ana*, called Perinna, all recorded on a tomb from the Aydin area, of Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) Blumel and Malay.

ARTEMISION (2), a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (hh).

ARTEMON (1), son of Eirenios, of Miletos, funerary epigram for, at Miletos, 2nd half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 990.

ARTEMON (2), son of Machatos, of Miletos, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 33.

ARTEMON (3), son of [. . .]os, of Antiocheia, husband of Seleukis*, made a consecration to Hagne Theos at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2268.

ARTEMON (4), son of Paramonimos, grandson of Bolon, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

ARTEMON (5), of Antiocheia, and his daughter Seleukis, made a dedication to the Syrian gods at Delos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos*, 2268.

ARTEMON (6), named in a fragment of a decree of Kolophon for a judge of Priene, probably an official of Kolophon, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene*, 57.

ARTEMON (7), of Laodikeia, member of a college at Athens, 103/102 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1335.

ARYIAS, son of Apseudos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (a).

ASBESTOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ASKLEPIADES (1), son of Asklepiades, of Berytos, a member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and a subscriber, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2611 and 2629.

ASKLEPIADES (2), son of Demados, of Erythrai, magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 128.

ASKLEPIADES (3), son of Hekataios, son of Demetrios, secretary of the *boule* (*grammateus*) at Antiocheia-in-Persis, replying to the envoys of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, who were soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandoros* 61 (= Burstein 32 = *OGIS* 233).

ASKLEPIADES (4), son of Herlaios, of Samos, judge honoured at Bargylia, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Bargylia* (= *I Iasos*, II), 609.

ASKLEPIADES (5), son of Melon, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 209/208 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124.

ASKLEPIADES (6), son of Symmachos of Ephesos, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8511.

ASKLEPIADES (7), of Arados, a mosaicist noted in an inscription at Delos, date unknown (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2497.

ASKLEPIADES (8), of Galatia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8451.

ASKLEPIADES (9), representative of Miletos in a treaty with Mylasa, 209/208 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 146.

[AS]KLEPIODO[ROS] (1), son of Artemon, named on a piece of pottery found at Susa (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1932, 286.

ASKLEPIODOROS (2), son of Asklepiodoros, of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and a subscriber, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2629.

ASKLEPIODOROS (3), son of Triballos, of Seleukeia-on-the Tigris, winner of the *hoplilon* at the Panathenaia of 170/169 (a).
Sources: (a) Tracy and Habicht.

ASKLEPIODOROS (4), a builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 25 etc.

ASIA (1), daughter of Aphrodisios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8131.

ASIA (2), of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8130.

ASIA (3), of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8129.

ASTIADAS, son of Hekatonymos, of Iasos, a member of the prytany in office in 195, when a decree was passed thanking Queen Laodike for her financial help to the city (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, 1.

ASTYNOUS, son of Euthynos, of Erythrai, the priest of the Dioskoroi at Erythrai, c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

ATA-ANU, son of Rihat-Anu, herdsman at Uruk, named in a sale of an estate at Uruk, 260 (a) to 255 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 14.
(b) MLC 2186.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 58.

ATHENADES, son of Alexippos, a seller of land at Uruk, 139/138 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 52.

ATHENAGORAS (1), son of Alexandros, donor of a gift to Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 445.

ATHENAGORAS (2), son of Menekrates, of Sardis, husband of Melinna, daughter of Menekrates of Kaunos, father of Hedeia and Menekrates, became a citizen of Miletos, 203/203 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII 1196 (= Gunther, 391).

ATHEN]AGORAS (3), of Erythrai, overseer (*hierapoios*) who was honoured at Erythrai, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 431.

ATHENAGORAS (4), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ATHENAGORAS (5), of Miletos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos when a large number of Cretan mercenary soldiers were given citizenship by a special law, 231/230 or 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a) and (b), 37 (b), 50, 41, 99, 124.

ATHENAIOS (1), son of Dionysios, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai in 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 24.

ATHENAIOS (2), son of Menekrates, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 271/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma* 432.

ATHENAIOS (3), son of Zopyrion, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

ATHENAIOS (4), son of Zopyrion, grandson of Zopyrion, of Miletos, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

ATHENAIOS (5), of Phrygia, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10484.

ATHENAIOS (6), treasurer (*tamias*) of Sardis, under Zeuxis (a).
Sources: (a) L. Robert, *Nouvelles Inscriptions de Sardes* I (Paris 1964) 1.

ATHENAIOS (7), donor of gift to Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 428.

ATHENION (1), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, great-grandson of Rihat-Anu, priest of the Res temple (*sa ultu kinisti sa Res*), seller of land at Uruk, 152 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4, III.
References: W 1100-O.

ATHENION (2), son of [Apollo]genes, tax collector (*chreophylax*) at Susa, first half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Inscriptions trouvées a Suse en 1937', *CRAI* 1937, 313–316.

ATHENION (3), from Kilikia, a leader of the Sicilian slaves in the revolt of 104/101 (a).
Sources: (a) Diod. 34/35.5.1–6.

ATHENODOROS (1), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, great-grandson of Rihat-Anu, priest of the Res temple (*sa ultu kinisti sa Res*), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 152 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 III.
References: W 696-T.

ATHENODOROS (2), son of Drymon, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 269/268 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123.
(b) *Didyma*, 433.

ATHENODOROS (3), son of Noumios, grandson of Eleonikos, honoured his wife Demetria (3), probably at Mallos, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Cilicie* 71.

ATHENODOTOS, son of Theodos, of Antiocheia-on-the-Kydnos, honoured with a statue at Delphi, in the year Aristion was archon (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delphi* III 154.

ATHENOKLES, son of Terenios, of Apamea, half-brother of Tryphera (1), buried an Rhenaia, probably C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 488.

ATHENOKRITOS, magistrate (*prytanes*) (of the Seleukis *phyle*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 5.

ATHENOPHILOS, son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, great-grandson of Rihat-Anu, priest of the Res temple (*sa ultu kinisti sa Res*), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 152 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 III.
References: W 114-G.

ATHENOPOLIS, of Ephesos, magistrate named on coins of the city issued c. 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 58.

ATHEN[. . .], son of [. . .]dos, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 29.

ATTALOS (1), son of Alexandros, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 33.

ATTALOS (2), son of Athenagoros, of Antiocheia, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 33.

ATTALOS (3), son of Demetrios, of Pisidia, died and was buried in Athens, after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10080.

ATTALOS (4), of Seleukeia-on-the-Eulaios, probably the chief priest of the royal cult in his city in 177/176, when a (now fragmentary) inscription naming him was made (a).
Sources: B. Haussoullier, 'Inscription grècque de Suse', *Anatolian Studies in Honour of Sir William Ramsay*, London 192, 187–193.

AULOS, of Gerrha, made a donation at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1439 etc.

AUTOKLES (1), son of Batron, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 189/188 or 194/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 49 and 124; *Didyma* 460, 486.

AUTOKLES (2), of Erythrai, overseer (*hieropoios*) at Erythrai, 279/278 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

AUTOKLES (3), son of Leontos, of Kolophon, jointly proposed a decree to honour a judge from Iasos, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 80.

AUTOKRATES, son of Hermokles, of Herakleia, became a citizen of Miletos, 203/203 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII 1196 (= Gunther, 391).

AUTOKRATOS, son of Hegemon, the representative of Miletos named in a treaty made with Kios, 228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 141.

AUTONOMOS, son of Autonomos, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 130.

AXIOCHOS (1), son of Polyk[. . .], of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 158.

AXIOCHOS (2), son of Ktesiochos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma 274/273 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma*, 428.

BABAITHOS (1), son of Antigonos, grandson of Eukratos, buried in a family vault at Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 532.

BABAITHOS (2), son of Hippomachos, buried in a family vault at Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 532.

BABON, son of Polyxenes, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

BACHEIADES, a slave freed at Susa in 131/130 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1932, 279–284.

BAKCHIOS (1), son of Hadynon, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 33.

BAKCHIOS (2), son of Paramon, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 130–132.

BAKCHIOS (3), son of Polemon, of Perinthos, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 33.

BAKCHIOS (4), son of Thras[. . .], became *proxenos* at Magnesia-on-Maiandros at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 7c.

BAKCHIOS (5), of Kolophon, a donor at Delos in 258 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 224B.

BAKCHIOS (6), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

BAKCHIS, daughter of Dioskouridos, of Tarsos, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10418.

BAKCHYLOS, son of Metrodoros, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment at Erythrai, 276/275 and c. 270/265, and priest of Zeus Eleutheros, 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a) and (c).

BALAGROS, son of Herkaton, of Amyzon, whose statue was erected by his uncle Iason (4), son of Hieronymos in the city, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 34.

BALATU (1), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Balatu, great-grandson of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of land, 172 (a), witness in a quitclaim of 158 (b), both at Uruk (c).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 32.
(b) Clay II 44.
References: (c) W 972-BB, 892.

BALATU (2), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Balatu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness to a deed of sale of a prebend, 234 (a), to the sale of a plot of land 223 (b), witness in 221 (c), to the lease of a prebend 215 (d), and in a sale of land, 216 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 22 (= Weisberg 1).
(b) McEwan 27.
(c) Rutten V.
(d) McEwan 36.
(e) RIAA 298/300.
References: W 247, 247-C.

BALATU (3), son of Anu-mar-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to the sale of prebends at Uruk, 231 (a) and 217 (b).
Sources: (a) McEwan 20.
(b) McEwan 32.

BALATU (4), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Kidin-Anu (34), seller of a baker's prebend 240 (a), and witness of a sale of property 236 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 15.
(b) McEwan 18.

BALATU (5), son of Bassiya, grandson of Istar-sum-eris, descendant of Ekur-zakir, scribe in a document referring to labour for a temple (a) and in a quitclaim (b), both in 245, and in a deed for the sale of a house and field, 241 (c), and witness in a sale of a prebend, 235 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
(b) MLC 2164.
(c) Clay II 20.
(d) NCBT 1956.
References: W 193, 1077.

BALATU (6), son of Dannat-Belti, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in the sale of *bit qati* at Uruk, 189 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 49.
References: Doty 267.

BALATU (7), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Anu-ah-ittannu (3), principal in an exchange of property at Uruk, 169 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 58.

BALATU (8), son of Samas-iter, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.
References: W 972-A.

BALATU (9), son of Samas-iter, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 205 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2188.
References: Doty 260.
W 996.

BALATU (10), son of Samas-ittannu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a quitclaim (a) and in a duty roster (b), both in 245, in a quitclaim, 244 (c), and in a sale of a brewer's prebend, 231 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
(b) MLC 2164.
(c) Clay II 18.
(d) McEwan 20.
References: W 813.

BALATU (11), son of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Anu-belsunu (44) and Nidintu-Anu (155), witness in a sale of land, 240/239 (a), in a receipt of property, 228 (b), witness in a sale of a prebend, 227 (c), and on a quitclaim 213/212 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.1.
(b) McEwan 24.
(c) NCBT 1947.
(d) McEwan 38.
References: W 557-A, 366n, 550n, 673n, 674n.

BALATU (12), witness to the sale of a prebend, 317/316 (a).
Sources: (a) Hunger, *SpTU* 1, 128.

BALATU (13), a neighbour named in a transaction at Uruk in 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.

BALATU (14), witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 260/249 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1970.
References: W 771.

BALATU (15), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 222/212 (a).
Sources: (a) YBC 16655.
References: W 556.

BALATU (16), named in a deed of sale of a storage hut at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 32.

BALATU (17), named in a deed of sale of a room and plot of land at Uruk, 164 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 29.

BALATU (18), named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.

BALATU (19), named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 38.

BALATU (20), witness in a quitclaim, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 47.
References: W 616-S.

BALTO, daughter of Philotas, wife of Sosaichos*, son of Arg[o]n, became a citizen of Miletos, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (b).

BANABELOS, steward of Achaios (5) in Lydia in 267, honoured by the villages of Neoteichos and Kiddios for promoting the recovery of Galatian captives (a). He has a Babylonian name.
Sources: (a) M. Worrle, 'Antiochos I, Achaios der altere und die Galater, eine neue Inschrift in Denizli', *Chiron* 5, 1975, 59–87 (= Burstein 19).

BANIA, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a lease of land at Uruk, 221 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 1.

BANI-APLI (1), son of Apla, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of a prebend, 269 (a), and in a sale of land, 260/249 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.
(b) MLC 2189.
References: W 5.

BANI-APLI (2), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Bani-apli (1), descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a prebend (a) and in a sale of land, both in 193/192 (b), at Uruk.
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.181.
(b) NCBT 2305.
References: W 7, 1053-A.

BAR-ANU, son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of *BAR*-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Sa-Anu-issu (15), noted in a document of Uruk, 158 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 44.

BARIOS, son of Aristoph[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (b).

BARNAIOS (1), son of Demetrios of Tyre, brother of Olympias*, buried on Rhenaia, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 457.

BARNAIOS (2), son of Theophilos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8137.

BARUBA, son of Gusim-El, grandson of Matnittu-Anu, boatman at Uruk 174 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2156.

BARUTA, named in a deed of sale of a room and plot of land at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 32.

BARUTA-ANU, named in a deed of sale of a storehouse at Uruk, in the time of 'Antiochos and his son Antiochos' (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 37.

BASILEIDES (1), son of Basileides, of Sidon, *proxenos* at Delos early in the C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 746.

BASILEIDES (2), son of [. . .]thos, a judge from Iasos at an unknown city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, 83.

BASILEIDES (3), of Miletos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 193.

BASILEIDES (4), of Tyre, a member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and a subscriber (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2111.

BASILIDOS, son of L[. . .], city president (*stephanephoros*) of Iasos when judges from Chios were honoured, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 932.

BASILINNA, daughter of Sp[...], wife of Sosos (3), son of Orthan[...], became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (a).

BASILIS, daughter of Heronis, from Iasos, wife of Hermoplentos*, son of Hekataios, from Iasos, mother of Hekataios, granted citizenship at Miletos, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 41.

BASSIYA (1), son of Innin-sum-eris, descendant of Ekur-zakir, of Uruk, owner of a tablet, 315/314 (a) (date corrected).
Sources: (a) S. Langdon, 'A Bilingual Text from Erech of the First Century BC', *Revue Assyriologique* 12, 1915, 73–84.

BASSIYA (2), son of Innin-sum-eris, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 14.

BASSIYA (3), son of Iqisa, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in an assignment of temple offerings, 265 (a), and in the gift of a slave girl, (date lost) (b), both at Uruk (c).
Sources: (a) Clay II 11.
(b) McEwan 12/13.
References: W 663.

BASSIYA (4), son of Istar-sum-eris, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in sales of land, 280/267 (a), 261 (b) and 260/249 (c), in sales of prebends, 261 (d), 260 (e) and 256 (f), assignee on a duty roster, 245 (g), in deeds of sale and transfer of property at Uruk, 241 (h) and 237 (i), and in a sale of a prebend, 233 (j), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2189.
(b) NCBT 1976.
(c) NCBT 1970.
(d) NCBT 1938/1965.
(e) NCBT 1935.
(f) Clay II 15.
(g) Clay II 17.
(h) Clay II 20 (= MLC 2178).
(i) Clay II 21.
(j) *DJur* 306.
References: W 80n, 662, 665.

BASSIYA (5) see Anu-balassu-iqbi (30).

BATIO, son of Artemon, of Miletos, subject of a funerary epigram, at Miletos, 2nd half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 990.

BATTAS, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued c. 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 59.

BATTOS (1), son of Pantainos, brought incense to Didyma, 278/277 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 426A.

BATTOS (2), son of Tharsagoras, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 274/273 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 428.

BEL-AB-USUR (1), son of Bel-iddina, priest (*kurgarru*) at Babylon, asks for rights to income from Esagila, 157/156 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 160.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 129–130.

BEL-AB-USUR (2), son of Ea-ibni, *kalu* priest at Babylon, 261/260 (a), and his wife and children were to receive rations from the temple stores, 254/253 (b).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 119.
(b) CT 49 126.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 11, 133.

BEL-AB-USUR (3), son of Tanittu, named in a document concerning a loan of dates, at Kish, after 315 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 75.

BEL-AB-USUR (4), grandson of Ea-epus-ilani, scribe at Babylon, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 171.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 30.

BEL-AHHE-IDDIN (1), son of Bel-iddina, grandson of Arad-Ea, scribe at Babylon, 251/250 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 129.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

BEL-AHHE-IDDIN (2), son of Bel-kusursu, grandson of Etiru, scribe at Babylon, 138/137 (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 137.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

BEL-APLA-IDDIN (1), son of Bel-etir, brewer, in Babylon, in receipt of a consignment of dates, 319/318 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 10.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 33–34.

BEL-APLA-IDDIN (2), son of Musallim-Bel, grandson of Musezib, scribe at Babylon, 321/320 (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 180.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 28.

BEL-APLA-USUR (1), son of Bel-balassu-iqbi, *asipu* priest at Kutha, died 187/186 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

BEL-APLA-USUR (2), son of Bel-etir, brewer at Babylon, 319/318 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 10.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 44.

BEL-APLA-USUR (3), an official in the office of paymaster of the brewers, and ordered to pay an impost of dates to the temple at Babylon, at Babylon, 312/311 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 40.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 35, 131.

BEL-APLA-USUR (4), scribe at Babylon, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 103.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 28.

BEL-BALASSU-IQBI (1), son of Bel-apla-usur, brewer, witness in an allotment for an exorcist at Kutha 187/186 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 44.

BEL-BALASSU-IQBI (2), son of Bel-iddina, named in a document from Kish, 292/291 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 71.

BEL-BALASSU-IQBI (3), son of Bel-uballissu, scribe at Babylon, 314/313 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 34.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 28.

BEL-ERIS, son of Nabu-nasir, *mar Babili*, witness in a gift of a slave, 285 (a), and in a gift in the case of death, 270 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1950.
(b) NCBT 1942.
References: W 36, 76.

BEL-ERIBA (1), son of Tadannu-bullitsu, priest (*kindimma*), of Kutha, 187/186 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

BEL-ERIBA (2), an official in the office of paymaster of the brewers at Babylon, ordered to pay an impost of dates to the temple at Babylon, 312/211 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 40.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 35, 131.

BELESSUNU (1), daughter of Anu-ab-usur, granddaughter of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, wife of Anu-uballit (29), purchaser of a prebend, 206 (a), in 198/197 (b), and (date lost) (c), and one in 204 (d) all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) MLC 2188.
(b) NCBT 1941.
(c) NCBT 1961.
(d) RIAA 294.

BELESSUNU (2), daughter of Anu-balassu-iqbi, granddaughter of Ina-qibit-Anu, wife of Nidintu-Anu (127), witness in a deeds of gift of slaves at Uruk, 281 (a) and 276 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 5.
(b) Clay II 6/7.
References: W 262.

BELESSUNU (3), daughter of Kephalon*, wife of Anu-ah-ittannu, purchaser of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 23.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

BELESSUNU (4), daughter of Nana-iddin, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
References: W 431.

BELESSUNU (5), daughter of Nidintu-Anu, granddaughter of Liblut, wife of Anu-ab-uter (44), named in a deed of sale of a house plot at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.

BELESSUNU (6), daughter of Tanittu-Anu, wife of Dannat-Belti (6), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a division of inheritance at Uruk, 205 (a), and perhaps in the sale of a baker's prebend at Uruk, (date lost) (b).
Sources: (a) McEwan 43.
(b) McEwan 67.

BELESSUNU (7), daughter of Ubar, wife of Mannuki-Istar (1), witness in a sale of a slave at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.
References: W 929.

BELETSUNU (8), named in a marriage contract from Kish (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 73.

BEL-IBNI (1), son of Munahhis-Marduk, grandson of Etiru, scribe at Babylon, 294/293 (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 415.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

BEL-IBNI (2), son of [. . .]aja, brewer at Babylon, 315/311 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 26.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 45.

BEL-IBNI (3), deputy administrator (*satammu*) of Esagila in Babylon, deputy (*paqdu*) of Nikanor, 266–261 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 115, 118, 192.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 26.

BEL-IDDINA (1), son of Marduk-belsunu, grandson of Bel-re'usunu, great-grandson of Sum-libsi, *kalu* priest at Babylon and scribe at Babylon, 155/154 (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 149.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 11, 29.

BEL-IDDINA (2), sheep feeder at Babylon, 315/312 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 15.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 57.

BEL-IRIMANNI, son of Tanittu-Bel, carpenter (*naggaru*), witness in an assignment of land to an exorcist at Kutha, 187/186 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

BEL-*UMUN*-KUSUR, named in a note about money for sheep, from Kish, 273 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 72.

BEL-KUSURSU (1), son of Bel-apla-usur, brewer, witness in an allotment for an exorcist at Kutha, 187/186 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 44.

BEL-KUSURSU (2), son of Bel-iddina, butcher, witness in a contract from Babylon (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 160.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 46.

BEL-KUSURSU (3), son of Belsunu, jeweller (*kabsarru*), witness at Babylon 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.
References: (b) McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 40.

BEL-KUSURSU (4), son of Bel-usezib, scribe at Babylon, 216–211 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 133, 134.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

BEL-KUSURSU (5), son of Marduk-suma-usur, named in a marriage contract from Kish (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 73.

BEL-KUSURSU (6), son of Nergal-apal-usur, carpenter (*nangaru*), of Kutha, 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88, 2, 9, 26.

BEL-KUSURSU (7), son of Nur-Marduk, named in a marriage contract from Kish (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 73.

BEL-LUMUR, deputy administrator (*satammu*) of Esagila in Babylon, 258/257 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 185.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 26.

BEL-NASIR (1), son of Bel-kusursu, named in a document from Kish, 291 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 71.

BEL-NASIR (2), son of Bel-kusursu, to receive rations from the temple stores, 254/253 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 126.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 133.

BEL-RE'USUNU, son of Marduk-sum-iddin, deputy administrator (*satammu*) of Esagila in Babylon, 258/252 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 122, 123, 128, 182.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 26.

BEL-SUM-IDDIN (1), son of Bel-iddin, witness in a contract for future delivery at Uruk, 296 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2200.
References: W 452.

BEL-SUM-IDDIN (2), an official in the office of paymaster of the brewers at Babylon, 312/311 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 40.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 35.

BELSUNU (1), son of Bel-musetiq-uddi, scribe at Babylon, 204/203 (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 415.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

BELSUNU (2), son of Bel-nasir, scribe at Babylon, 156/155 (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 174, 176.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

BELSUNU (3), son of Bel-*TUK*-lisir, named in a document from Kish, 192 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 71.

BELSUNU (4), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness named in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 256 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 15.
References: W 416.

BELSUNU (5), son of Labasi, descendant of Ahutu, named in a record of the division of house and plot at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.

BELSUNU (6), son of Nanq-apla-usur, scribe at Babylon, 218/217 (a).
Sources: (a) J. N. Strassmaier, 'Arsaciden-Inschriften' *Zeitschrift fur Assyriologie*, 3 1888, no. 13.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

BELSUNU (7), named in a deed of sale of a butcher's prebend at Uruk, in the time of a king Antiochos (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 7.

BELSUNU (8), named in a marriage contract from Kish (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 73.

BELTIBANATIS, a slave who was freed at Susa, first half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Deux inscriptions de Suse', *CRAI* 1933, 260–263.

BEL-UBALLISSU (1), son of Bel-ana-kittisu, grandson of Mardaja, great-grandson of Misraja, scribe at Babylon, 148/147 (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 167.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

BEL-UBALLISSU (2), son of Bel-zer-lisir, grandson of Bel-ab-usur, descendant of Umug, scribe at Babylon, 227/226 (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 146.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 28.

BEL-UBALLISSU (3), son of Ea-uballissu, scribe at Babylon, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 181.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

BEL-UBALLISSU (4), son of Marduk-sum-iddin, grandson of Sagiu, scribe at Babylon, 171/170 (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 141.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

BEL-UBALLISSU (5), son of Nergal-apla-usur, carpenter, dean of Emeslam, at Kutha, witness in an assignment of land to an exorcist at Kutha 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 21–23, 25.

BEL-UBALLISSU (6), exorcist, gave orders for the collection of rent at Babylon, 253/252 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 126.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 132.

BEL-UBALLISSU (7), deputy administrator (*satammu*) of Esagila in Babylon, 140/139 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 147.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 26.

BEL-UBALLISSU (8), named in a marriage contract from Kish (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 73.

BEL-UBALLIT, son of Bel-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Iddin-Papsukkal, scribe at Babylon, 150/149 (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 158.

BEL-USURSU, son of Nabu-ibni, butcher, witness in an allotment for an exorcist at Kutha 187/186 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 46.

BEL-ZER-LISIR, son of Iddin-Bel, jeweller, borrowed money at Babylon, 227/226 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 132.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 40.

BENDIDORA, daughter of Bareisados, wife of Menophalos, of Lysimacheia, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9223.

BERENIKE (1), daughter of D[. . .]os, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8138.

BERENIKE (2), daughter of Hestiaios, of Laodikeia, wife of Dionysios, buried on Rhenaia, having presumably lived on Delos, second half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 46.

BERENIKE (3), daughter of Ptolemaios, of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9167a.

BERENIKE (4), daughter of Skopas, of Antioch, wife of Kleoxenos, son of Pitheos, died and was buried at Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXV 269.

BERGIS, son of Koronion, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (t).

BERGO, daughter of Kadrex, wife of Eugenidas*, son of Telon, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (i) iii.

BEROSSOS, author of *Babylonian History*, which was the major source for the Greek-speaking Hellenistic world of Babylonian history and customs (a).
References: A. Kuhrt, 'Berossus' *Babyloniaka* and Seleucid Rule in Babylonia', in S. M. Sherwin-White and A. Kuhrt (eds.), *Hellenism in the East*, London 1987, 32–56.
RE 3.309–316.

BERTES, son of Epigonos, of Erythrai, the priest of Demeter at Erythrai, c. 270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

BIAS (1), fortress commander (*phrourarchos*) at Priene, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 23.

BIAS (2), of Priene, a magistrate named on silver and bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 229, 232.

BION (1), son of Chairimenos, from Karystos, granted citizenship at Miletos, 222/221 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 45.

BION (2), steward (*tamias*) of Didyma, before 233/232 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 442.

BION (3), of Teos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 315.

BIONIDON, son of Aristagoras, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

BLOSTOS, son of Argantabatos, of Persia, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 33.

BOETHOS (1), son of Glaukios, of Antiocheia, foreigner at Athens, 100/99 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1028.

BOETHOS (2), son of Poseidonios, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 198/197 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 52 and 124; *Didyma*, 216.

BOISKOS (1), son of Dioskorides, of [Ar]ados, died and was buried at Athens, C4/3 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XIII 150.

BOISKOS (2), son of Lysanias, of Boiotia, became a citizen of Miletos, late C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 396).

BOLIS, a Cretan soldier involved in the plot to abduct Achaios from Sardis (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 8.15.1–20.

BORGAS, son of D[. . .], recorded as a mercenary at Ephesos in the Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 963.

BOTTAS, an envoy of Erythrai to Antiochos II asking for autonomy for his city, one of the annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 15 (= *I Erythrai*, 31 and *I Erythrai*, 29, *OGIS* 223 = Austin 183).

BOULOS (1), son of Ktes[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (b).

BOULOS (2), son of Philon, husband of Demos (2), daughter of Me[tro . . .], father of Phra[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (d) and (s).

BOUPLAGOS, a soldier of Antiochos III said to have been killed at Thermopylai (a), and who then appeared to the Romans to deter them from stripping the dead (a).
Sources: (a) *FGrH* 257 F36 (Phlegon of Tralles).

BU-ITUM, daughter of Nana-eres, the purchaser of a slave at Uruk in 281/261 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten 2.

BULLUT (1), son of Nabu-etir, loans dates, a tithe, at Borsippa, to be repaid 319/318 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 9.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 125.

BULLUT (2), son of Nabu-iddin, brewer at Babylon, 311/310 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 29.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 45.

BULLUT (3), paymaster of the brewers who levied an impost of dates, 312/311 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 40.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 35, 131.

BUNENE-IBNI, son of Samas-uballit, witness on a document concerning income rights to ceremonies at Larsa, after 225 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 26.

BUSASA, mother of Rihat-Anu, Anu-ab-usur, and Ana-rabika-Istar, witness of sale of land at Uruk, 269 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 235.

BUSASE, wife of Anu-rabika-Istar, witness at Uruk in 269 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten II.

CHAIREAS (1), son of Eumenes, commemorated by his wife Antigone* in a poetic inscription at Susa, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1932, 274–278.

CHAIREAS (2), son of Lysias, of Amyzon, named in a fragmentary list from that city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 33.

CHAIREDEMOS, named on a weight from Antiocheia in Syria dated 213/212 (a), and thus presumably the *agoranomos* of the city in that year.
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVI, 1282.

CHAIROMENES, son of Parthenopaios, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma 211/210 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma* 453.

CHALBEIS, son of Kephalon, buried at, and memorialised on a *stele* at Kara-Ilan, Syria (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* VII 63.

CHARES (1), son of Chares, of Erythrai, the priest of Kore Soteiros at Erythrai, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

CHARES (2), son of Dionysios, of Thessaly, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 33.

CHARES (3), son of Poseidonios, of Pisidia, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 33.

CHARES (4), of Priene, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 231.

CHARETIDES, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

CHARINOS, of Laodikeia, a sculptor at Rhodes, early C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 72a and 107.

CHARITION, daughter of Diokles, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8314.

CHARITON, son of Andronikos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8315.

CHARMES, of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 300/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 19.

CHARMIS, son of Theosimos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (c).

CHARMOS, president of the games (*agonothetes*) at Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, 160.

CHAROPINOS (1), son of Aristarchos, of Erythrai, one of the annual magistrates (*strategos*) of the city in the Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 214.

CHAROPINOS (2), son of Dem[. . .], named in an inscription of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, end C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros*, 14.

CHAROPINOS (3), of Ephesos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 60.

CHAROPS, son of Dionysios, of Amyzon, probably father of Dionysios (14), Pausanias (2), Lamprias*, Pausimachos (1), Aristodemos (3), a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

CHEIRIKRATES, son of Gorgias, from Olynthos, became a citizen of Miletos, with his children, 222/221 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 181.

CHEIRY[LOS], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (f).

CHIO[N?], became a citizen of Miletos, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 401).

CHONES, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

CHOUSION, son of Nikomachos, grandson of Nika[. . .], envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Gortyn soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros*, 65.

CHRESIMOS, son of Chresimos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8316.

CHRYSAOR (1), son of Polemon, *proxenos* of Stratonikeia at Miletos, 199/198 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 101.

CHRYS[AOR] (2), of Amyzon, named in a fragmentary list from that city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 32.

CHRYSIPPOS, of Soloi, Stoic philosopher, awarded honorary Athenian citizenship, c. 232 (a). Head of the Academy at Athens from c. 212.
Sources: (a) Osborne, T 99.
References: *RE* 3.2502–2509.

CHRYSOGONOS (1), of Antiocheia-of the Chrysaorians, magistrate of the mint in the city, 200/190 (a).
Sources: (a) Boehringer, *Chronologie*.

CHRYSOGONOS (2), of Erythrai, overseer (*hieropoios*) in the city C3 or C4 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 114.

DAIPPOS, son of Samion, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 220/219 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124.

DALIPH[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (i) iii.

DAMALES, son of Archeanax, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 131.

[DAMA]LIS, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (ee).

DAMAS (1), son of Menandros, brother of Apollonios (28), Artemision (1) and others, all recorded on a tomb from the Aydin area, of Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) Blumel and Malay.

DAMAS (2), of Miletos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 193.

DAMASIAS (1), son of Aristophontos, grandson of Basilidos, of Miletos, contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

DAMASIAS (2), of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 300/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 191.

DAMASILAS, son of Agias, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (m).

DAMASIPPOS, husband of Alindis*, recorded in his wife's grave *stele* near Aydin, Turkey (date unknown) (a).
Sources: (a) Blumel and Malay.

DAMASISTRATOS, son of Hekatonymos, of Erythrai, a priest at Erythrai, c. 270/265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201.

DAMASOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

DAMEAS, son of Aspasios, husband of Artemisia, daughter of Hermios, father of Aspasios, Leon, Menekles and Sosikles, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (a).

DAMOKLES, son of Demophon, of Berytos, brother of Symmachos (3), noted in an inscription concerning the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, end C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2611.

DAMON (1), son of Demetrios, of Askalon, a man who had escaped from pirates and made a dedication at Delos to the gods who had heard his prayers (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2302.

DAMON (2), son of Lakon, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

DAMON (3), chief of the garrison at Magnesia, named in inscription recording an agreement with Smyrna (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos*, 1.

DAMOPHILOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

DANNAT-BEL (1), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a division of property at Uruk, 224 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten IV.
References: W 409-A.

DANNAT-BEL (2), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in an exchange of properties at Uruk, 217/216 (a).
Sources: (a) BIN 2 135.
References: W 1083n.

DANNAT-BELTI (1), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin (28), grandson of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Anu-uballit (7) and Illut-Anu (6), seller of a prebend at Uruk, 159 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 60.

DANNAT-BELTI (2), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 209/192 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1955.
References: W 164.

DANNAT-BELTI (3), son of Illut-Anu, grandson of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Idat-Anu (9) and Tannitu-Anu (3), named in a sale of *bit qati* at Uruk, 189 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 49.
References: Doty 263–264.

DANNAT-BELTI (4), son of Labasi, grandson of Rihat-Anu, builder (*ittinnu*) witness in a sale of brewer's prebend 159/158 (a) in a sale of land, 159 (b), and to a division of inheritance, 149 (c), and in a sale of land, 164/163 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 61.
(b) Clay II 43.
(c) McEwan 63.
(d) Weisberg 27.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 49.
W 15, 21-D.

DANNAT-BELTI (5), son of Liblut, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Nidintu-Anu (122), a principal in a division of property at Uruk, 284/283 (a) and named in a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk, 275 (b).
Sources: (a) McEwan 5.
(b) Weisberg 14.
References: Doty 243–250.

DANNAT-BELTI (6), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, husband of Belessunu (6), named in a quitclaim for the share of a slave, 228 (a), giver of real estate, 245/222 (b), witness in the sale of a plot of land, 223 (c), and in divisions of inheritance 209 (d) and in 205 (e), named in a sale of a prebend, 206 (f), witness in a sale of a prebend 204/202 (g), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 22.
(b) Doty 247–50 = NCBT 1939.
(c) McEwan 27.
(d) McEwan 41.
(e) McEwan 43.
(f) MLC 2188.
(g) MLC 2177.
References: W 226, 90, 426, 948.

DANNAT-BELTI (7), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of *bit qati*, 189 (a), and witness in a sale of land, 173 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 49.
(b) Clay II 38.
References: W 1011.

DANNAT-BELTI (8), son of Samas-ittannu, grandson of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Hunzu, shared in a division of property at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 63.
References: Doty 264–266.

DANNAT-BELTI (9), named in a document concerning income rights to ceremonies at Larsa, after 225 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 26.

DANNATU (1), daughter of Anu-ab-usur, granddaughter of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, wife of Labasi (27), purchaser of a prebend at Uruk, 217/215 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1954.
References: Doty 188.

DANNATU, daughter of Kidin-Anu, neighbour named in a sale of land at Uruk, 286 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 69–72 (= NCBT 1960).

DANTAS, son of Agias, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (m).

DANTUM, wife of Anu-ahhe-iddin (21), daughter of Anu-ahhe-iddin, named in a deed of sale of *bit qati* at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 8.

DARSES, son of Karos, Thracian, a mercenary soldier recorded in an inscribed list at Ephesos, Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 1991, 963.

DAUS, son of Azaretos, of Pannukome, a witness named as confirming the boundary of an estate, c. 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 20.

DEIKLOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

DEILION, son of Menekles, son of Deilontos, of Smyrna, named on a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

DEIMENES, son of Epigonos, steward (*tamias*) at Miletos, 225/224 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 445, 446.

DEINOSTRATOS, of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 193.

DELIAS, of Tarsos, buried on Rhenaia, late C2 or early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 139.

DELPHION, named on a weight of Seleukeia-in-Pieria of 187/186, and thus presumably the *agoranomos* of the city in that year (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1213a.

DELPHIS, daughter of Dionysios, wife of Herakleidos, of Sidon, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10273.

DEMAGORAS, son of Exekestos, of Iasos, a member of the prytany in office 224/223 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 36.

DEMARATOS (1), son of Demaratos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 214/213 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma*, 216.
(b) *Milet* I, 3, 124.

DEMARATOS (2), donor of gift to Didyma (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma*, 437.

DEMEAS (1), son of Asklepiades, magistrate (*prytanes*) at Iasos at an unknown date, when judges from Teos and Klazomenai were honoured (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 930, 931.

[D]EM[E]A[S] (2), son of [E]n[kai]ro[s], of Priene, one of a family recorded in an epitaph from a tomb(?), early Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) Malay, 255–256.

DEMEAS (3), son of Hermokrates, honoured by the city of Mallos for his benefactions and public charges, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Cilicie* 69.

DEMEAS (4), son of Megakles, of Priene, one of a family recorded in an epitaph from a tomb (?), early Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) Malay, 255–256.

DEMETRIA (1), daughter of Bakchios, of Larisa, wife of L[. . .] of A[. . .] or D[. . .], died and was buried at Synnada, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *MAMA* IV 49.

DEMETRIA (2), daughter of Dionysios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8143.

DEMETRIA (3), daughter of Herakleides, honoured by her husband Athenodoros (3) at Mallos, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Cilicie* 71.

DEMETRIA (4), wife of Iatrokles (5), son of Stratonos, named on a grave stele at Iasos, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, 390.

DEME[TRIOS] (1), son of [Ag]athon, 'the younger', one of the annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, c. 200, named in a dedication (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 937.

DEMETRIOS (2), son of Alexandros, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

DEMETRIOS (3), son of Amphistratos, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Paros and another city soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 49 etc.

DEMETRIOS (4), son of Antiphanes, donor of gift to Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 452.

DEMETRIOS (5), son of Apellios, of Erythrai, the priest of Hestia Boulai at Erythrai, 280/279 and guarantor of payment, c. 270/265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201.

DEMETRIOS (6), son of Apollodotos, of Antiocheia, author of a dedication of a list of victors at Delos, c. 150/130 (a).

Sources: (a) *I Delos*, 1957 (= L. Bezard and P. Roussel, 'Fouilles de Delos', *BCH* 31, 1907, 432–435).

DEMETRIOS (7), son of Apolloni[. . .], of Berytos, a member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and a benefactor of the community, made a dedication to Poseidon for himself and his wife (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1787, 1788.

DEMETRIOS (8), son of Apollophanes, of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, honoured by the city, early C2, with his father and brother Menandros* (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 92.

DEMETRIOS (9), son of Aristagoras, priest of Kolophon named in a decree of that city for a judge from Priene, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene*, 58.

DEMETRIOS (10), son of Aristarchos, of Erythrai, guarantor of payment at Erythrai, 300/281; and priest of Athene Nike, c. 265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a), (c).

DEMETRIOS (11), son of Arki, purchaser of land at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VII.

DEMETRIOS (12), son of Boethos, from Ainia, became a citizen of Miletos, 194/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 53/54.

DEMETRIOS (13), son of Demetrios, grandson of Anaxippos, magistrate (*demiourgos*) at Tarsos (Antiocheia-on-the-Kydnos), c. 140 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XII 511.

DEMETRIOS (14), son of Demetrios (33), grandson of Mnaseas, of Tourgona, of the Apamene satrapy, recorded as being concerned with the temple of Baitokaike in Syria, in an inscription of a later (Roman) date (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* VII 4028.

DEMETRIOS (15), son of Demetrios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8147.

DEMETRIOS (16), son of Demetrios, of Antiocheia, husband of Hermione (1), consecrated a chapel and statues at the sanctuary of the Syrian gods at Delos, between 118/117 and 90 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXI 731 (= *I Delos* 2256).
References: R. Etienne, 'Inscriptions de Délos', *BCH* 105, 1981, 171.

DEMETRIOS (17), son of Demetrios, of Antiocheia, husband of Rhoma* daughter of Apollonios, buried on Rhenaia, late C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 101.

DEMETRIOS (18), son of Demetrios, city president (*stephanephoros*) of Herakleia-Latmos named in a letter of Antiochos III, his family and Zeuxis to the city, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

DEMETRIOS (19), son of Demetrios, of Ilion, introduced a motion to honour Antiochos I at the city, c. 280/278 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 219 (= *I. Ilion* 32 = Burstein 15).

DEMETRIOS (20), son of Demophon, an envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to an unknown city and to Antiocheia-in-Pisidia (?) soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 79.

DEMETRIOS (21), son of Dies, of Ilion, the proposer of a resolution in favour of Antiochos I at Ilion 280 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Ilion* 32.

DEMETRIOS (22), son of Dionysios, of Amyzon, contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

DEMETRIOS (23), son of Dionysios, of Antiocheia-on-the-Pyramos, winner of the chariot race at the Panathenaia of 158/157 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II (2) 2316.
References: Tracy and Habicht.

DEMETRIOS (24), son of Dioynsios, of Sidon, member of the Sarapiasts of Delos, offered a pavement to Anubis, c. 130 (a), gave a chapel 112/111 (b), and was a subscriber in 109/108 (c).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2100.
(b) *I Delos* 2172.
(c) *I Delos* 2615.

DEMETRIOS (25), son of Euboulidas, of Kolophon, city secretary (grammateus) of Kolophon, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 80.

DEMETRIOS (26), son of Euhemeros, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8148.

DEMETRIOS (27), son of Eupolemos, named in a list of 270/260 (a) and died and was buried there (b).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.
(b) *I Erythrai*, II, 365.

DEMETRIOS (28), son of Exekestos, magistrate (*prytanes*) at Iasos when judges from Chios were honoured, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 932, 933.

DEMETRIOS (29), son of Herakleides of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and subscriber (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2629.

DEMETRIOS (30), son of Hestiaios, of Sardis, became a citizen of Miletos, 203/203 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII 1196 (= Gunther, 391).

DEMETRIOS (31), son of Krateros, of Antiocheia, named in a list of foreigners at Athens, 132/129 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1011.

DEMETRIOS (32), son of Menekrates, of Kos, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 33.

DEMETRIOS (33), son of Mnaseas, former owner of Baitokaike, father of Demetrios (14) (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 76.

DEMETRIOS (34), son of Python, of Mylasa, dedicated an *exedra* at the shrine at Labraunda, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, 2, 29.

DEMETRIOS (35), son of Tisikles, of Lysimacheia, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9225.

DEMETRIOS (36), of Antiocheia-of-the-Chrysaorians, a magistrate of the mint in the city, 200/190 (a).
Sources: (a) Boehringer, *Chronologie*.

DEMETRIOS (37), of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8145.

DEMETRIOS (38), of Antiocheia, member of a college at Athens, 103/102 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1335.

DEMETRIOS (39), of Antiocheia, died and buried at Rhodes (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 539b.

DEMETRIOS (40), of Antiocheia-by-Daphne, winner of ten *drachmai* at the games at Iasos (date unknown) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, 184.

DEMETRIOS (41), a builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 25 etc.

DEMETRIOS (42), of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued c. 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 59.

DEMETRIOS (43), a citizen of Laodikeia Katakekaumene, honoured for erecting public buildings in and for the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *MAMA* VI 5.

DEMETRIOS (44), of Seleukeia-on-the-Eulaios, probably the secretary (*grammateus*) of his city in 177/176, when a (now fragmentary) inscription naming him was made (a).
Sources: B. Haussoullier, 'Inscription grècque de Suse', *Anatolian Studies in Honour of Sir William Ramsay*, London 192, 187–193.

DEMETRIOS (45), name inscribed on a knuckle-bone at Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris (a).
Sources: (a) MacDowell, *Stamped Objects*, p. 255.

DEMETRIOS (46), a priest of Smyrna who went, with Hermodoros*, to Delphi with a message from Seleukos II asking for privileges of holiness and *asylia* for the sanctuary of Aphrodite Stratonikes at Smyrna (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delphi* III 153.

DEMETRIOS (47), see Nana-iddin (68).

[DEM]ETRIOS (48), a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 33.

[DE]MO (1), daughter of Nikagoras, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (dd).

DEMO (2), daughter of Simos, wife of Hermaios (1), son of Exakestos, mother of Exakestos, who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (h) ii.

DEMOKLES (1), son of Demeas, of Priene, one of a family recorded in an epitaph from a tomb (?), early Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) Malay.

DEMOKLES (2), son of Demokleidos, from Ephesos, granted citizenship at Miletos, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 41.

DEMOKLES (3), son of Demophon, of Berytos, brother of Herakleon (1), member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and a benefactor of the community, which put up a statue to him, mid C2 (a); leader of the celebrants (*archithiastes*) (b), and a subscriber in the name of himself and his brothers (c).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1780.
(b) *I Delos* 1746.
(c) *I Delos* 2611.

DEMOKRATES (1), son of Bion, of Ephesos, epitaph for, at Ephesos, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII 1184.

DEMOKRATES (2), son of Philostratos, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

DEMOKRATES (3), son of Sannaratos, of Seleukeia(-in-Pieria?), became *proxenos* at Ephesos, Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 962.

DEMOKRATES (4), a mercenary soldier recorded in an inscribed list at Ephesos (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI, 963

DEMOKRATES (5), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 161/151 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2175.
References: W 259.

DEMOKRINES, son of Herakleitos, of Smyrna, named on a subscription list, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

DEMOPHILOS, son of Demetrios, from Magnesia, father of Demetrios, granted citizenship at Miletos, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 41.

DEMOPHON (1), son of Lykides, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Antiocheia-in-Persis soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 61 (= Burstein 32 = *OGIS* 231, 232 = Welles *RC* 31).

DEMOPHON (2), son of Sosiphanes, of Antiocheia-on-Kydnos, winner of the race for colt horses at the Panathenaia of 166/165 (a).
Sources: (a) Tracy and Habicht.

DEMOPHON (3), of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued c. 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 59.

DEMOS (1), daughter of Megakles, of Priene, one of a family recorded in an epitaph from a tomb (?), early Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) Malay.

DEMOS (2), daughter of Me[tro . . .], wife of Boulos (2), who became a citizen at Miletos, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (a) and (c).

DEMOS (3), son of Myrmekes, of Smyrna, named on a subscription list, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

DEMOSTH[. . .], of Miletos, magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 194.

DIAGORAS (1), son of Kratinos, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Gonnos soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 33.

DIAGORAS (2), son of Laomedon, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

[DIA]GORAS (3), son of Protarchos, a judge from Priene who was honoured by Magnesia-on-Maiandros c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 60.

DIAGORAS (4), son of Zopyros, manager (*epistates*) at Magnesia-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 13.

DIAGORAS (5), envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Rhodes, Knidos, Kos (?) and another city soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 55, 56, 57, 58.

DIAITOS, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued c. 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 59.

DIAS, of Herakleia-Latmos, envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

DIES (1), son of Dies (2), of Tyre, awarded citizenship at Athens, c. 103/101 (a).
Sources: (a) Osborne, T 121.

DIES (2), of Tyre, naturalised at Athens, c. 103/101 (a).
Sources: (a) Osborne, IV, 291.

DIES (3), son of Dies, of Berytos, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 104/103 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2599.

DIKAIARCHOS, son of Philonidas, of Laodikeia, commemorated Antiochos III at Delphi (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 241.

DIKAIIDES, son of Kyniskos, of Smyrna, named on a subscription list, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

DIKAIOS, said to be of the Antiochian people, manumitted from slavery at Naupaktos, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXIII, 353.

DIKONOS, of Kyme, honoured by his city (date unknown) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Kyme*, 8.

DIODORA, daughter of Nikephoros, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8151.

DIODOROS (1), son of Athenaios, of Ephesos, died and was buried in Athens, after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8514.

DIODOROS (2), son of Diodoros, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8152.

D[IO]DOROS (3), son of Diogen[es], named as a citizen and the witness in a document at Susa, early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1931, 289–290.

DIODOROS (4), son of Herakleitos, of Magnesia, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 33.

DIODOROS (5), of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued c. 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 59.

DIODOROS (6), of Kyme, magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 250/190 (a).

Sources: (a) Masson.
References: *RE* 5.708–709.

DIODOROS (7), of Tarsos, grammarian at Alexandria in the first half of the first century, quoted by Athenaios (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 180e.

DIODOTOS (1), son of Antipatros of Askalon, put up a statue to his uncle Philopatros son of Philopatros at Delos, c. 100 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 723.

DIODOTOS (2), son of Dionysios, of Antiocheia, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 126/125 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1923.

DIODOTOS (3), son of Dositheos, of Arados, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 126/125 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1923.

DIODOT[OS] (4), a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (nn).

DIODOTOS (5), of Iamnia, made an offering to Herakles and Hauronos at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2308.

DIOGENES (1), son of Antipatros, of Marathos, an ephebe graduating at Delos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1937.

DIOGENES (2), son of Artemon, priest of the Seleukid kings at Seleukeia-in-Pieria, c. 186 (a)
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 245 (= Austin 177).

DIOGENES (3), son of Demetrios, from Halikarnassos, granted citizenship at Miletos, 222/221 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 45.

DIOGENES (4), son of Diogenes, of Antiocheia, made a vow to Isis at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2173.

DIOGENES (5), son of Leontos, of Lysimacheia, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles*, 33.

DIOGENES (6), of Arados, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

DIOGENES (7), of Hierapol[is], made a donation at Delos, 140/139 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1450.

DIOGENES (8), 'the Babylonian', of Seleukeia-on-the Tigris, Stoic philosopher (a).
Sources: (a) Diogenes Laertius VI, 81.
References: *RE* 5.773–777.

DIOGENES (9), of Seleukeia-on-the Tigris, Epicurean philosopher at the court of Alexander Balas (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 5.211a.
References: *RE* 5.777.

DIOGENES (10), of Tarsos, Epicurean philosopher at the court of Alexander Balas (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 14.1.16.
References: RE 5.737.

DIOGENES (11), named in an inscription from Dilberdjin, Baktria (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Kruglikova, 'Les Fouilles de la mission archeologique sovieto-afghane sur le site greco-kushan de Dilberdjin en Bactriane', *CRAI* 1977, 425–426.
References: L. Robert, *BE*, 1979, 606.
SEG XXVII, 972 bis.

DIOGMENES, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

DIO[G]NE[TOS], son of Dion, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (e).

DIOKETES, named in a quitclaim at Uruk, 194 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 31.

DIOKLEA, daughter of Diokles, of Apamea, buried on Rhenaia, date unknown, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 453.

DIOKLES (1), son of Ameinias, honoured by a decree of Priene, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene*, 82.

DIOKLES (2), son of Anu-ubalissu, grandson of Rihat-Istar, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 315.
References: W 114-E.

DIOKLES (3), son of Damonomos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (b).

DIOKLES (4), son of Demokles, of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and subscriber (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2629.

DIOKLES (5), son of Diokles, of Hierapolis, brother of Hieron (1), made a consecration in the sanctuary of the Syrian gods, on behalf of himself and his brother (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2276.

DIOMEDES (1), son of Diomedes, one of the annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, c. 200, named in a dedication (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 937.

DIOMEDES (2), son of Pasiphon, secretary (*grammateus*) at Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 83.

DIOMEDON (1), son of Dionysios, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Klazomenai soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a), and proposer of a decree for judges from Priene, c. 200 (b) (but called Diomedes at Klazomenai).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 53 (= *I Klazomenai* (in *I Erythrai*, II) 507).
(b) *I Priene* 60.

DIOMEDON (2), a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a)

DIOMINDROS, an envoy of Miletos to Seleukos II in 246 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 22.

DION (1), son of Herakleitos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 426A.

DION (2), son of Pausimachos (1) (?brother of Dionysios), a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

DION (3), son of Thallion, brother of Eudemos (4) and Menandros (3), founder of a school at Miletos, 200/199 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet*, I, 3, 145.

DIONYSARCHOS, son of Anaxagoras, an envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to an unknown city and to Antiocheia-in-Pisidia, soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 79, 81.

DIONYSIA (1), daughter of Dionysios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8155.

DIONYSIA (2), daughter of Technon, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8156.

DIONYSIADES, of Kilikia (Mallos (a) or Tarsos (b)), poet of the Alexandrian school.
Sources: (a) Suda.
(b) Strabo 14.5.15.
References: RE 5.881.

DIONYSIKEIOS, son of Sosthenes, manager (*epistates*) at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 217/216 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 27.

DIONYSIKLES, of Herakleia-Latmos, an envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

DIONYSIOS (1), son of Alexandros, a civic official at Tarsos (Antiocheia-on-the-Kydnos), c. 140 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XII 511.

DIONYSIOS (2), son of Apatourios, of Amyzon, brother of Apollonios (3), named in a list from the city, undated (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 29.

DIONYSIOS (3), son of Apellion, of Smyrna, named on a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

DIONYSIOS (4), son of Apollo[. . .], an envoy of Teos to Antiochos III (a).
Sources: (a) P. Herrmann, 'Antiochos der Grosse und Teos', *Anadolu* 9, 1965, 29–159 (= Burstein 33).

DIONYSIOS (5), son of Apollodoros, of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and subscriber, about the end of the C2 (a), and was buried on Rhenaia (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1611.
(b) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 29.

DIONYSIOS (6), son of Apollonios, of Amyzon (?brother of Artemidoros (2) and Meniskos (1)), contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

DIONYSIOS (7), son of Apollophanes, of Smyrna, named on subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

DIONYSIOS (8), son of Aristeas, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to an unknown city soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 66.

DIONYSIOS (9), son of Aristomenes, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment at Erythrai, 260, and priest of Eirene at Erythrai, c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

DIONYSIOS (10), son of Artemidoros, of Amyzon, named in a list from the city, undated (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 29.

DIONYSIOS (11), son of Asklepiodoros, of Laodikeia, buried on Rhenaia, about the end of the C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 163.

DIONYSIOS (12), son of Athenaios, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 33.

[DION]YSIOS (13), son of [Athe]naios, dedicated a tribute to Seleukos VI (?) at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1553.

DIONYSIOS (14), son of Charops, of Amyzon (?brother of Pausanias (2), Lamprias*, Pausimachos (1) and Aristodemos (3)), contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

DIONYSIOS (15), son of Demetrios, of Amyzon (?brother of Hermias and Iason), contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a)
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

DIONYSIOS (16), son of Demokles, of Sidon, noted at Delos 130/120 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 21202.

DIONYSIOS (17), son of Diogenes, of Laodikeia, buried on Rhenaia, early in the C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 395.

DIONYSIOS (18), son of Dionysios (23), son of Dionysodoros, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, 300/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 32 and 33.

DIONYSIOS (19), son of Dionysios, from Ainia, became a citizen of Miletos, 194/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 53/54.

DIONYSIOS (20), son of Dionysios, of Seleukeia, *proxenos* at Delos, end C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 875.

DIONYSIOS (21), son of Dionysios, of Sidon, brother of Isidote*, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 118/117 (a); a statue to him was erected at Delos 115/114 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1925.
(b) *I Delos* 2091.

DIONYSIOS (22), son of Dionysios, of Tyre, *archithiasites* of the Herakleists at Delos, 153/152 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1519.

DIONYSIOS (23), son of Dionysodoros, of Erythrai, father of Dionysios (18), named in a list of 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

DIONYSIOS (24), son of Dionytas, citizen of Smyrna, general at Smyrna sent as an envoy to Magnesia and the soldiers at Old Magnesia, c. 244 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1,575 (= *OGIS* 229 = *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos*, 1 = Austin 182).

DIONYSIOS (25), son of Epit[t...], of Amyzon, named in a fragmentary list from that city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 33.

DIONYSIOS (26), son of Herakleides, of Mylasa, a landowner whose property bordered on lands sold by Queen Laodike to Olympichos and then given by him to Zeus Osogoras, c. 240 (a).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, 1, 8.

DIONYSIOS (27), son of Hermesandros, of Byblos, died and was buried on Rhenaia (a), having presumably lived on Delos.
Sources: (a) M. T. Couilloud-Le Dinehat, 'Rhenee, tombes d'Ano-Geneale', *BCH* 102, 1978, 64.

DIONYSIOS (28), son of Hierokles, of Amyzon, honoured in a decree of Amyzon for his work as an envoy of the city to Zeuxis, contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 22, 28.

DIONYSIOS (29), son of Hippomedon, manager (*epistates*) at Ilion c. 280–278 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 219 (= *I Ilion* 32 = Burstein 15).

DIONYSIOS (30), son of Iason, son of Dionysios, representative of Mylasa in a treaty with Miletos, 209/208 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 146.

DIONYSIOS (31), son of Iatrokles, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 131.

DIONYSIOS (32), son of Iatrokles, of Tra[lles], became a citizen of Miletos, late C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 396).

DIONYSIOS (33), son of Ikas, proposer of a *proxenos* decree of Magnesia-on-Maiandros for Euklemon of Abdera at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 11.

DIONYSIOS (34), son of Ike[. . .], of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 158.

DIONYSIOS (35), son of Lasthenidos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (b).

DIONYSIOS (36), son of Loulanbos, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

DIONYSIOS (37), son of Medeios, became a citizen of Miletos, late C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 396).

DIONYSIOS (38), son of Menekles, of Iasos, steward (*epitropos*) of the city, 195 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 1.

DIONYSIOS (39), son of Meniskos, from Seleukeia, granted citizenship at Miletos, 198–197 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 52.

DIONYSIOS (40), son of Me[. . .], of Amyzon, named in a fragmentary list from that city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 33.

DIONYSIOS (41), son of Molion, of Erythrai, named in a list of 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

DIONYSI[OS] (42), son of Myonides, of Amyzon, named in a decree of Amyzon honouring a royal official, undated, contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 17, 28.

DIONYSIOS (43), son of Pausimachos, of Amyzon, (?brother of Dion), contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 2.

DIONYSIOS (44), son of Poseidonios*, representative of Miletos named in a treaty made with Kios, 228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 141.

DIONYSIOS (45), son of Protogenes, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 131.

DIONYSIOS (46), son of Prytanios, of Askalon, brother of Diopeithes and Nikandros, buried on Rhenaia, late in the C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 228.

DIONYSIOS (47), son of Pythion, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

DIONYSIOS (48), son of Simios, of Klazomenai, *proxenos* at Delos at some time in the C3 before 240 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 783.

DIONYSIOS (49), son of Sosipatros, of Berytos, leader of the celebrants (*archithiasites*), of the community of Berytians at Delos, mid C2 (a); and subscribed to the building for the community before 110/109 (b), buried on Rhenaia, second half C2 (c).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1797.
(b) *I Delos* 2611.
(c) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 127.

DIONYSIOS (50), son of Spartokos, from Ainia, became a citizen of Miletos, 194/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 53/54.

DIONYSIOS (51), son of Theodoros, of Apamea, named in a list of foreigners at Athens, 132/129 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1011.

DIONYSIOS (52), son of Theophilos, of Arados, made a dedication to the Egyptian gods at Delos, 140/139 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2140.

DIONYSIOS (53), son of Zenodoros, of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and a benefactor of the community, made a dedication to Poseidon at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1790.

DIONYSIOS (54), son of Zenon, grandson of Theodoros, of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and a benefactor of the association, offered columns for the building (a), and was honoured by the community about the end of the C2 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1772.
(b) *I Delos* 1781.

DIONYSIOS (55), of Amyzon, honoured by a decree of the city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 37.

DIONYSIOS (56), market supervisor (*agoranomos*) of Antiocheia-in-Syria, 93/92, and named as such on a weight of the city (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1071d.

DIONYSIOS (57), of Antiocheia-of-the-Chrysaorians, magistrate of the mint in the city, 200/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Caria*, 1; Boehringer, *Chronologie*.

DIONYSIOS (58), of Antiocheia-on-Maiandros, one who distributes work (*ergodotos*) of the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 117.

DIONYSIOS (59), of Apamea, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

DIONYSIOS (60), of Berytos, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a), and a member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and a subscriber, about the end of the C2 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.
(b) *I Delos* 2629.

DIONYSIOS (61), of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued c. 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 59.

DIONYSIOS (62), of Herakleia-Latmos, envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

DIONYSIOS (63), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

DIONYSIOS (64), of Laodikeia, member of a college at Athens, 103/102 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1335.

DIONYSIOS (65), named on a weight of Seleukeia-in-Pieria of 159/158, and thus presumably the *agoranomos* of the city in that year (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1213c, d.

DIONYSIOS (66), representative of Tralles in a treaty with Miletos, 212/211 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 143.

DIONYSODOROS (1), son of Arist[ome]nos, of Erythrai, named in a list of 280/260, priest of Hera Teleias at Erythrai, and guarantor of payment at Erythrai, c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160, and II, 201 (d).

DIONYSODOROS (2), son of Dionysios, of Erythrai, named in a list of 270/260 from the city (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

DIONYSOPHANES, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

DIONY[. . .], of Priene, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 231.

DIONY[S. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (nn).

DIOPEITHES (1), son of Sostratos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8157.

DIOPEITHES (2), envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Ptolemy in 205, concerning the festival of Artemis Leukophryene (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 33.

DIOPHANES (1), son of Diophanes, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8158.

DIOPHANES (2), son of Doreios, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 275/274 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 427.

DIOPHANES (3), son of Straton, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 189 (a).

Sources: (a) VAS 15 14.
References: W 755-K, 174, 1033.

DIOPHANES (4), son of Isirateunu (?Straton), grandson of Kidin-Anu, citizen of Uruk, named in a sale of a prebend, 202 (a), named in the sale of a prebend, 192/188 (b), and in a lease of a prebend, 174/173 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2165.
(b) Clay II 55.
(c) NLC 2197.
References: W 172.

DIOPHANTES, an official, probably a steward (*tamias*), at Didyma, before 233/232 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma*, 23.

DIOPHANTOS (1), cavalryman, see Herais.

DIOPHANTOS (2), son of Kephalon*, purchaser of a prebend (date lost) (a), seller of a prebend (date lost) (b), and named as father in 132/132 (c).
Sources: (a) Clay II 55.
(b) *FB* 16 21.
(c) Clay II 53.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

DIOPHANTOS (3), son of Klesikratos, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment at Erythrai, c. 265/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

DIOPHANTOS (4), a Macedonian living at Abai in Arabia, married to an Arab, father of a son and Herais*/Diophantos (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 32.10.1.

DIOPHANTOS (5), city president (*stephanephoros*) of Amyzon, named in a document concerning the finances of the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

DIOPHANTOS (6), interpreter of the god's word (*prophetes*) at Didyma, 228/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 23.

DIOPHANTOS (7), of Tyre, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 109/108 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

DIOSKOURIDES (1), son of Dioskourides, of Tarsos, member of the Asklepiodoron at Delos and *proxenos*, end C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1512.

DIOSKOURIDES (2), son of Kleomenes, of Lampsakos, noted at Delos, mid-C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 571.

DIOSKOURIDES (3), of Ephesos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 60.

DIOTIMOS (1), son of Dionysios, of Sidon, a victor in a chariot race at the Nemea, honoured at Sidon, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) E. Bikerman, 'Sur une inscription grècque trouvée à Sidon', *Mélanges Dussaud*, I, 91–9 (= Burstein 34).

DIOTIMOS (2), son of Lykometas, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Gonnos soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 33.

DIOTIMOS (3), son of Menitas, from Paros, became a citizen of Miletos, with his children, 230/229 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 180A.

DIOTIMOS (4), son of Menophilos, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Kephallenia, Ithaka, Korkyra, Apollonia, Epidauros and Syracuse soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 35, 36, 44, 45, 46, 72.

DIOTREIPHES, son of Herakleitos, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 29.

DIPATUSU (i.e. Dipophantos?), son of Kephalon*, grandson of Anu-balatsu-iqbi, descendant of Ahutu, buyer (?) of a share of a house plot, 192/188 (a), named in a fragmentary sale of a prebend (date lost) (b), and in the sale of a prebend, 192/187 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 31.
(b) *FB* 16 21.
(c) Clay II 55.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

DOMATRIOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

DONAX, son of Artemidoros, of Apamea, died and was buried at Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8331.

DORION (1), son of Dorion, named on a grave-association inscription at Iasos, 200/160 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, 408.

DORION (2), of Antiocheia, cavalry commander (?) (*phylarchos*) at Rhodes, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 127.

DORION (3), of Arados, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

DORIS, daughter of Dionysios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8162.

DOR[K]AS (1), daughter of Eutikos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8161.

DORKAS (2), wife of Soteros, of Lysimacheia, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9226.

DOROS, of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9172.

[DOR]OTHEOS, son of Euandros, witness on a contract from Susa, first half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Inscriptions trouvées à Suse en 1937', *CRAI* 1937, 313–316.

DOSITHEOS (1), of Antiocheia, overseer (*hieropoios*) of the youths undergoing gymnastic training at the Apollonia in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

DOSITHEOS (2), of Antiocheia, ephebe listed at Delos, 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

DOSITHEOS (3), of Herakleia-ad-Mare, named on a weight issued by the town dated 108/107, and thus presumably the market administrator (*agoranomos*) (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1252.

DOSITHEOS (4), of Sidon, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

DOURIS, son of Kallimachos, of Samos, a judge honoured at Bargylia, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Bargylia* (= *I Iasos*, II) 609.

DRAKAS, son of Mega[. . .], witness in a document at Susa, early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1931, 289–290.

DRAKON (1), son of Menekrates, of Iasos, proposer of a decree honouring judges from Chios, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 932.

DRAKON (2), son of Timokles, of Amyzon, (?brother of Iatrokles (6)), contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

DROMON (1), son of Phanodemos, of Babylon, benefactor (*euergetes*), *proxenos* of Andros at Babylon, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII (5) 715.

DROMON (2), of Antiocheia, of the *phyla* Olympias at Rhodes, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 127.

DUBQI, son of Anu-ah-usabsi, builder, witness at Uruk, 187/186 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 98 (= HSM 913.1.4).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 49.

DUMMUQ, a builder working on the temple at Uruk, and named in a duty roster, 245 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

DUMQI-ANU (1), son of Ana-rabi-Anu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, great-grandson of Anu-uballit, brother of Rabi-Anu (1), witness in an assignment of rights to temple offerings at Uruk, 292 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 3.

DUMQI-ANU (2), son of Anu-ab-uter, grandson of Dumqi-Anu, doorkeeper (*atu*), guarantor in a transfer of an estate at Uruk, 178 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 37 (= Weisberg 23).
References: Doty 271.
W 1010.

DUMQI-ANU (3), son of Anu-ab-uter, carpenter at Uruk, husband of Adias-Tabal*, witness in a contract at Uruk, 182/181 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 12; Boissier, 'Contrat'.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 38.

DUMQI-ANU (4), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Kidin-Anu, scribe of Anu, witness in a gift of land, a slave and goods at Uruk in 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 50 (= RIAA 295).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 32.
W 167.

DUMQI-ANU (5), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Usur-Anu*, named in the sale of a baker's prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 64.

DUMQI-ANU (6), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Rihat-Istar, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a quitclaim 196 (a), and in sales of land, 196/195 (b) and 174 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten XIII.
(b) NCBT 2305.
(c) MLC 2156.
References: W 520, 962n, 1048n.

DUMQI-ANU (7), son of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in the sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 51.

DUMQI-ANU (8), son of Anu-iksur, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a prebend and land at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 36.
References: W 10, 40-A.

DUMQI-ANU (8a), son of Anu-iksur, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 141 (b).
Sources: (a) VAS 15, 37
References: W 40-A.

DUMQI-ANU (9), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, scribe at Uruk, 193 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 48.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.

DUMQI-ANU (10), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nana-iddin, great-grandson of Anu-uballit, great-great-grandson of Anu-uballit, brother of Etirtu (3), Anu-uballit (24) and Tattannu (7), descendant of Hunzu, seller of land, 232 (a), witness in a receipt for a prebend and property, 224 (b), in a transfer of an estate, 223 (c), in the sale of a prebend, 217 (d), and seller of a prebend, 204 (e), witness in a deed of sale of an estate, 193 (f), and in a gift of land and a slave, 188/187 (g), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Moore 239.
(b) McEwan 24.
(c) Clay II 28.
(d) McEwan 33.
(e) NCBT 1971.
(f) Clay II 32.
(g) Clay II 34.
References: Doty 236–238.
W 602, 21-Bn, 340-An, 397.

DUMQI-ANU (11), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, priest, witness at Uruk in 246 (a), witness to the sale of prebends in 234 (b), 231 (c), seller of land in 233 (d), witness after 232 (e), scribe and buyer of house plots, 230 (f), and 223 (g), to a document concerning income rights of ceremonies after 225 at Larsa (h), and to the sale of a plot of land in 223 (i), witness in a transfer of an estate, 223 (j), in the sale of a prebend 217 (k), witness in a sale of a prebend, 206 (l), a brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (m), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) Rutten XI.
(b) McEwan 19.
(c) McEwan 20.
(d) McEwan 21.
(e) Rutten III.
(f) Weisberg 26.
(g) Weisberg 19.
(h) McEwan 26.
(i) McEwan 27.
(j) Clay II 28.
(k) McEwan 33.
(l) MLC 2188.
(m) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

References: W 697.

DUMQI-ANU (12), son of Ardi-Res, grandson of Dumqi-Anu, brother of Anu-ab-usur (38), doorkeeper of the temple of Anu (*atu makkur Anu*), named in a sale of property, 179 (a), buyer of a slave in the porter's duties, 178 (b) porter at the Res temple, 179/178 (c) and 160 (d), named in a sale of land, 160 (e), witness in an exchange of properties, 158 (f), in a sale of a prebend 156 (g), lessor of a prebend, 155 (h), witness in a sale of land, 152 (i), seller of land, 146 (j), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) McEwan 56.
(b) Clay II 34 (= Doty 272–275).
(c) Clay II 37.
(d) Clay II 42.
(e) Doty 297–9 (= MLC 2180).
(f) Clay II 45.
(g) MLC 2185 (= Clay II 46).
(h) Clay II 47.
(i) *VDI* 1955/4 146.
(j) Clay II 49.

References: Doty 271–277.
McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 55, 74–75, 116.
W 409, 657.

DUMQI-ANU (13), see Anu-ah-ittannu (34).

DUMQI-ANU (14), son of Kidin-Anu, scribe of Anu (*sepir makkur Anu*), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 192 (a).

Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.181.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.
W 311-A.

DUMQI-ANU (15), son of Kidin-Anu, witness in a division of an estate between two brothers, 230 (a), in a transfer of an estate (b), and in a deed of sale of house plots (c), both in 223, all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 24.
(b) Clay II 28.
(c) Weisberg 19.

DUMQI-ANU (16), son of Lisir, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness the sale of a brewer's prebend, 228 (a) in a sale of a prebend, 209/192 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 23.
(b) NCBT 1955.
References: W 802.

DUMQI-ANU (17), son of Rabi-Anu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 292 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 3.
References: W 46.

DUMQI-ANU (18), son of Rabi-Anu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 235 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1949.
References: W 644.

DUMQI-ANU (19), son of Rabi-Anu, a blacksmith listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

DUMQI-ANU (20), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Dumqi-Anu, named in a deed of sale of a storage hut at Uruk 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 32.

DUMQI-ANU (21), son of Tattannu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a deed of assignment of temple offerings 226 (a), and in a sale of *bit qati* 203 (b), in a sale of a prebend, 201/200 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 26.
(b) Clay II 30 (= HSM 913.1.8).
(c) HSM 913.1.3.
References: W 519, 525-C, 533.

DUMQI-ANU (22), son of Usursu-Anu, grandson of Dumqi-Anu, named in a deed of transfer of a house (a), and a neighbour named in a sale of plot (b), both in 159 at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 43.
(b) Doty 292–3 (= HSM 913.1.7).

DUMQI-ANU (23), son of [. . .]-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Sumuttu-Anu (17), named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 18.

DUMQI-ANU (24), named in a duty roster for a temple at Uruk, 245 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.

DUMQI-ANU (25), witness in a sale of an allotment at Uruk 223/186 (a), named in a deed of sale (date lost) (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 9.
(b) NCBT 1941.
References: W 205 660-K.

DUMQI-ANU (26), a brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

DUMQI-ANU (27), named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 5.

DUMQI-ANU (28), witness in a quitclaim at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.

EA-IBNI, son of Bel-apla-iddin, *asipu* priest at Babylon, 254/253 (a) and scribe at Babylon, 227/226 (b).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 126.
(b) CT 49 132.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 21, 29, 133.

EA-IDDIN (1), son of Nergal-iddin, grandson of Dabibi, scribe at Babylon, 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

EA-IDDIN (2), son of Nergal-sum-ibni, grandson of Nabu-nasir, of Kutha, 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

EA-TABTAN-BULLIT, son of Muranu, ship's carpenter, ordered to pay rent, 254/253 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 126.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 132.

EA-*BAD*-NASIRSU, son of Zababa-iddin, named in a note about money for sheep, 273 (a), from Kish.
Sources: (a) McEwan 72.

ECHEBOULOS (1), son of Lichas, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 287/286 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 425.

ECHEBOULOS (2), a follower of Orthokles from Priassos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (o).

ECHEBOUTOS, of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 300/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 191.

ECHEDEMOS, son of Deinomenes, of Erythrai, a judge who was honoured at Antiocheia-on-Maiandros, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 117.

ECHEKRATES, son of Eudemos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 217/216 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124; *Didyma*, 27.

ECHEPHYLOS, son of Agesi[damos], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (t).

ECHINADAS, son of Horanthos, husband of Ageso*, daughter of Philokles, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (i) iii.

EEMAITHOS, son of Epop[helos], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (o).

EIRENAIOS, son of Alexandros, of Antiocheia, the victor in a boxing contest at Chalkis, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 9 952.

EIRENE (1), daughter of Apollodoros, of Apamea, died and was buried in Athens (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8332.

[E]IRENE (2), daughter of [Ei]renaios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8166.

EIRENE (3), daughter of Nikephoros, of Miletos, died and was buried in Athens, after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9535.

EIRENEIA, daughter of Eireneia, natural daughter of Hekataios of Miletos, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

EIRENIAS, son of Hekatiaos, interpreter of the god's word (*prophetes*) at Didyma before 233/232 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 216.

EIRYLOS, son of Hyg[i]amenos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (e).

EISIDOROS, son of Noumenios, of Hierapolis, made a dedication to the Syrian gods at Delos, 113/112 (a).
Sources: (a) I Delos, 2261.

ELATHION, of Phrygia, died and was buried at Athens, after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) IG II/III 10486.

ELEAZAR (1), a Jewish scribe, a martyr in the persecution of Antiochos IV (a).
Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 6.18–31.

ELEAZAR (2) Avaran, son of Mattathias*, of Modiin, angered by the reforms of Antiochos IV, and defies the royal sacrifice at the start of the Maccabaean rebellion (a); killed in battle at Beth Zacharias, 164 (b).
Sources: (a) I *Mac* 2.1–28; Jos *AJ* 12.265.
(b) Jos *AJ* 12.373.

ELEUTHE[ROS], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (s).

ELIK[. . .], of Priene, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 232.

ELPIN[I]KOS, son of Straton, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8169.

ELPIS, daughter of Nikios, wife of Aristokles, son of Agkulethen, of Seleukeia, died and was buried at Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10250.

ELPONOR, son of Apollonios, of Erythrai, the priest of Agathe Tyche at Erythrai, 279/278 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

EMMENIDAS, son of Apollodoros, of Klazomenai, a judge honoured at Iasos for his services, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 930.

EMPH[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (n).

ENKAIROS, son of Megakles, of Priene, one of a family recorded in an epitaph from a tomb (?), early Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) Malay.

EOELTHON, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 280/258 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 57.

EPAINETOS (1), son of Damarios, husband of Nea, daughter of Andromacharios, father of Androcharis and Kleo, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (n) and (u).

EPAINETOS (2), son of Glaukios, from Antiocheia, named on a grave-association inscription, 200/160 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, 408.

EPAINETOS (3), of Amyzon, a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

EPAINETOS (4), of Kyme, magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

EPAMEINON (1), son of Epameinon, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual *strategoi* of Erythrai, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 29.

EPAMEINON (2), son of Hestiaios, donor of gift to Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 436.

EPAMEINON (3), son of Soistos, of Erythrai, named on an inscribed list from the city, 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

EPAMEINON (4), son of Zopyros, of Erythrai, a judge honoured at Antiocheia-on-Maiandros, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 117.

EPARITOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

EPA[. . .], of Priene, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 232.

EPELEUSIMOS, son of Mesidas, from Knossos, father of Dinion, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (p).

EPERATOS, city secretary (*grammateus*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros 221/220 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 15.

EPHESOS, son of Adrastos, a slave living at Tobalmoura, near Sardis, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1–7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).

EPICHARIS (1), daughter of Demetrios, of Miletos, died and was buried in Athens, after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9579.

EPICHARIS (2), daughter of Nikostratos, of Antiocheia, mother of Seleukos, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8173.

EPIDAUROS, son of Epidauros, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma 274/273 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 428.

EPIGENES (1), son of Kallistratos, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment at Erythrai, c. 270/265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

EPIGENES (2), son of Tychandros, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (a).

[E]PIGONOS (1), son of A[n]dre (?), honoured by the city of Magnesia-on-Maiandros at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 13.

EPIGONOS (2), son of Astykrates, overseer (*hieropoios*), 280/279, and priest of Poseidonios at Erythrai, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201.

EPIGONOS (3), of Kolophon, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued after 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 40.

EPIKARPIA, daughter of Diogenes, of Sidon, wife of Diogenes, son of Diogenes, of Athens; she was buried on Rhenaia, early C1, having presumably lived on Delos; her epitaph was a poem (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 476.

EPIKOUROS (1), son of Agariston, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to association of Dionysians soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 54.

EPIKOUROS (2), son of Euandridos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 213/212 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124.

EPIKOUROS (3), son of Stephanos, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment at Erythrai, c. 270/265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 9c.

EPIKOUROS (4), son of Stratippos, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

EPIKRATES (1), son of Baton, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 212/211 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 43/44 and 124.

EPIKRATES (2), son of Epikrates, of Erythrai, one of the annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai in the Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

EPIKRATES (3), son of Hekataios, president of the games (*gymnasiarchos*) at Didyma (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 258.

EPIKRATES (4), son of Hekataios, of Erythrai, overseer (*hieropoios*) of Erythrai, 300/270, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 32 and I, 33.

EPIKRATES (5), son of Pythonax, donor of gift to Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 444.

EPIKRATES (6), son of Zopyros, of Erythrai, a sculptor honoured at Erythrai, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, 55.

EPIKRATES (7), a builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 25 etc.

EPIKRATES (8), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

EPIKRATES (9), of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 192.

EPIKTESIS, daughter of Demetrios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8170.

EPIMACHOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

EPIME[. . .], of Antiocheia-of-the-Chrysaorians, a magistrate of the mint in the city, 200/190 (a).
Sources: (a) Boehringer, *Chronologie*.

[EPITHERS]E[S], on of Metrodoros, of Erythrai, winner of the boxing contest at the Panathenaia of 190/189 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II (2) 2313.

EPITYNCHANON (1), of Tarsos, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10421.

EPITYNCHANON (2), son of Menekrates of Tarsos, honoured by Apollonia (on the Euxine) for services in the Mithradatic war of either 72/71 or 87/86 (a).
Sources: (a) G. Mihailov, *Inscriptiones Graecae in Bulgaria repertae*, 392.

EP[. . .], of Smyrna, named in a subscription list C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, I, 687.

ERASIPPOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ERATO, daughter of Eirenios, wife of Hippomachos (2), buried in a family vault at Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma*, 532.

ERESTU-NANA, see Antu-Banat (2).

ERGASION (1), daughter of Apollodoros, of Sidon, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10280.

ERGASION (2), daughter of Demetrios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8174.

EROTIMOS, son of Leokestor, steward of Philinos (1) son of Medeios, contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

ERTAIOS, son of Exak[ontos], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (d).

ER[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (b) and (i).

ESTI[. . .]SEOS, of Sidon, subscribed to the repair of the Agora of the Italians at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2612.

ETEARCHOS, son of Dexion, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (m).

ETE[OKLES] (1), son of [Eteo]kles, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, I, 687.

ETEOKLES (2), of Priene, named in a letter of C3 recorded at Priene (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene*, 25.

ETIR-ANU (1), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness at Uruk in 269 (a) and 246 (b).
Sources: (a) Rutten II.
(b) Rutten XI.

ETIR-ANU (2), son of Sa-Anu-issu, brother of Kidin-Anu (82), seller of an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 262 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 13.

ETIR-ANU (3), son of Ubar, grandson of Etir-Anu, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of a house and field at Uruk, 237 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 21.

ETIRTU (1), daughter of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Abu-tab, wife of Nana-iddin (27), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, donor of a slave girl at Uruk, 288 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 4.
References: Doty 231–240.

ETIRTU (2), daughter of Anu-ahhe-iddin, named in a quitclaim at Uruk, 213/212 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 38.

ETIRTU (3), daughter of Anu-uballit, wife of Kidin-Anu (7), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, granddaughter of Nana-iddin, great-granddaughter of Anu-uballit, great-great-granddaughter of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, sister of Dumqi-Anu (10), Anu-uballit (24), and Tattannu (7), named in a sale of baker's prebend, 239 (a), purchaser of land from her brother Dumqi-Anu in 233 (b), and buyer of land from her brothers, 232 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 15.
(b) Moore 239.
(c) Rutten III.
References: Doty 238–240.

ETIRTU (4), daughter of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Kuri, wife of Murasu (2), seller of a baker's prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 28.

ETIRTU (5), daughter of Nidintu-Anu, granddaughter of Nana-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, wife of Anu-ah-ittannu (71), son of Rihat-Anu (70), grandson of Anu-iqisa-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, receiver of a gift of a slave girl at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 12/13.
References: Doty 233–234.

EUAGORAS, son of Chrysippos, of Erythrai, named as participating in an offering to Aphrodite at Erythrai, mid C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 215.

EUANDRIDOS, son of Antenor, city president (*stephanephoros*) of Miletos, 222/221 or 216/215 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 100, 181, 45 and 124.

EUANDROS (1), son of Andragoras (? O), named in a manumission from Gorgan in Hyrkania, dated 281/261 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XX 325.
References: L. Robert, 'Inscription Grècque d'Iran', *Hellenica* 11/12, Paris 1960, 85–91.

EUANDROS (2), son of Sphodrios, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (b).

EUANDROS (3), of Herakleia-Latmos, envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

EUANGELOS, son of Ampel[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (kk).

EUBATES, of Miletos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 194.

EUBIOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

EUBOULA, of Hierapolis, wife of Achaios (2) son of Apollonios, made a dedication to the Syrian gods, 105/104 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2128.

EUBOULIDES, of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and subscriber, about the end of the C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2629.

EUBOULOS (1), son of Anaxagoras, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Athens, Chalkis, Eretria and Phokis soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 34, 37, etc.

EUBOULOS (2), son of Demetrios, of Iasos, donor of gift to Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 428.

EUBOULOS (3), son of Hermios, from Adrammytion, granted citizenship at Miletos, 189/188 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 49.

EUBOULOS (4), son of Hierokles, grandson of Amphiktyonos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 217/216 (a), and a contributor to a loan made to Miletos, 205/204 (b).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 27.
(b) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

EUBOULOS (5), son of Nikeratos, of Herakleia(-by-Latmos?), became a citizen of Miletos, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 399–400).

EUCHARES, son of Charestos, of Apamea, a foreigner (*metoichos*) listed in a choregic inscription from Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, 196.

EUDEMOS (1), son of Aristokles, contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

EUDEMOS (2), son of Nikon, of Seleukeia (in Kilikia), named in proxeny decree at Lampsakos, c. 170 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Lampsakos*, 6.

EUDEMOS (3), son of Philokles, of Tyre, *proxenos* at Delos, early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 777.

EUDEMOS (4), son of Thallion, brother of Menandros (3) and Dion (3), city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 210/209 (a) and founder of a school in the city, 200/199 (b).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124.
(b) *Milet* I, 3, 145.

EUDORAS, son of Samiados, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a), and was the representative of Miletos named in a treaty made with Kios, 228 (b).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).
(b) *Milet* I, 3, 141.

EUDOROS (1), son of Apollonios, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

EUDOROS (2), named on a weight of Seleukeia-in-Pieria of 151/150, and thus presumably the market supervisor (*agoranomos*) of the city in that year (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1213g.

EUELTHIDES, son of Archedemos, envoy of Phokaia named in a decree of that city concerning a Priene, C. 190 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 64.

EUENOS, son of Atrapatos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8183.

EUE[..]S[.]S, son of Kall[...], of Antiocheia-by-Daphne, winner of the pankration at the Panathenaia of 170/169 (a).
Sources: (a) Tracy and Habicht.

EUGENEIA, daughter of Zenon, of Antiocheia-on-Kydnos, winner of the chariot race for colt horses at the Panathenaia of 166/165 (a).
Sources: (a) Tracy and Habicht.

EUGENIDAS, son of Telon, husband of Bergo*, daughter of Kadrex, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234–233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (i) iii.

[E]UHEMERIS, daughter of [Ch]resimon, of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9173.

EUHEMEROS, son of Demetrios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8182.

EUHIPPOS, son of Laonikos, of Kyme, elder (*phebeia*) of Kyme, early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Kyme*, 12.

EUKLEIA (1), daughter of Antipatros, of Arados, wife of Iason; a statue of her was erected at Delos, latter half of C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1203.

EUKLEIA (2), daughter of Theopompos, wife of [. . .]nlos*, son of Aristion, mother of Exalion, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (z).

EUKLEIDA, of Soli, wife of Antiochos (9) of Antiocheia, died and was buried at Rhodes (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 382.

EUKLEMOS, of Abdera, became *proxenos* at Magnesia-on-Maiandros at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-on-Maiandros* 11.

EUKLITOS, steward of the temple (*neopoios*) at Priene, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene*, 32.

EUKRATES (1), son of Anaxion, priest of King Seleukos at Seleukeia-in-Pieria, c. 186 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS 245* (= Austin 177).

EUKRATES (2), son of Protogenes, of Antiocheia, made a dedication to the Syrian gods at Delos, before 118/117 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos*, 2285.

EUKRATOS (1), son of Eukratos (2), buried in a family vault at Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 532.

EUKRATOS (2), son of Hippomachos, buried in a family vault at Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 532.

EUKTIMENOS (1), son of Iatrokles, grandson of Iatrokles, steward (*epitropos*) at Iasos when judges from Chios were honoured, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 932, 933.

EUKTIMENOS (2), son of Phormion, interpreter of the god's word (*prophetes*) at Didyma, 214/213, and city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 218/217 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma*, 216, *Milet* I, 3, 124.

EUMATHI[KOS], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (k).

EUMA[...], of Antiocheia-on-the-Sarus (Adana), a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after 164 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Lycaonia, Isauria, Cilicia*, 16.

EUMEDES (1), son of Andrion, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (t).

EUMEDES (2), son of Philodemos of Klazomenai, an arbitrator designated by king Antigonos Gonatas, and honoured by the people of Syros, 250/240 (a); he also put up a statue to his father in the second half of the C3 (b), both recorded at Delos.
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1052.
(b) *I Delos* 1193.

EUMEDES (3), son of Protarchos, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (b).

EUMOLPOS, son of Molpos, manager (*epistates*) at Iasos (mid C3 (?)) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 82.

EUMOLP[...], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (nn).

EUNIKOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

EUNOIA, daughter of Timoxenos, of Apamea, died and was buried at Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8333.

EUNOS (1), son of Apollonios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8188.

EUNOS (2), son of Apollonios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8189.

EUNOS (3), son of Demetrios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8190.

EUNOS (4), of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8186.

EUNOS (5), of Apamea, slave in Sicily, leader of the slave revolt in the 130s; he took the royal name of Antiochos and set up a facsimile Seleukid state; he was eventually killed in the Roman suppression of the rebellion (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 34/35.2.1–16, 23–24.

EUPALINOS, son of Dionysios, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (c).

EUPEITHES, a builder employed on work in stone at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 25 etc.

EUPHEMOS, the recipient of a letter from 'King Antiochos' concerning Baitokaike (date unknown) (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 70.

EUPHRIO[S], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (k).

EUPHRON, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (kk).

EUPOLEMOS (1), son of Demetrios, of Erythrai, priest of Zeus Philios at Erythrai, c. 275/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (b).

EUPOLEMOS (2), son of Joannes, Friend of Judas, sent as Jewish envoy to Rome (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.415.

EUPOLEMOS (3), son of Kotollos, father of [. . .]deiponionos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (r).

EUPOLIS, son of Poseidippos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 287–286, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 281/280 (a) (the first year of Seleukid power in Asia Minor).
Sources: (a) *Didyma*, 425, *Milet* I, 3, 123.

EUPORIA, daughter of Theospidos, granddaughter of Aristomenos, of Laodikeia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9174.

EUROS, son of Nikandr[os], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (d).

EUROTA[...], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (nn).

EURYPHRO, daughter of Ais[...], mother of Arxi[ppos] and S[...], became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (w).

EURYTIDAS, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (u).

[EUR]YTO[S], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (k).

EUTAXIAS, son of Philoxenos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8192.

EUTHYDIKOS, son of Pythosthenes, of Paros, became a citizen of Miletos, late C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 396).

EUTHYMIDAS, son of Diony[s...], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (cc).

EUTHYMOS, presented an offering to Artemis of Sardis (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 87.

EUTYCHES, builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 25 etc.

EUTYCHIDES (1), of Erythrai, died and buried at Erythrai, sharing his gravestone with Hermogenes (5), C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 375.

EUTYCHIDES (2), of Sikyon, pupil of Lysippos, he was the sculptor of the bronze Tyche at Antioch (a).
Sources: (a) Paus 6.2.7.
References: *RE* 6.1532–1533.

EUTYCHOS (1), son of Heperastos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 258.

EUTYCHOS (2), son of Noumenios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8194.

EUTYCHOS (3), of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Rhodes (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 542.

EUXIO[S], son of [M]akridos (?) from Dreros, husband of Stasil[. . .]*, daughter of Bergios, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (p).

EUXITH[EOS], city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124.

EXAKON, son of Halon, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (m).

E[. . .]PHON, son of Pol[y]timos, of Antioch, winner of a hundred drachmai at games at Iasos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, 194.

GALATES, son of Menandros, of Seleukeia, died and was buried at Athens (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10249.

GA[LEPS]OS, son of Agathon, of Berytos, named in a list of foreigners at Athens, 106/105 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1011.

GALEPTES, son of Zopyros, of Sidon, buried on Rhenaia, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 314.

GELIAS, a pro-Roman Phokaian envoy to Seleukos, son of Antiochos III, 190 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.5.4–5.

GELLOSYNE (or Gethosyne), one of Berenike's serving-women in Antiocheia in 246 (a).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 8.50.

GELON, a citizen of Priene who was honoured by the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 26.

GE[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (n).

GLAUKIAS, son of Agathokles, of Antiocheia, noted on Delos, c. 98 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2263.

GLAUKIOS, son of Epainetos, from Antiocheia, named on a grave-association inscription at Iasos, 200/160 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 408.

GLAUKIPPOS (1), son of Damasios, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

GLAUKIPPOS (2), an envoy of Miletos to Seleukos II in c. 246 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 22.

GLAUKON (1), son of Kleon, of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9168.

GLAUKON (2), daughter of Paris, of Lysimacheia, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9224 (a).

GLYKINNA, of Laodikeia, wife of Gennadios, buried on Rhenaia, having presumably lived on Delos, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) Couillard, *MF Rhenée*, 133.

GLYKI[NOS], son of [. . .]stratos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (gg).

GLYK[. . .], son of Diony[s . . . os], of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8141.

GNOTOS, son of Hekatonomos, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 129–130.

GONGYLOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

GORGIAS (1), son of Apollodoros, of Berytos, an ephebe graduating in 119/118 (a), and a member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and leader of the celebrants (*architkiastes*) of the community, c. 90 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.
(b) *I Delos* 1722.

GORGIAS (2), son of Demophon, of Berytos, brother of Demokles, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and a subscriber, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2611.

GORGIAS (3), son of Dionysios, of Berytos, brother of Mnaseas (2), Manasia* and Sopatros (2), overseer (*hieropoios*) of the Apollonia at Delos 144/143 (a), member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, subscriber and benefactor of the community of Berytians at Delos, in 110/109 and mid C2 (b), buried on Rhenaia, late C2, having presumably lived on Delos (c), and described as 'of Laodikeia-in-Phoenicia'.
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2593.
(b) *I Delos* 2611 and 1793.
(c) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 281.

GORGIAS (4), son of Hermaphi[los], of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and subscriber (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2629.

GORGO, daughter of Sopolis, granddaughter of Phaidon, buried in a family vault at Didyma (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 532.

GORGOS, son of Antipatros, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 284/283 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123.

GRASION, son of Nikostratos, priest of the kings at Xanthos in 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 15B.

GROTION, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 60.

GRYLIS, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 59.

GRYTTOS, son of P[. . .], city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 231/230 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124.

GUBBA-ISA-ANU, son of Anu-bel-usur, brother of Nidintu-Nana, principal in a sale of slaves at Uruk, 301 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 2.

HABSIRTU, daughter of Nana-iddin, wife of Idat-Anu, son of Illut-Anu, grandson of Dannat-Belti, seller of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 52.

HAGNIAS, son of Moschos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, I, 687.

HAKIDA, son of Abuta, a neighbour named in a transaction at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VII.

HALIL-ANU, son of Rihat-Anu, named in a division of an inheritance at Uruk, 209 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 41.

HALMANITU, daughter of Dannat-Belti, witness to the division of an inheritance, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 63.

HANINA (1), son of Mannuki-Istar, named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 22.

HANINA (2) (also Ina-qibit-Anu), son of Rihat-Bunene, construction worker at Uruk, 149/148 (a).
Sources: (a) BIN II 246.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.

HANINA (3), son of [. . .]nu, construction worker at Uruk, guarantor in a sale of land, 192/187 (a), buyer of property, 181 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) VAS 15 22.
(b) Weisberg 22.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.
W 447-B.

HANINA (4), son of Rihat-Belet-seri, construction worker at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 13.
(b) *FB* 73 20.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.

HANIN-ANU, son of Ana-rabuti-Anu, carpenter at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) BIN II 136.
References: McEwan *Priest and Temple*, 38.

HANINI, son of Nidintu-Anu, construction worker at Uruk, 162/150 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 10.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.

HARAM-ANU, son of Aneramata, a slave given to Anu at Uruk, 189/186 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 87–89 (= YBC 11633).

HARMONIA, daughter of Akesandros, of Askalon, buried on Rhenaia, early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud *MF Rhenée* 87.

HEDEIA (1), daughter of Antigenes, of Antiocheia, wife of Miletos (1), son of Herakleides, mother of Herakleides and Antigenes, granted citizenship at Miletos, 222/221 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 45.

HEDEIA (2), daughter of Euandros, wife of Sokydes*, son of Hermon, mother of Paithemidas and Metrodora, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (r).

HEGEMON (1), son of Hekataios, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

HEGEMON (2), son of Metrophanes, of Erythrai, priest of Dionysos Pythochrestou at Erythrai, c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

HEGENAX, son of Hermodromos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, I, 687.

HEGEPOLIS, son of Hegias, city secretary (*grammateus*) of Laodikeia, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 59.

HEGESAGORAS, of Erythrai, overseer (*hieropoios*) in the city, 277/276 and c. 270/265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 24; II, 201 (c).

HEGESARCHOS, son of Theugnetos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, I, 687.

HEGESIANAX, named on the architrave of a hall in Miletos of Hellenistic date, probably C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 32.

HEGESIAS (1), son of Alexandros, honoured in a decree of Priene (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 66.

HEGESIAS (2), son of Heliokrates, city secretary (*grammateus*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (but in the Seleukid period) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 5.

HEGESIAS (3), son of Thrasyboulos, corn inspector (*sitophylax*) at Priene, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 81.

HEGESIAS (4), of Salamis, donor of gift to Didyma to assist the building of the temple (date unknown) (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 446.

HEGESIAS (5), a priest at Smyrna c. 244, when the treaty of *sympoliteia* with Magnesia-ad-Sipylos was made (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 229 (= *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos* 1 = Austin 182).

HEGESIBOULOS, son of Ottalos, of Erythrai, guarantor of payment for a priesthood at Erythrai, c. 270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

HEGESIPPOS, son of Hegesippos, a judge (*nomoteles*) at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, end C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 14.

HEGIAS, pro-Roman envoy of Phokaia to Seleukos, son of Antiochos III, 190 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.6.4–5.

HEKATAIOS (1), son of Athenodoros, of Stratonike, a winner in the games at Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 164.

HEKATAIOS (2), son of Diopeithes, of Iasos, a member of the prytany in office at Iasos, 195 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 1.

HEKATAIOS (3), son of Lykomedos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 287/286 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 425.

HEKATAIOS (4), son of Menon, donor of gift to Didyma to assist in building the temple (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 428.

HEKATAIOS (5), son of Phormion, grandson of Themiskios, interpreter of the god's word (*prophetes*) at Didyma 207/206 (a), contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (b), and city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 200/199 (c).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.
(b) *Milet* I, 3, 124.
(c) *Didyma* 216.

HEKATAIOS (6), of Klazomenai, city president (*phrouros*), C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Klazomenai* (in *I Erythrai* II), 510.

HEKATAS, son of Gnotos, of Erythrai, named on priest list at Erythrai, 280/279, and guarantor of payment for a priesthood, 279/278 (a), one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, 276/275 (b), and honoured by the city, 274 (c).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).
(b) *I Erythrai*, I, 24.
(c) *I Erythrai*, I, 27.

HEKATOIOS, son of Menogenos, of Laodikeia, a foreigner (*metoichos*) listed in a choregic inscription at Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, 196.

HEKATONYMOS (1), son of Chrysippos, of Erythrai, priest of Demeter and Kore at Erythrai, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

HEKATONYMOS (2), son of Damasistratos, of Erythrai, named on a priest-list from the city, c. 270/265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

HEKATONYMOS (3), son of Metrodoros, of Erythrai, priest of Demetrios and Demeter Kore at Erythrai, 279/278 (a), and named on a list of c. 270/260 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).
(b) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

HELAIOUSIOS, son of Theupropos and brother of Olympiodoros (3), of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, I, 687.

HELIADES, of Antiocheia, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

HELIKION, son of Ion, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8168a.

HELIKON (1), son of Leomedon, commander of a fort (*phrourarchos*) at Telonai, near Priene, honoured by his soldiers, 2nd half C3 (a); great-grandson of Laomedon, satrap of Syria 323/320 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 19.
(b) Arrian, *Ta meta Alexandron*, 1a, 2.

H[E]LIKON (2), son of Dionysios, of Seleukeia, made an offering to Sarapis and Isis for his wife Demetria at Delos, early C1 (a); he was buried on Rhenaia (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1258.
(b) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 148.

HELIODOROS (1), son of Dies, of Tyre, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 104/103 (a); became a naturalised Athenian with his brother Dies, after 104/103 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2599; Osborne PT 122.
(b) *I Delos* 1595.

HELIODOROS (2), of Tyre, naturalised at Athens, c. 103/101 (a).
Sources: (a) Osborne, IV, 292.

HELIODOROS (3), of Antiocheia, overseer (*hieropoios*) of the youths undergoing gymnastic training at Delos 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

HELIODOROS (4), of Antiocheia, husband of Omonia, daughter of Sophron of Ainia, died and was buried in Athens (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 7981.

HELLANIKOS, son of Telaugos of Abydos, *proxenos* at Delos early in the C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 517.

HELLEN, son of Sarapion, of Tyre, put up a statue to his patron at Delos, c. 100 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2005.

HENIOCHOS, son of Heniochos, of Erythrai, priest of Korybantes, 276/275 (a) and priest of the Dioskouroi at Erythrai, c. 270/265 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).
(b) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

HEPHAIROS, son of Theomestos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8295.

HERAIOS (1), son of Philostratos, of Arados, made a subscription to the Sarapeion at Delos 94/93 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2621.

HERAIOS (2), son of Sopatros, of Sidon, buried on Rhenaia, end C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 386.

HERAIOS (3), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

HERAIS, daughter of Diophantos (4), of Abai, Syria, changed her sex to male, and her name to Diophantos, and became a cavalryman (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 32.10.2–9.

HERAKLEIDES (1), son of Beletros, a slave living at Tobalmoura, a village near Sardis, sold with the estate, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1–7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).

HERAKLEIDES (2), son of Diodotos, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of the city, 300/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 32.

HERAKLEIDES (3), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Kephalon (4), Seleukos (3), Alexandros (5), and Agathokles (3), purchaser of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 25.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

HERAKLEIDES (4), son of Ouliades, of Amyzon, named in a list from the city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 29.

HERAKLEIDES (5), son of Phanes, of Ephesos; his statue was erected in Ephesos (Hellenistic date) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Ephesos*, II, 113.

HERAKLEIDES (6), son of Sokrates, of Sardis, envoy of the city of Sardis to Queen Laodike, and proposer of a decree of the city for her, 213/212 (a).
Sources: (a) P. Gauthier, *Nouvelles Inscriptions de Sardes* II (Paris 1989), no. 2.

HERAKLEIDES (7), son of Zoilos, of Kyme, a member of the prytany in office, early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Kyme*, 12.

HERAKLEIDES (8), of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8199.

HERAKLEIDES (9), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

HERAKLEIDES (10), of Laodikeia, overseer (*hieropoios*) of the Romaia at Delos, 127/126 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2596.

HERAKLEIDES (11), of Laodikeia, an ephebe listed as graduating at Delos, 127/126 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2497.

HERAKLEIDES (12), of Mopsuestia, grammarian (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 234d.

HERAKLEIDES (13), of Nikopolis, an ephebe listed as graduating at Delos, 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

HERAKLEIDES (14), of Tarsos, Stoic philosopher (a).
Sources: (a) Diogenes Laertius 7.121.
References: *RE* 8.469.

HERAKLEIDOS, son of Zenodotos, from Sidon, named on a grave-association inscription at Iasos, 200/160 (a).
Sources: (a) I Iasos 408.

[HERA]KLEITOS (1), son of Ammonios, of Seleukeia, *proxenos* at Delos, early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 773 and 774.

HERAKLEITOS (2), son of Antidoros, of Antiocheia-by-Daphne, winner of the chariot race for fully grown horses at the Panathenaia of 166/165 (a).
Sources: (a) Tracy and Habicht.

HERAKLEITOS (3), son of Archigonos, of Smyrna, participated in a group making an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

HERAKLEITOS (4), son of Hagesios, of Kydonia, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 33.

HERAKLEITOS (5), son of Herakleon, of Seleukeia, died and was buried at Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10253.

HERAKLEITOS (6), son of Mentor, brother of Ariphron*, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, I, 687.

HERAKLEITOS (7), son of Melanos, from Herakleia, granted citizenship at Miletos, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 41.

HERAKLEITOS (8), son of Metrodoros, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, before 233/232 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 22.

HERAKLEITOS (9), son of Zoes, priest of the Seleukid kings at Antiocheia-in-Persis, replied to the envoys of Magnesia-on-Maiandros who were soliciting recognition for their festival of Artemis Leukophryene, 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 61 (= *OGIS* 233 = Austin 190 = Burstein 32).

HERAKLEITOS (10), of Erythrai, temple magistrate (*hieropoios*) at Erythrai, 300/281 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai* II, 201 (a).

HERAKLEITOS (11), of Tyre, subscriber to the Sarapeion at Delos, late C2 or early C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2616.

HERAKLEODOROS, of Herakleia-by-Latmos, envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

HERAKLEON (1), son of Demophon, of Berytos, brother of Demokles (3), member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, about the end of the C2 (a); subscriber to the Sarapeion (b); became a naturalised Athenian 138/137 (c).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2611.
(b) *I Delos* 2623.
(c) *FD* III 2, 23.

HERAKLEON (2), son of Nikias, of Antiocheia, buried on Rhenaia, early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 7.

HERAKLEON (3), of Antiocheia, died and was buried at Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8200a.

HERAKLEOS (1), son of Antipatros, of Erythrai, priest in the city, c. 270–265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

HERAKLEOS (2), son of Apellos, of Erythrai, concerned in joint offering to Aphrodite, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 215.

HERAKLEOS (3), son of Herodes, of Erythrai, named on a list from the city of c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

HERAKLEOS (4), of Kyme, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

HERAKLEOTAS (1), son of Hersontos, of Erythrai, priest of Aphrodite Pythochrestou at the city, 280/279 (a), and temple magistrate (*hieropoios*) at Erythrai, c. 260 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).
(b) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

HERAKLEOTAS (2), son of Iatrokles, of Erythrai, named on priest-list at Erythrai, c. 270 (a) and on another list from the city of c. 270/260 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).
(b) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

HERAKLEOTAS (3), son of Megathymos, of Erythrai, named on a list from the city of c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

HERAKLEOTAS (4), steward (*neopoios*) at Priene, 270/262 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 20.

HERA[KL...] (1), son of Diosk[ouridos], of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8198.

HERAKL[...] (2), of Erythrai, named on a list from the city of c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

HERAS (1), son of Diokles, of Seleukeia, covenanted with a Roman to pay for an *exedra* at the sanctuary of the Syrian gods at Delos, 90/89 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2255.

HERAS (2), son of Karpos, of Antiocheia, *pompostolos* at the end of the C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2631.

HERMAGORAS (1), son of Epimenes, an envoy to Antiochos II from Teos, 204/203 (a).
Sources: (a) P. Herrmann, 'Antiochos der Grosse und Teos', *Anadolu* 9, 1965, 29–159 (= Austin 151 = Burstein 33).

HERMAGORAS (2), of Antiocheia-of-the-Chrysaorians, magistrate of the mint in the city, 200/190 (a).
Sources: (a) Boehringer, *Chronologie*.

HERMAIAS (1), son of Apollodoros, of Tyre, buried on Rhenaia, early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 325.

HERMAIAS (2), son of Soterichos, of Laodikeia, subscriber at the sanctuary of the Syrian gods at Delos 112/111 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2248.

HERMAIOS (1), son of Exakestos, husband of Demo (2), daughter of Simos, father of Exakestos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (h) ii.

HERMAIOS (2), son of Herakleides of Tyre, made a subscription for the repair of the Agora of the Italians at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2612.

HERMAIOS (3), son of Menedemos, of Amyzon, named in a list from the city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 29.

HERMAIOS (4), of Pisidia, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10081.

HERMAIOS (5), a slave manumitted, by being presented to Sarapis, at Gorgan in Hyrkania 281/261 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XX 325.
References: L. Robert, 'Inscription grècque d'Iran', *Hellenica* 11/12, 85–91.

HERMAISKOS, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8176.

HERMEAS, son of Lykidos, from Herakleia, became a citizen of Miletos, 194/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 53/54.

HERMEIAS, named in a proxeny decree of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 6.

HERMEIOS, son of Asklepiodoros, of Antiocheia, named in a decree of the city of Odessos concerning negotiations in which he assisted between the city and a Skythian king, probably C3 (a).
Sources: (a) G. Mikhailov, *Inscriptiones Graecae in Bulgaria Repertae*, 41.

HERMESIANAX, son of Hermesianax, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, I, 687.

HERMESILAOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

HERMESILOCHOS, son of Hermesilochos, of Klazomenai, a magistrate at Klazomenai, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Klazomenai* (in *I Erythrai* II), 507.

HERMESIOS, son of Hermesianax, of Erythrai, named as a guarantor of payment for a priesthood at the city, 279/278 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

HERMESITES, son of Mentor, of Erythrai, named as a priest in a list from the city, c. 270/265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

HERMIAS (1), son of Demetrios, of Amyzon (?brother of Dionysios (15) and Iason (2)), contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

HERMIAS (2), son of Hekataios, steward (*oikonomos*) at Mylasa, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Mylasa* I, 201.

HERMIAS (3), son of Horos, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

HERMIAS (4), son of Mimmios, made a dedication to Philip I and commemorated resistance to a tyrant (a).
Sources: (a) *MAMA* III 62 and 63.

HERMIAS (5), son of Pankrates, named in a decree of Amyzon honouring a royal official (undated) (a), and honoured in a decree of the city for his work as an envoy to a royal official to try to recover escaped sacred slaves (b).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 17.
(b) Robert, *Amyzon*, 18.

HERMIAS (6), son of Sosibios, of Seleukeia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10254.

HERMIAS (7), son of Soterichos, of Laodikeia, one of the administrators of the temple of the Syrian gods at Delos, 112/111 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2248.

HERMIAS (8), son of Theanos, of Amyzon, a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

HERMIAS (9), of Herakleia-Latmos, an envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

HERMIAS (10), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

HERMIAS (11), of Phokaia, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 217.

HERMIONE (1), daughter of Demetrios of Antiocheia, wife of Demetrios son of Demetrios (16) of Antiocheia, consecrated to him a chapel and a statue in the sanctuary of the Syrian gods at Delos, between 118/117 and 90 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2266.

HERMIONE (2), wife of Andron, mother of Pamphilos, Andromachos, Pamphile of Seleukeia-in-Pieria, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Cilicie* 41.

HERMIOS, son of Artemidoros, of Iasos, member of the prytany in office at Iasos, 195 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 1.

HERMODOROS, a priest of Smyrna who went, with Demetrios (46), to Delphi with a request from Seleukos II for privileges of holiness and *asylia* for the sanctuary of Aphrodite Stratonike at Smyrna (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delphi* 153 (= *OGIS* 228).

HERMOGENES (1), son of A[pol]loni[os], of Amyzon, named in a fragmentary list from that city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 33.

HERMOGENES (2), son of Charonidas, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (l).

HERMOGENES (3), son of Hermo[genes], grandson of Apollodoros, magistrate (*strategos*) of Erythrai, c. 200, named in a dedication (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 937.

HERMOGENES (4), son of [. . .]philos, of Seleukeia-in-Pieria, named on an altar as giving the pavement of a Doric building in the city, and thus probably one of the early inhabitants of the new city (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1115.

HERMOGENES (5), of Erythrai, died and was buried at Erythrai, C3, sharing his gravestone with Eutychides (1) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 375.

HERMOGENES (6), of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, 300/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 32.

HERMOGENES (7), of Herakleia-Latmos, an envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

HERMOGENES (8), architect of the Artemis temple at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, and of the temple of Zeus Sozopolis, either 220/190 or c. 130 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XL 999.

HERMOKLEITOS, of Erythrai, named on the base of a statue, probably as temple magistrate (*hieropoios*), C3 (a), and recorded elsewhere as *hieropoios* of the city, c. 265 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 212.
(b) *I Erythrai*, I, 201 (a) and (c).

HERMOKRATES (1), son of Demeas, honoured by Antioch-on-the-Pyramus for his benefactions and embassies, early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Cilicie* 68.

HERMOKRATES (2), son of Metronax, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, I, 687.

HERMOKRATES (3), of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 158.

HERMOKRATOS, son of Theodotos, of Iasos, member of the prytany in office at Iasos, 195 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 1.

HERMOLAOS, son of Hermolaos, of Media, died and was buried in Athens, after 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9350.

HERMON (1), son of Damasilas, a judge from Mylasa who was honoured at Iasos for his work there by a decree of the city, late C3/early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 929 (= *I Iasos* 78).

HERMON (2), son of Diophantes, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 131, 133.

HERMON (3), of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8180.

HERMONAX (1), son of Aristion, from Bargylia, granted citizenship at Miletos, 201/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 51.

HERMONAX (2), of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 59.

HERMON (1), son of Agathokles, from Antioch-by-Daphne, winner of a hundred *drachmai* in the games at Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 172.

HERMON (2), of Antiocheia, of the *phyla* Basiles at Rhodes, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 127.

HERMOPLENTOS, son of Hekataios, from Iasos, husband of Basilis*, daughter of Heronis, of Iasos, father of Hekataios, granted citizenship at Miletos, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 41.

HERMOS, son of Agoraios, of Erythrai, priest in the city, 279/278 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

HERMOSTRATOS, of Erythrai, temple magistrate (*hieropoios*) of Erythrai, c. 265/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

HERM[. . .], husband of Abas (2), daughter of Artemidoros, father of Abas and Aristagoras, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (e).

HERMO[. . .] (1), a mercenary soldier recorded in an inscribed list at Ephesos (a), husband of Abas (1).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 1991, 963.

HERMO[. . .] (2), recorded as a mercenary at Ephesos, Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 963.

HERODIKOS, of Babylon, grammarian, who discussed the conduct of Sokrates at Delion (a), and is quoted (b).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 215f.
(b) Athenaios 222a.

HERODOROS, son of Apollonios, of Erythrai, named on a list from the city of c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

HER[OD]OTAS, son of Her[akl]eitos, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 133.

HERODOTOS (1), son of Arkeontos, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment for a priesthood at Erythrai, 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

HERODOTOS (2), son of Eupathidos, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment for a priesthood at Erythrai, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

HERODOTOS (3), of Teos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 313.

HERODOTOS (4), a reciter of mimes much admired by Antiochos III (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 19c.

HEROGEITON (1), son of Athenaios, ambassador (*presbeutes*) of Temnos, named as such in an isopolity decree of Temnos for Teos, end C2/early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXIX, 1149.
References: Herrmann, *Ist Mitt* 19, 1979, 242–249.

HEROGEITON (2), son of Xenon, of Magnesia, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 33.

HEROIDAS, son of Zenon, grandson of Hekatonymos, of Miletos, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

HEROITES, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

HEROKRATES, son of Herakl[. . .], of Erythrai, named on a list from the city of c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, i, 160.

HEROKRATOS, son of Dionysios, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 33.

HEROSON, son of Herakleotas, of Erythrai, named on a list from the city of c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

HEROSTRATOS, son of Theodoros, granted citizenship at Miletos, 222/221 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 45.

HEROTIMOS, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 132.

HEROTIS, daughter of Diodoros of Sidon, made a dedication to Aphrodite Peisteiche at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2396.

HESTIAIOS (1), son of Aklimos, a judge from Mylasa who was honoured at Iasos by a decree of the city, late C3/early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 929 (= *I Iasos* 78).

HESTIAIOS (2), son of Apollophanes, of Berytos, buried on Rhenaia, last half C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 71.

HESTIAIOS (3), son of Diodoros of Iasos, loaned money to the shrine at Labraunda (a).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, 2, 45.

HESTIAIOS (4), son of Eirenaios, of Mylasa, a landowner whose property bordered on lands which were sold by Queen Laodike to the local governor Olympichos (O) and then given by him to the temple of Zeus Osogoras, c. 240 (a).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, 1, 8.

HESTIAIOS (5), son of Ornymenos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma 270/269 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 432, 433.

HESTIAIOS (6), son of Pantainos, of Miletos, grandson of Apollonides, son of Memnon, contributor to a loan made to the city, 205–204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

HESTIAIOS (7), son of Physkos, of Antiocheia (unspecified), winner of the race for colt horses at the Panathenaia of 162/161 (a).
Sources: (a) Tracy and Habicht.

HESYCHION, daughter of Hermogenes, of Miletos, wife of Meniskos son of Paianios, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9662.

HETAIRON, son of Agemarchos, husband of Mika*, daughter of Agemachos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (ff).

HIEROGENES, son of Hieron, of Erythrai, a priest of Hestia Temenias at Erythrai, 300/281 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 201 (a).

HIEROGOES, son of Herodoros, of Erythrai, payment of security for a priesthood at Erythrai (a).
Sources: (a) I *Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

HIEROITAS, son of Herogenes, of Erythrai, guarantor of payment for a priesthood, and named on a priest-list from the city, c. 265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

HIEROKLES (1), son of Apollonios, of Amyzon, a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

HIEROKLES (2), son of Aristeas, priest at Amyzon, named in a decree of the city concerning its finances (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

HIEROKLES (3), son of Aristokrates, from Bargylia, father of Aristokrates and Apelles, granted citizenship at Miletos, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 50.

HIEROKLES (4), son of Artemidoros, of Amyzon, a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

HIEROKLES (5), son of Balagros, of Amyzon, named in a decree of the city to honour Dionysios (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 37.

HIEROKLES (6), son of Hermios, of Amyzon, a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

HIEROKLES (7), son of Iason, city president (*stephanephoros*) of Iasos at an unknown date, when judges from Teos and Klazomenai were honoured (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 930, 931.

HIEROKLES (8), son of Menippos, city president (*stephanephoros*) of Mylasa, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Mylasa*, I 201.

HIEROKLES (9), son of Mikydos, of Halikarnassos, became a citizen of Miletos, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196.
References: Gunther, 399–400.

[HIER]OKLES (10), son of Ouliades, of Amyzon, a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

HIEROKLES (11), son of Polites, of Amyzon, a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

HIEROKLES (12), son of Proteas, of Mylasa, a landowner whose property bordered on lands which were sold by Queen Laodike to the local governor Olympichos (O) and then given by him to the temple of Zeus Osogoras, c. 240 (a).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, 1, 8.

HIEROKLES (13), son of Pyrros, of Amyzon, named in a list from the city, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 31.

HIEROKLES (14), son of Timeos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 207/206 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124; *Didyma* 216.

HIEROKLES (15), honoured in a decree of Amyzon for his work in suppressing some brigands (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 20.

HIEROKLES (16), of Herakleia-Latmos, envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

HIEROKLES (17), an envoy of the military settlers (*katoikoi*) at Magnesia to Smyrna in negotiating their incorporation into the citizen body c. 244 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 229 (= *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos* 1 = Austin 182).

HIERON (1), son of Diokles, of Hierapolis, brother of Diokles (5), consecrated an altar at the sanctuary of the Syrian gods at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2276.

HIERON (2), son of Gor[gi]os, of Laodikeia-by-Phoinike (Berytos), winner of the horse race at the Panathenaia of 158/157 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II (2) 2316 (= Tracy and Habicht).

HIERON (3), son of Hierogenes, of Erythrai, named in a list from the city of c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

HIERON (4), son of Sozon, thunder-bearer (*keraunophoros*) at Seleukeia-in-Pieria, c. 186 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 245 (= *IGLS* 1184 = Austin 177).

HIKESIOS (1), son of Agnios, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, I, 687.

HIKESIOS (2), son of Leophantos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, I, 687.

HIPEIR[O]KLES, son of Menekles, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, I, 687.

HIPPARCHOS, son of Aristagoras, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 272/271 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 430, 431.

HIPPASOS, son of Ariston, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8206.

HIPPIAS (1), son of Ischomachos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, I, 687.

HIPPIAS (2), of Antiocheia, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

HIPPIAS (3), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

HIPPOLYTOS, of Antiocheia-of-the-Chrysaorians, a magistrate of the mint in the city, 200/190 (a).
Sources: (a) Boehringer, *Chronologie*.

HIPPOMACHOS (1), son of Euboulos, grandson of Diothemis, buried in a family vault at Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 532.

HIPPOMACHOS (2), son of Eukratos, husband of Erato*, buried in a family vault at Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma* 532.

HIPPOMACHOS (3), son of Theron, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 313/312 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123.

HIPPONIKOS, son of Athenagoras, an envoy of Kolophon named in a decree of that city for an envoy from Priene, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 57.

HIPPOTHON, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Priene, 270/262 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 18.

HIPPO[. . .], of Askalon, buried on Rhenaia, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 284.

HIRUTUSU, son of Zoilos, a Greek named in a cuneiform letter (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 113, 114.

HOMILIA, daughter of Apollonios, of Miletos, died and was buried in Athens, after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9825.

HOMILOS, son of Dionysodoros, of Soli, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10379.

HOROS, priest of Sarapis and Isis at Laodikeia-ad-Mare in 174, who, with Apollodoros (16) and Antiochos (11), petitioned for permission to erect a statue in the precinct of the temple (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1261.

HYBISTOS, son of Dionysios, from Kilikia, named on a grave-association inscription at Iasos, 200/160 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 408.

HYPONIKOS, son of Pyrros, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, I, 687.

HYPSIKLEITOS, son of Theodotos, of Erythrai, named on a list of priests at Erythrai, c. 265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

HYRKANOS, son of Joseph, the Tobiad, succeeded his father c. 187 (a), who settled east of the Jordan (b).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.224.
(b) Jos *AJ* 12.229–234.

HYSPAISINES, son of Metroachos, of Baktria, gave an offering at Delos in 179 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 442.
References: A. R. Bellinger, 'Hyspaosines of Charax', *YCS* 8, 1942, 53–67.

IA, wife of Nana-iddin (75), named in a deed of transfer of an estate, 234 (a), in a division of an estate between two brothers, 230 (b), and named in the sale of a slave, (date lost) (c), both at Uruk.

Sources: (a) Clay II 23.
(b) Clay II 24.
(c) Clay II 25.

[I]ASOMIDAS, son of Libyo[s], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (cc).

IASON (1), son of Balagros, city president (*stephanephoros*) of Amyzon and priest of the kings, 201, contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 15a, 28.

IASON (2), son of Demetrios, of Amyzon (?brother of Hermias (1) and Dionysios (15)), contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

IASON (3), son of Eleazar, Friend of Judas Maccabaeus, sent as Jewish envoy to Rome (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.415.

IASON (4), son of Hieronymos, dedicator of a statue to Balagros*, son of Hekaton, his nephew, at Amyzon, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 34.

IASON (5), son of Iason, grandson of Apollonios, honoured by Mallos as a good citizen, as a resident of the games (*gymnasiarchos*), and for his generosity, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Cilicie* 70.

IASON (6), son of Iason, of Antiocheia, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 126/125 (a), and a subscriber to the Sarapeion, early C1 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1923.
(b) *I Delos* 2677.

IASON (7), son of Menedemos, member of the prytany in office at Iasos at an unknown date, when judges from Teos and Klazomenai were honoured (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 930, 931.

IASON (8), son of N[iko]machos, of Amyzon (?brother of Antimachos (3)), named in a fragmentary list from that city, undated (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 33.

IASON (9), son of Pammenos, steward (*oikonomos*) of Mylasa, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Mylasa* I, 201.

IASON (10), son of Perikles, priest at Amyzon, named in a decree of the city concerning its finances (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

IASON (11), son of Theogeiton, of Arados, *proxenos* at Delos, 192 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

IASON (12), of Herakleia-by-Latmos, an envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

IATROKLES (1), son of Aristeidos, of Kolophon, proposer of a decree to honour a judge from Iasos, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 80.

IATROKLES (2), son of Herakleotos, of Erythrai, priest of Aphrodite in Daphne at Erythrai, 300/281, c. 270 and c. 265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a), (c).

IATROKLES (3), son of Phyrson, of Erythrai, named on a list from the city, c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

IATROKLES (4), son of Polykritos, of Erythrai, priest of Ares at Erythrai, 300/281 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

IATROKLES (5), son of Straton, husband of Demetria (4), named on a grave stele, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 390.

IATROKLES (6), son of Timokles (?brother of Drakon (2)), a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

IATROKLES (7), of Smyrna, a citizen landowner (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 575.

IATRON (1), son of Demetrios, of Erythrai, named in a list from the city, c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

IATRON (2), son of Iatragoras, thunder-bearer (*keraunophoros*) at Seleukeia-in-Pieria, c. 186 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 245 (= Austin 177 = *IGLS* 1184).

IBNA, son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Ibba, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness to a deed of sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk, 171 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 10.

IDAT-ANU (1), son of Anu-balatsu-iqbi, grandson of Arad-Ninurta, named in a sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk, 219 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 30/31.

IDAT-ANU (2), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, grandson of Ubar, witness of a sale of *bit qati* at Uruk, 189 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 49.

IDAT-ANU (3), son of Anu-mukin-apli, a worker and a member of assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

IDAT-ANU (4), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nana-iddin, construction worker of the temple of the gods at Uruk, named in a sale of land at Uruk 153/152 (a).
Sources: (a) YBC 8955.

IDAT-ANU (5), son of Ardi-Res, grandson of Anu-uballit, *pasiru* priest at Uruk 180 (a), builder, and witness in a contract at Uruk, 174 (b).
Sources: (a) VAS 15, 40.
(b) MLC 2156.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 24, 52.

IDAT-ANU (6), son of A-ri-x-[. . .], witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 149/148 (a).
Sources: (a) BIN 2 136.
References: W 806.

IDAT-ANU (7), son of Dumqi-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, principal in a deed of transfer of a house at Uruk, 157 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 43 (= MLC 2179).
References: W 176.

IDAT-ANU (8), son of Dumqi-Anu, grandson of Ardi-bit-Res, great-grandson of Dumqi-Anu, brother of Nidintu-Anu (82) and Anu-uballit (29), doorkeeper of Anu (*atu makkar Anu*), porter at the Res temple at Uruk, 163/146, named in a deed of sale, 162 (a), an assignment of temple offerings, 162 (b), a transfer of an estate, 160/159 (c), witness in a deed of sale of property 160 (d), witness in a sale of a brewer's prebend, 159/158 (e), in a deed of exchange of property, 158 (f), an assignment of temple offerings, 156 (g), buyer of a butcher's prebend, 156 (h), named in a division of property, 152 (i), witness in a sale of property, 162/150 (j), lessor of a butcher's prebend, 147/146 (k), and a warranty deed for an improved estate 149 (l), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 39.
(b) Clay II 40 (= *FB* 16 9).
(c) Weisberg 35 (= Clay II 41).
(d) MLC 2180 (= Clay II 42).
(e) McEwan 61.
(f) Clay II 45.
(g) Clay II 46.
(h) Doty 278–279 (= *FB* 16 2/16).
(i) NCBT 2304.

(j) *FB* 16 10.
(k) Doty 280–3 (= *VDI* 1955/4 VIII).
(l) Clay II 49.
References: Doty 177–284.
W 598.

IDAT-ANU (9), son of Illut-Anu, grandson of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Tanittu-Anu (13) and Dannat-Belti (3), husband of Habsirtu, named in the sales of a prebend (date lost) (a), a *bit qati* 189 (b), property, 186 (c), a quitclaim for a prebend, after 186 (d), and the sale of a prebend, after 202 (e), witness in the gift of land and a slave, 188/187 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 44.
(b) McEwan 49.
(c) McEwan 53.
(d) McEwan 54/55.
(e) McEwan 57.
(f) HSM 913.1.5.
References: Doty 263.
W 109-C.

IDAT-ANU (10), son of I[llu]t-Anu, a worker and a member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

IDAT-ANU (11), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ebabbar-sum-ibni, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 208 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2306.
References: W 952.

IDAT-ANU (12), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, great-grandson of Labasi, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 202/204 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2177.
References: W 800.

IDAT-ANU (13), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Kuri, seller of land at Uruk, 166/165 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2166.
References: W 443.

IDAT-ANU (14), son of Ina-qibit-Anu and Abdi-Amasal, a neighbour named in a transaction at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VII.

IDAT-ANU (15), son of Labasi, devote of the goddess Sarrahitu, listed as involved in the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

IDAT-ANU (16), son of Laqipu, a worker and a member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

IDAT-ANU (17), son of Nana-iddin, brother of Anu-ah-iddin (27) and Anu-uballit (61), one of those involved in the annual festival of Anu (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

IDAT-ANU (18), son of Nana-iddin, witness in an exchange of holdings of temple property at Uruk, 183/182 (a), and in a deed of sale of property at Uruk 181 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 35.
(b) Weisberg 22.

IDAT-ANU (19), son of Nana-iddin, neighbour noted in a sale of property at Uruk, 157/156 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 13.

IDAT-ANU (20), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Eriba, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness of the sale of a double prebend at Uruk, 155 (a), and witness at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 62.
(b) Rutten VII.

IDAT-ANU (21), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Illut-Anu, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 165 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2169.
References: W 750.

IDAT-ANU (22), son of Nidintu-Anu, seller of a house and plot of land at Uruk, 230 or 229 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 21.

IDAT-ANU (23), son of Rihat-Belet-seri, grandson of B'gan-Anu, great-grandson of Rihat-Anu, principal in a transfer of estates at Uruk, 160/159 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 41.
References: W 753.

IDAT-ANU (24), son of Sa-Anu-issu, grandson of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, seller of property at Uruk, 186 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 53.

IDAT-ANU (25), son of Samas-ittannu, grandson of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Nana-iddin (80), witness to the division of an inheritance at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 63.
References: Doty 264–266.

IDAT-ANU (26), son of Sullum, a worker and a member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

IDAT-ANU (27), son of Sumuttu-Anu, a worker and a member of assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

IDAT-ANU (28), son of Tattannu-Nana, construction worker at Uruk, 153/152 (a).
Sources: (a) YBC 8955.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.
W 26.

IDAT-ANU (29), son of Usursu-Anu, grandson of Kitu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a deed of sale of a room and land at Uruk, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 54 (= Weisberg 28).
References: W 1013.

IDAT-ANU (30), named in a fragmentary contract at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 17.

IDAT-ANU (31), witness in a sale of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 25.

IDAT-BEL, son of Bel-*TUK*-lisir, named on a document from Kish, 291 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 71.

IDAT-NANA (1), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Idat-Nana, descendant of Raba-Anu, courtyard sweeper at Uruk, witness in a quitclaim, 109/108 (a).
Sources: (a) *BagM* 15, 1984, 274.
References: W 21-J.

IDAT-NANA (2), son of Itti-Anu-[. . .], grandson of Rabi-Anu, construction worker at Uruk, seller of land at Uruk, after 160 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2167.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.
W 983.

IDDINA, son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in sales of prebends in 276 (a), 261 (b) and 255 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 8.
(b) NCBT 1938/1965.
(c) Clay II 16.
References: W 72, 526, 569.

IDDI-BEL, son of Marduk-sapik-zeri, great-grandson of Musezib, scribe at Babylon (undated) (a).

Sources: (a) BAK 143.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 30.

IDDIN-AMURRU, named in a record of a slave sale, 297 (a).
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 119.

IDDIN-APLI, son of Anu-uballit, brother of Illut-Anu (13), blacksmith listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

IDDIN-BEL, son of Bel-iddina, brother of Nabu-sum-usur (1), sheep feeder at Babylon, in receipt of payment for work (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 15.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 57.

IDOMENEUS, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 59.

IKERTES, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

IKONION, daughter of Andromachos, of Antiocheia, wife of Aristonikos son of Aristonikos of Athens, buried on Rhenaia, last half C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 90.

IKRODES, of Priene, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 231.

ILLUT-ANU (1), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, grandson of Anu-eriba, descendant of Hunzu, the waiver in a quitclaim at Uruk, 245 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2164.
References: W 303.

ILLUT-ANU (2), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, named in a receipt for a prebend and property, 228 (a), and in a sale of a plot of land (date lost) (b).
Sources: (a) McEwan 24.
(b) McEwan 29.
References: Doty 242.

ILLUT-ANU (3), see Anu-ah-ittannu (9).

ILLUT-ANU (4), son of Anu-ab-usur, builder working on the temple at Uruk, and named in a duty roster, 245 (a).

Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

ILLUT-ANU (5), son of Anu-ab-uter, a worker and a member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

ILLUT-ANU (6), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Dannat-Belti (1) and Anu-uballit (7), witness to the sale of a prebend, 159 (a), and in a sale of land, 155 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 60.
(b) VAS 15 27.
References: W 977-C.

ILLUT-ANU (7), son of Anu-ah-iddin, named in a sale of house and field at Uruk, 237 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 21.

ILLUT-ANU (8), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Anu-ah-iddin, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 183/182 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 35.
References: W 590.

ILLUT-ANU (9) (also Ina-qibit-Anu), son of Anu-mukin-apli, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, seller of an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk (a), scribe at Uruk, 181 to 156 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 36.
(b) MLC 2185 (= Clay II 46).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.
W 525.

ILLUT-ANU (10), son of Anu-qisan, grandson of Laqip, descendant of Re'u-alpi, witness in a deed of sale of a room and land at Uruk, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 54 (= Weisberg 28).
References: W 868.

ILLUT-ANU (11), son of Anu-uballissu, witness in a document recording the division of property at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.

ILLUT-ANU (12), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nana-iddin, citizen of Uruk, witness in a deed of sale of a house at Uruk, 179/178 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 37 (= Weisberg 23).
References: W 25.

ILLUT-ANU (13), son of Anu-uballit, brother of Iddin-apli*, blacksmith listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ILLUT-ANU (14), son of Ardi-Ninurta, named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 22.

ILLUT-ANU (15), son of Ardi-(Ninurta?), scribe at Uruk, 157/156 (a).
Sources: (a) FB 16 13.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 32.

ILLUT-ANU (16), son of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, buyer of rights to rations, 210/209 (a), named in a sale of perquisites (date lost) (b), witness in a sale of a prebend, 201 (c), and to a quitclaim for a prebend, after 186 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 39.
(b) McEwan 40.
(c) McEwan 45.
(d) McEwan 54/55.
References: Doty 258.

ILLUT-ANU (17), son of Idat-Anu, grandson of Illut-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in an assignment of temple offerings, 183/182 (a), and witness in a sale of an estate 160/159 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 35.
(b) Clay II 41 (= Weisberg 35).
References: W 999.

ILLUT-ANU (18), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Anu-mukin-apli, great-grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, scribe, seller of a prebend, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 36.
References: W 11n, 1089n.

ILLUT-ANU (19), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of a prebend, 171 (a), and in a sale of land at Uruk, 159/158 (b).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 10.
(b) HSM 913.1.7.
References: W 114-Dn, 917-An, 283-C.

ILLUT-ANU (20), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Nidintu-Istar, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 193/192 (a).
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.181.
References: W 409-B.

ILLUT-ANU (21), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 18.

ILLUT-ANU (22), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ebabbar-sum-ibni, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 192 (a).

Sources: (a) MLC 2655.
References: W 1046.

ILLUT-ANU (23), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, named in a deed of sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk, 171 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 10.

ILLUT-ANU (24), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-sum-lisir, descendant of Hunzu, of Uruk, witness in a quitclaim, 193/192 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 98 (= HSM 913.1.4).

ILLUT-ANU (25), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a quitclaim, 193/192 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 98 (= HSM 913.1.4).
References: W 743.

ILLUT-ANU (26), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Tupsar-Ninurta, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 208 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2306.
References: W 407.

ILLUT-ANU (27), son of Kidin-Anu, scribe at Uruk, 193/192 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 32.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.

ILLUT-ANU (28), son of Kidin-Anu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 166 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 33.
References: W 1035-E.

ILLUT-ANU (29), son of Kidin-Anu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 171 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 10.
References: W 114-Dn, 917-An.

ILLUT-ANU (30), son of Kidin-Anu, brother of Nidintu-Anu (52) and Anu-ah-ittannu (45), named in a document of 203 at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ILLUT-ANU (31), son of Labasi, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, named in the division of an estate between two brothers at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 24.

ILLUT-ANU (32), son of Labasi, brother of Anu-balassu-iqbi (32), brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ILLUT-ANU (33), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, scribe, 204 (a), witness to a sale of *bit qati* 189 (b), to an arrangement concerning a prebend (date lost) (c), to the sale of property, 186 (d), and to a quitclaim concerning a prebend, after 186 (e) and in a deed of sale of property, 171 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 2.
(b) McEwan 49.
(c) McEwan 42.
(d) McEwan 53.
(e) McEwan 54/55.
(f) Weisberg 10.

ILLUT-ANU (34), son of Nidintu-Anu, blacksmith listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ILLUT-ANU (35), son of Rihat-Anu, a worker and a member of assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

ILLUT-ANU (36), son of Rihat-Anu, a neighbour named in a sale of land at Uruk (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 14.

ILLUT-ANU (37), son of Sa-Anu-issu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ebabbar-sum-ibni, named in a deed of sale at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 41.

ILLUT-ANU (38), son of Sa-Anu-issu, grandson of Ebabbar-sum-ibni, witness in the transfer of deeds of sale at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 18.
References: W 393.

ILLUT-ANU (39), son of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 209/192 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1955.
References: W 955.

ILLUT-ANU (40), son of Sulimma, buyer of plot of land from his mother, at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 16.

ILLUT-ANU (41), son of Sumuttu-Anu, a worker and a member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

ILLUT-ANU (42), son of Ubar, descendant of Sumat, participant in a division of property at Uruk, 180 (a).

Sources: (a) VAS 15 40.
References: W 326-D.

ILLUT-ANU (43), son of Usursu-Anu, seller of a storage hut at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 32.

ILLUT-ANU (44), descendant of Kuri, named in an arrangement concerning the lease of prebends at Uruk, 239 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 16.

ILLUT-ANU (45), descendant of Kuri, witness in an assignment of temple offerings, 183/182 (a), of an assignment of temple offerings, 181 (b), and in a deed of sale of a house, 162 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 35.
(b) Clay II 36.
(c) Clay II 54 (= Weisberg 28).
References: W 254n, 693n, 982n.

ILLUT-ANU (46), named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 292/281 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 36.

ILLUT-ANU (47), named in a deed of sale of a house and plot of land at Uruk 230 or 229 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 21.

ILLUT-ANU (48), named in a record of the division of property between two brothers at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 46.

ILLUT-ANU (49), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 197/196 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1962.
References: W 1001.

ILLUT-ANU (50), named in a deed of sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk, 171 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 10.

ILLUT-ANU (51), witness in a division of property at Uruk, 151 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2304.
References: W 1095.

ILLUT-ANU (52), dyer who gave silver to the temple at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 3.

ILLUT-ANU (53), named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 35.

ILLUT-ANU (54), a neighbour named in a sale of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 20.

ILLUT-BELET-SERI (also Ina-qibit-Anu (9)), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, fisherman (*baeru*), witness in a division of inheritance, 205 (a), and guarantor in a sale of land, 192 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 43.
(b) MLC 2652/2655.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 58.
W 801.

ILLUT-ISTAR (1), witness in a gift of land and a slave at Uruk, 187 (a).
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.5.

ILLUT-ISTAR (2), construction worker at Uruk, named in a deed of transfer of a house at Uruk, 159 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 43 (= MLC 2179).
(b) Doty 292–3 (= HSM 913.1.7).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.

ILLUT-[. . .], son of [. . .], descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a division of property at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1948.
References: W 436.

INA-BANAT-NANA (1), daughter of Anu-mukin-apli, granddaughter of Ubar, descendant of Kuri, giving a gift to her son at Uruk, 281 (a) and 276 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 5.
(b) Clay II 6/7.
References: W 903, 973.

INA-BANAT-NANA (2), daughter of Tanittu-Anu, made a gift of a slave at Uruk, 285 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1950.
References: W 77.

INA-BANAT-NANA (3), a slave sold at Uruk in 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.

INA-BANAT-NANA (4), named in a gift of a slave girl at Uruk 288 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 4.

INA-BANI-ANTUM, daughter of Kidin-Anu, son of Illut-Anu, named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 22.

INA-BANI-NANA, a slave at Uruk in 278 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten 3.

INA-*IRI.GAL*-RAMAT, daughter of Nidintu-Anu (135), granddaughter of Nana-iddin, sister of Saalil* and Re'indusu*, named in a request for a loan at Uruk 301 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 2.

INA-QAT-ANU, son of Makka, a shepherd who gave silver to the temple at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 3.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (1), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in sales of land, 184/183 (a) and 181 (b), in a division of property, 180 (c), and in a deed of the sale of a house, 178 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2187.
(b) MLC 2183 (= Weisberg 22).
(c) VAS 15 40.
(d) Clay II 37 (= Weisberg 23).
References: W 991.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (2), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, named in sales of land, 159/158 (a) and 161/151 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.7.
(b) MLC 2175.
References: W 992.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (3), son of Anu-ab-usur, one of those involved in the annual festival of Anu (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (4), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, a witness at Uruk in 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (5), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Kidin-Anu, in dispute over a prebend at Uruk in 143, which he had seen transferred in 130, referred to in a letter from the city-prefect (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan, 'A Seleukid Tablet in the Redpath Museum', *Annual Review of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project*, 4, 1986, 35–36.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (6), son of Anu-ah-iddin, grandson of Anu-iksur, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of a prebend, 174/173 (a), witness in the sale of a plantation 162 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2197.
(b) Clay II 39.
References: W 49, 707.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (7), son of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 51.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (8), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Sumuttu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, husband of Nubtum-Nana (1), guarantor in a sale of land (a), and witness in deed of transfer of a house (b), both at Uruk in 159.
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.7.
(b) Clay II 43.
References: W 29-A.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (9) see Illut-belet-seri.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (10), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, *asipu* priest at Uruk, 195/194 (a).
Sources: (a) Oelsner 38.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 24.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (11), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, *gadaja* at Uruk, 141 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 37.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 61.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (12), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ahutu, named in the sale of slaves, 302/292 (a), and in a sale of land, 286 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1967 (= MLC 2168).
(b) NCBT 1960.
References: W 835.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (13), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Kuri, principal in a deed of gift at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 6/7.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (14), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, a worker and a member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (15), son of Anu-iksur, descendant of Ahutu, a witness at Uruk in 224 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten IV.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (16), son of Anu-iksur, named in a sale of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 52.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (17), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Kuri, witness in the sale of a room and a plot of land at Uruk 164 (a).

Sources: (a) Weisberg 27/29.
References: W 179-D.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (18), see Illut-Anu (9).

INA-QIBIT-ANU (19), son of Anu-qisan, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale at Uruk, 297 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2160.
References: W 1060.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (20), son of Anu-sum-lisir, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land, 260/249 (a), and to the sale of a house and field, 237 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1970.
(b) Clay II 21.
References: W 555, 812.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (21), son of Anu-uballissu, descendant of Kuri, of Uruk, brother of Anu-ah-ittannu, divided land with a neighbour, 285, and recorded again in 225 (a), a neighbour named in a transaction in 224 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Moore 240.
(b) Rutten IV.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (22), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in sales of land, 220 (a) and 211 (b), in a sale of a prebend, 211/210 (c), and in a sale of land, 209/192 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1940.
(b) RIAA 293.
(c) Weisberg 24 (= RIAA 294).
(d) NCBT 1955.
References: W 184, 185, 972-Tn, 972-Un.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (23), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, seller of a prebend at Uruk, 217/216 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1954.
References: W 223.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (24), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Labasi, descendant of Kuri, named in an assignment of temple offerings, 216 (a) witness of an exchange of shares of a house (date lost) (b), witness in a quitclaim, 215 (c), and of a lease of a butcher's prebend 215 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 29.
(b) McEwan 29.
(c) McEwan 36.
(d) Weisberg 48.
References: W 605-Cn.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (25), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nana-iddin, great-grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, guarantor in a sale of land at Uruk, 193/192 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2305.
References: W 689.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (26), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Tanit[tu . . .], a worker and a member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (27), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of land, 311/310 (a), in sales of prebends, 300 (b) and 295 (c), and in sales of slaves, 296 (d), (date lost) (e) and 304/292 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.
(b) *VDI* 1955/4 II.
(c) MLC 2654.
(d) MLC 2184.
(e) Clay II 25.
(f) MLC 2168 (= NCBT 1967).
References: W 397-A, 411.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (28), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ekur-zakir, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, scribe in 152 (a), witness of a division of inheritance, 149 (b), scribe in 147 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 48.
(b) McEwan 63.
(c) Doty 280–3 (= VDI 1955/4, 157).

INA-QIBIT-ANU (29), son of Anu-ub[allit] or Anu-ba[latsu-iqbi], named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 18.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (30), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness on a quitclaim for the share of a slave, at Uruk, 228 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 22.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (31), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in the sale of a baker's prebend (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 64.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (32), son of Anu-zer-lisir, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a quitclaim, 245 (a), and in a sale of a prebend, 244 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2164.
(b) NCBT 1944.
References: W 304.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (33), son of Anu-zer-lisir, descendant of Hunzu, witness of the gift of a slave girl, at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 12/13.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (34), son of Anu-[. . .], a neighbour named in a transaction at Uruk in 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (35), son of Anu-[. . .], guarantor in the sale of a prebend at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 4.
References: W 972-HH.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (36), son of Dumqi-Anu, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 180 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIV.
References: W 21-Bn, 340-An.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (37), son of Dumqi-Anu, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness to a deed of sale at Uruk, 152 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 48.
References: W 777.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (38), son of Dumqi-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness of the sale of a prebend at Uruk, 217 (a), and in a sale of property (date lost) (b).
Sources: (a) McEwan 33.
(b) *FB* 16 8.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (39), son of Dumqi-Anu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 261 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten X.
References: W 616-I.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (40), son of Istar-sum-eris, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 292 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 3.
References: W 1020.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (41), son of Istar-sum-eris, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 208 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2306.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (42), son of Istar-Uruk-eriba, of Uruk, purchaser of a prebend, 317 (a).
Sources: (a) Hunger, *SpTU* 1, 128.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (43), son of Kidin, witness of a quitclaim of a prebend at Uruk, after 186 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 54/55.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (44), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Labasi, descendant of Kuri, witness in a quitclaim, 225/224 (a), and of the sale of a brewer's prebend, 215 (b), both at Uruk.

Sources: (a) Clay II 27 (= HSM 913.1.6).
(b) McEwan 34/35.
References: W 580.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (45), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of slaves, 303 (a), in a record of a slave sale, 297 (b), in a deed of sale of property, 292/275 (c), and of the gift of a slave girl, 288 (d), and named in a sale of land at Uruk, 282 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 2.
(b) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 119.
(c) Weisberg 39.
(d) McEwan 4.
(e) MLC 2163.
References: W 4, 444-Jn.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (46), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land, 220 (a), and in the sale of a prebend, 204/202 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1940.
(b) MLC 2177.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 32.
W 422, 766n.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (47), son of Kidin-Anu, a worker and a member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (48), son of Kidin-Anu, brother of Sibqat-Anu (6), builder working on the temple at Uruk, 245, and named in a duty roster (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (49), son of Kidin-Anu, brother of Usabsi-Anu (2), named in a duty roster for the temple, 245 (a), and witness in a quitclaim, 225/224 (b) both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
(b) Clay II 27.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (50), son of Labasi, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Ana-rabutika-Anu (4), seller of a prebend, 217 (a), and named in a quitclaim, after 186 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 33.
(b) McEwan 54/55.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (51), son of Labasi, grandson of Lisir, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in an assignment of temple offerings, 188 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 33.
References: W 552.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (52), son of Labasi, grandson of Lisir, descendant of Gimil-Anu, scribe, 155 (a), witness in leases of prebends, 155 (b) and 147 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 25.
(b) Clay II 47.
(c) *VDI* 1955/4 V.
References: W 755, 872-G.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (53), son of Mannuki-Istar, witness to the sale of a woman slave at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.
References: W 433.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (54), son of Mukin-apli, grandson of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 217/216 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1954.
References: W 146.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (55), son of Musezib-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness of the sale of property, 236 (a), and of a brewer's prebend, 234 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 18.
(b) McEwan 19.
References: W 114-Cn.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (56), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Abu-tab, witness in the sales of prebends in 256 (a), 255 (b), 244 (c), 239 (d) and (date lost) (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 15.
(b) Clay II 16.
(c) NCBT 1944 (= Doty 218–219).
(d) McEwan 15.
(e) McEwan 64.
References: Doty 232.
W 608, 818, 874.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (57), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Kidin-Marduk, seller of butcher's prebend, 261 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 200–1 (= NCBT 1938/1965).
References: W 935.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (58), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a quitclaim, 236/228 (a), and of the receipt of a prebend and property, 228 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1964.
(b) McEwan 24.
References: W 564n, 795n.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (59), slave of Nana-iddin, worker contracting to deliver harvest of dates at Uruk, 296 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 172–4 (= MLC 2200).

INA-QIBIT-ANU (60), son of Nana-iddin, blacksmith listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (61), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 193 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 32.
References: W 308.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (62), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, seller of a house and field at Uruk, 194 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 31.
References: W 480.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (63), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in the sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 69.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (64), son of Nikarchos*, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-iksur (20), named in a document recording the division of property, 220 (a), witness in a sale of food allowance, 188 (b), and in a dedication of slaves, 190/186 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.
(b) Clay II 33.
(c) YBC 11633.
References: W 289.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (65), son of Rihat-Istar, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in the sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 19.
References: W 114-Cn.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (66), son of Rihat-Istar, descendant of Kuri, witness in sale of land, 280/257 (a), in the sale of a brewer's prebend (date lost) (b), and in the lease of a brewer's prebend 272 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2189.
(b) McEwan 8.
(c) McEwan 9.
References: W 80n.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (67), son of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in sales of prebends, 232 (a) and 227 (b), and of a deed of assignment of interest in an estate in 226 (c), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) McEwan 20.
(b) NCBT 1947.
(c) Clay II 26.
References: W 484.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (68), son of Sabqatu-Anu, a witness at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VI.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (69), son of Samas-etir, descendant of Hunzu, a priest, and a witness, 151 (a), witness in a warranty deed for an improved estate (a), and in a deed of gift (b), both 146, all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten VI.
(b) Clay II 49.
(c) Clay II 50.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (70), son of Samas-iddin, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, a purchaser of land at Uruk in 221 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten V (= Moore 241).

INA-QIBIT-ANU (71), son of Samas-ittannu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a quitclaim, 245 (a) in the sale of a prebend, 241 (b), in another quitclaim 236/224 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2164.
(b) Clay II 19.
(c) NCBT 1964.
References: W 84, 564n, 795n.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (72), son of Usursu-Anu, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, named on a deed of sale at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 41.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (73), grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named on a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 150 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 12.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (74), son of [. . .]qusu, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 188 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 33.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (75), grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named on a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 150 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 12.
References: 917-B.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (76), son of [. . .]-Anu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 188/187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 34.
References: W 744.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (77), descendant of Ahutu, named in a transfer of deeds of property at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 18.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (78), descendant of Hunzu, witness in the gift of a slave girl (date lost) (a) and in the sale of a baker's prebend, 239 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 12/13.
(b) McEwan 15.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (79), descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 260 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1935.
References: W 55.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (80), witness in a deed of sale at Uruk, 292/275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 39.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (81), witness in a sale of prebend at Uruk, 223/187 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 28.
References: W 586-Dn.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (82), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 201/200 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1946.
References: W 1019.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (83), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 193/192 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1945.
References: W 964.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (84), witness in a sale of biltu at Uruk, 187/182 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1968.
References: W 446n.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (85), named in a possible prebend-sale at Uruk, in the time of a king Seleukos (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 4.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (86), named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.

INA-QIBIT-ANU (87), buyer of a prebend at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 5.

INA-QIBIT-ANU-UKIN, named in a document concerning the division of property between two brothers, at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 46.

INA-QIBIT-BELTI, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 187/175 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 IV.
References: W 1012-A.

INA-QIBIT-ANU-ULTAZZIZ, son of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 26.
References: W 916-K.

INA-QIBIT-ISTAR (1), named in a division of property at Uruk, 251 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2162.
References: W 939.

INA-QIBIT-ISTAR (2), a woman named in a quitclaim of a share of a slave at Uruk, 228 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 22.

INA-QIBIT-ISUZZA, named in a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 26.

INA-QIBIT-NANA (1), daughter of Anu-uballit, wife of Nadin (1), son of Musezib-Anu, witness in the sale of a house at Uruk, 280 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 7.

INA-QIBIT-NANA (2), daughter of Nidintu-Anu, wife of Sa-Anu-issu (17), of Uruk, participant in a property exchange at Uruk in 217 (a).
Sources: (a) BIN II, 135.
References: W 440.

INNIN-SUM-ERIS (1), son of Anu-eriba, descendant of Kuri, scribe at Uruk in 234 (a), 220 (b) and 216 (c).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 1.
(b) Weisberg 45.
(c) Weisberg 34.

INNIN-SUM-ERIS (2), son of Anu-iksur, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-ahhe-iddin, named in a record of the division of property at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.

INNIN-SUM-ERIS (3), son of Bassiya, descendant of Ekur-zakir, of Uruk, scribe active, 315/314 (a).
Sources: (a) S. Langdon, 'A Bilingual Text from Erech of the First Century BC', *Revue Assyriologique* 12, 1915, 73–84 (date corrected).

IOLAOS, son of Alexios, from Adrammytion, granted citizenship at Miletos, 189/188 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 49.

ION, son of Alexandros, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

IOPHON, son of Iophon, of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, honoured at Knossos in a decree of that city (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 67.

IPHIKLES, son of Hieron, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205–204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

IPHITOS, administrator at Antiocheia-in-Syria in 212/211 or 183/182, named as such on a weight of the city (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1071g.

IQISA (1), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 311 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 51.
References: W 2-A.

IQISA (2), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, a witness at Uruk in 180 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIV.

IQISA (3), son of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 240/239 (a).
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.1.
References: W 696-C.

IQISA (4), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ahutu, witness to the sale of an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 8.
References: W 344.

IQISA (5), son of Bassiya, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to the sale of a house and field at Uruk, 237 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 21.
References: W 198.

IQISA (6), son of Istar-sum-eris, descendant of Ekur-zakir, *asipu* priest at Uruk, 315/314 (a), seller of prebend, 317 (b), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 300 (c), compiler of a large collection of canonical tablets (d).
Sources: (a) Oelsner 3.
(b) Hunger, *SpTU* 1, 128.
(c) *VDI* 1955/4 VI.
(d) *SpTU* 80, 94, 96.

References: H. Hunger, 'Die Tafeln des Iqisa', *WO* 6, 163–165.
McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 23.
W 916-A.

IQISA (7), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Iqisa, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a lease of a prebend at Uruk, 147 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 VIII.
References: W 1100-R.

IQISA (8), son of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Sumat, participant in a division of property at Uruk, 180 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 40.
References: W 807-B.

IQISA-ANU, son of Sa-Anu-issu, devoté of the goddess Sarrahitu, listed as involved in the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

ISAGORAS, son of Diagoras, grandson of Diagoras, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Tralles soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 85.

ISIAS (1), daughter of Kteson, of Antiocheia, wife of Philippos (9) of Apamea, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8209.

ISIAS (2), of Hierapolis, wife of Aphrodisios (5) buried on Rhenaia, date unknown, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 130.

ISIDORA, of Apamea, died and was buried at Eretria (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 9 807.

ISIDOROS (1), son of Hephaistion, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 161/151 (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 315.
References: W 28-A.

ISIDOROS (2), of Apamea, a slave belonging to Protarchos killed in a fire or a building collapse at Delos with twenty others, late C2/early C1, and buried on Rhenaia (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée* 418.
References: Klaffenbach, *Die Grabstelen*, 28.

ISIDOTE, daughter of Dionysios, of Sidon, sister of Dionysios (21), a statue of her was put up at Delos 115/114 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2091.

ISIGONOS, of Antiocheia, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

ISION, son of Dineos of Gadara, made a dedication to Artemis Sosicolonos at Delos as an an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2377 and 2474.

ISOKRATES (1), son of Theudikos, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, c. 300/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 32.

ISOKRATES (2), of Alabanda-Antiocheia, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued after 197/189 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Caria*, 1; Boehringer, *Chronologie*.

ISOKRATES (3), a critic, sent to Rome by Demetrios I as complicit in the murder of Octavius (F) (a), but at Rome the Senate failed to take action against him.
Sources: (a) Pol 31.33.5, Diod 31.29.

ISORMOS, son of Aristion, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (c) and (kk).

ISTAR-AH-IDDIN, son of Ardi-Ba'u, witness in a deed of gift at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 6/7.
References: W 1066.

ISTAR-AHHE-IDDIN (1), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of land, 317 (a), and in a sale of slaves, 300 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 51.
(b) MLC 2192/2198.
References: W 62, 1024-A.

ISTAR-AHHE-IDDIN (2), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Imbi-Anu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 295 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2654.
References: W 33.

ISTAR-AHHE-IDDIN (3), witness in a request for a loan at Uruk, 301 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 2.

ISTAR-HITUA, named in a memorandum on the disposition of slaves, at Uruk in or before 276 (a).
Sources: (a) NBC 4880.
References: W 261.

ISTAR-SUM-ERIS (1), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Ahutu, a witness at Uruk in 261 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten X.

ISTAR-SUM-ERIS (2), son of Anu-eriba, descendant of Kuri, witness in the sale of a house and field, 237/236 (b), in an assignment of temple offerings, 234 (c), in a deed of gift of an estate, 234 (d), a division of an estate between two brothers, 230 (e), a deed of assignment of interest in an estate, 226 (f), in a sale of a prebend (undated) (g), a quitclaim 225/224 (h), and an assignment of temple offerings, 216 (i), noted as a scribe in 236 (j), twice in 228 (k), twice in 215 (l), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay, II, 21.
(b) Clay, II, 22.
(c) Clay, II, 23.
(d) Clay, II, 24.
(e) Clay, II, 26.
(g) McEwan 25 86.
(h) Clay, II, 27.
(i) Clay, II 29.
(j) McEwan 18.
(k) McEwan 22; McEwan 24.
(l) McEwan 36; McEwan 37.

ISTAR-SUM-ERIS (3), son of Anu-Iksur, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a duty roster, 245 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay, II 17.

ISTAR-SUM-ERIS (4), son of Iqisa, descendant of Ekur-zakir, scribe at Uruk, 300 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 189–192 (= *VDI* 1955/4, 152).

ISTAR-SUM-ERIS (5), son of Labasi, descendant of Ahutu, a witness at Uruk in 262 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten X.

ISTAR-SUM-ERIS (6), son of Labasi, descendant of Hunzu (?), witness in an arrangements between neighbours, 271 (a), and of the sale of a brewer's prebend (date lost) (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 10.
(b) McEwan 65.

ISTAR-SUM-ERIS (7), son of Nergal-nasir, descendant of Sumat, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 36.
References: W 24.

ISTAR-SUM-ERIS (8), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, a witness at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VII.

ISTAR-SUM-ERIS (9), son of Nidintu-Anu, witness to the sale of a woman slave at Uruk, 275 (a), and named in sales of prebends at Uruk, 261 (b) and 260 (c).
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.
(b) NCBT 1938/1965.
(c) NCBT 1935.
References: W 495, 415.

ISTAR-SUM-ERIS (10), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 282 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2163.
References: W 620.

ISTAR-SUM-ERIS (11), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1944.
References: W 671.

ISTAR-UBALLITSU, son of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, witness to a warranty deed for an improved estate at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 49.

ISTAR-ZER-IBNI, son of Anu-ab-uter, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of land, 238 (a), in a sale of a prebend, 227 (b), and in a sale of land, 236/224 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.1.
(b) NCBT 1947.
(c) NCBT 1964.
References: W 364-A, 366n, 550n, 673n, 674n, 564n, 795n.

ISTHM[...], of Tralles, died and was buried in Athens, after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10457.

ITHALIDAS, an envoy of Magnesia to Ptolemy IV, soliciting recognition of the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, 205 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 33.

ITTI-ANU-NUH, son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, scribe at Uruk, in 244 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 18.

ITTI-ANU-NUHSU, son of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, noted as a scribe at Uruk at least fourteen times between 300 and 269/268 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 170–172 (= NCBT 1953 (300)); Doty 69–75 (= NCBT 1960 (286)); Clay II 4 (283); Clay II 5 (281); McEwan 7 (280); Weisberg 14 (275); Weisberg 39 (292/275); Clay II 10 (275); McEwan 9 (272); McEwan 10 (271); McEwan 11 (269); McEwan 6 (date lost); McEwan 8 (date lost); Clay II 25 (date lost).

ITTI-MARDUK-BALATU, son of Labasi, scribe at Babylon, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 113.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 28.

JOHN Gaddis, son of Mattathias*, of Modiin, brother of Judas (2), Simon (O 1), Jonathan (O) and Eleazar (2), angered by Antiochos IV's reforms, he defied the royal sacrifice (a); he was with Judas in Gilead (b), and was chosen as Judas' successor; he was then pursued by Bakchides (O) beyond Jordan (c); he fought Bakchides at Bethalaga (d).
Sources: (a) I *Mac* 2.1–28; Jos *AJ* 12.265.
(b) I *Mac* 5.53; Jos *AJ* 12.333.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.6–14.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.24–33.

JOSEPHOS (1), a Tobiad, died c. 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.224.

JOSEPHOS (2), son of Zacharias, a Jewish commander (a), who was defeated by Gorgias (O) outside Jamnia (b).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.333.
(b) Jos *AJ* 12.250–1; I *Mac* 5.56–62.

JUDAS (1), son of Chapsaios, a Jewish commander who was the hero to the fight in the plain of Hazor (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.161.

JUDAS (2) Maccabaeus, son of Mattathias*, of Modiin, brother of John (1), Eleazar (2), Jonathan (O), and Simon (O 1). Angered by Antiochos IV's reforms, he and his father disrupted a royal sacrifice and killed the supervising officer (a). He became the leader of anti-reform campaign after his father's death (b), defeated the invasions led by Apollonios (O 3) and Seron (O) (c). He organised the Jewish forces, and defeated the invasions of Ptolemaios (O), Nikanor (O) and Gorgias (O) (d). He gained control of Jerusalem and cleansed the temple, fortified Zion and Beth-zur (e), and conducted raids into the surrounding lands, particularly Idumaea and Galilee and across the Jordan into Galaaditis (Gilead) (f). He fought the forces of the regent Lysias (O) at Beth-Zachariah when he invaded in 163 (g). Judas was defeated on this occasion, but Lysias had to retire because of the crisis caused by the return of Antiochos IV's army from the east. Judas and Lysias thus made a peace based on Seleukid toleration for the Jewish religion (h).

Lysias was soon replaced in power by Demetrios I, who, persuaded by Judas' enemies, sent the general Bakchides (O) to install a new High Priest, Alkimos (O) (i). Having done so, he retired, but Alkimos provoked opposition, and another general, Nikanor (O 1) had to be sent to try to suppress the continuing rebellion. Judas defeated Nikanor's forces at Beth-horon (j). Demetrios prepared a counter-stroke. Judas sent envoys, Eupolemos (2) and Iason (3), to establish diplomatic contact with Rome (k), but before anything substantial could be achieved, Demetrios had sent Bakchides once

more with a major army, which defeated and killed Judas and his remaining small force at Berseth, in 161 (l). He was buried in the family tomb at Modiin (m).

Sources: (a) 1 *Mac* 2.15–26; Jos *AJ* 12.268–271.
(b) 1 *Mac* 2.66; Jos *AJ* 12.285–286.
(c) 1 *Mac* 3.10–26; Jos *AJ* 12.287–289.
(d) 1 *Mac* 3.42–60, 4.1–25; 2 *Mac* 8.12–36; Jos *AJ* 12.298 and 305–312.
(e) 1 *Mac* 4.36–59; 2 *Mac* 10.1–8; Jos *AJ* 12.316–326.
(f) 1 *Mac* 5.29–54; 2 *Mac* 12.10–21; Jos *AJ* 12.330–349.
(g) 1 *Mac* 6.28–48; 2 *Mac* 13.1–17; Jos *AJ* 12.369–375.
(h) 1 *Mac* 6.55–62; 2 *Mac* 13.23–26; Jos *AJ* 12.379–383.
(i) 1 *Mac* 7.5–9; 2 *Mac* 14.11–36; Jos *AJ* 12.391–393.
(j) 1 *Mac* 7.26–50; 2 *Mac* 14.11–36, 15.1–36; Jos *AJ* 12.405–412.
(k) 1 *Mac* 8.1–32; Jos *AJ* 12.414–419.
(l) 1 *Mac* 9.6–20; Jos *AJ* 12.422–432.
(m) 1 *Mac* 9.6.21; Jos *AJ* 12.433–434.

References: E. S. Gruen, 'Rome and the Seleucids in the Aftermath of Pydna', *Chiron* 6, 1976, 73–95.
Th. Liebeman-Francfort, 'Rome et le conflit Judéo-Syrien (164–161 avant notre ere)', *Antiquité Classique* 38, 1969, 101–120.
O. Ploger, 'Die Feldzüge des Seleukiden gegen den Makkabaer Judas', *ZDPV* 74, 1958, 158–188.
Schürer I 164–173.

KA-A-AR-TU-U, daughter of Artemidoros (see Same-rammat).

KADOAS, son of Armananes, a slave living at Periasasostra, near Sardis, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1–7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).

KADREX, son of Telon, husband of Nea (2), daughter of Melissonos, his mother being Sitthya*, daughter of Eugenidas, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (i) iii.

KALLIAS, son of Kallias, of Erythrai, priest of Zeus Apotropaios and Athene Apotropaios at Erythrai, c. 265/270, and guarantor of payment for two priesthoods at Erythrai, c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

KALLIDIKOS, of Antiocheia, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

KALLIKLES, son of Diogenes, priest of Apollo of Daphne at Seleukeia-in-Pieria c. 186 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 245 (= Austin 177).

KALLIKRATES (1), son of Attalos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8215.

KALLIKRATES (2), son of Iphikrates, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Paros and another city soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 49 etc.

KALLIKRATES (3), son of Leagoras, of Erythrai, honoured by the city as a judge (date unknown) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 114.

KALLIK[RAT]ES (4), son of Simylon, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (d).

KALLIKRATES (5), son of Zopyros, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma 272/271 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 430, 431.

KALLIKRATES (6), builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 25 etc.

KALLIKRAT[...], of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 160.

KALLILU, witness in a transfer of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 8.

KALLIMACHOS, son of Antimachos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8217.

[KA]LLIMB[R]OT[O]S, son of Prax[...], became a citizen of Miletos, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 399–400).

KALLIMEDONTOS, a name inscribed on a clay disk at Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris (a).
Sources: (a) MacDowell, *Stamped Objects*, p. 255.

KALLINOS, city treasurer at Smyrna, c. 244 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 229 (= *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos*, 1 = Austin 182).

KALLION, son of Phylarchos, of Erythrai, guarantor of payment for a three priesthoods at Erythrai c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

KALLIPHON (1), son of Diodoros, made a dedication to Apollo and Artemis at Susa on becoming a cavalry soldier under the officer Alexandros (10), 183 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1931, 279–286.

KALLIPHON (2), son of Heroidon, from Soli, granted citizenship at Miletos, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 41.

KALLISTION, daughter of Marsyas, of Antiocheia, wife of Ptolemaios, son of Dionysios, of Polyrrhenia, named in a dedication by her husband at Delos, 115/114 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2072 and 2073.

KA[LL]ISTO, daughter of Asklepiodoros, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8218.

KALLISTRATOS (1), son of Apol[l...], of Erythrai, named on an honorific inscription at Erythrai (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 431.

KALLISTRATOS (2), son of Aristomachos, of Erythrai, priest of Heroes as Erythrai, 300/281 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 201 (a).

KALLISTRATOS (3), of Amyzon, named in a list from the city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 29.

KALLISTRATOS (4), of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued c. 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 59.

KALLITHALES, son of Timopolis, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (b) and (kk).

KALYDON, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

KAPHISIAS, son of Menekrates, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765.

KARATU, see Same-Rammat.

KARKINOS, son of Demetrios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8200.

KARPIADAS, son of Aristokartos, husband of Abas (2), daughter of Aristeas, father of Therapithos, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (u).

KARPON, son of Sodion, from Ie[rapytna?], husband of Menias*, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (t).

KARPOS (1), son of Barnanaios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried at Eretria (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 9 809.

KARPOS (2), son of Demetrios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8221.

KARPOS (3), son of Hera, of Antiocheia, leader of the procession (*pompostolos*) at Delos, end C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2631.

KARPOS (4), of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8220.

KARSICHAOS, of Galatia, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8456.

KARTAIBOS, son of Damon, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (h) ii.

KARYSTIOS, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued c. 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 59.

KASIA, daughter of Antipatros, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8222.

KASIME, daughter of Examontos, wife of Aisios*, who became a citizen of Miletos 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (i).

KASIOS, son of Ariston, of Seleukeia, winner of a hundred drachmai in games at Iasos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 176.

KASSIODOROS (1), son of Apollodoros, of Antiochcia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8223.

KASSIODOROS (2), son of Meliton, of Apamea, died and was buried at Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8335.

KASSIPHANES, son of Apollonides, of Ilion, died and buried at Ilion, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Ilion*, 161.

KATU-ANU, son of Mannuki-Istar, noted at Uruk in 278 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten 3.

KEBROS (Keb-ru-su), son of Troilos (Tu-ru-i-lu-su), probably of Kutha, gives two slaves to Nergal (hence Kutha) in 225/224 (a).
Sources: (a) L. T. Doty, 'A Cuneiform Tablet from Tell Umar', *Mesopotamia* 13/14, 1978–1979, 91–98.

KENTAIBIOS, son of Kentaibios, of Media, died and was buried in Athens, after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9352.

KEPHALON (1), son of Antipatros, of Apamea, died and was buried at Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8336.

KEPHALON (2) (Qeplunu), son of Anu-balatsu-iqbi, descendant of Ahutu *rabu sa-res ali sa Uruk*, named in an arrangement concerning a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a), named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 121 (b).
Sources: (a) McEwan 42.
(b) Weisberg 6.

KEPHALON (3) (Qeplunu, Anu-uballit) son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ahutu, husband of Antiochis (3), brother of Anu-belsunu (16) and Timgurti (Timokrates*), temple manager at Uruk, 202–186, named in a deed of sale of prebend at Uruk 191 (a), named in an arrangement concerning a prebend (date lost) (b), owner of a slave named in a property transfer (c).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 6.
(b) McEwan 42.
(c) VAS 15 12.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.
R. A. Bowman, 'Anu-uballit-Kephalon', *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature*, 56, 1939, 231–243.

McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 27.
G. K. Sarkisian, 'Greek Personal names in Uruk and the Graeco-Babyloniaca Problem', in J. Harmatta and Komoroczy, *Wirtshaft und Gesellschaft in Alt vor-Asien*, 495–503.
S. M. Sherwin-White, 'Aristeas Ardibeltaios, some aspects of the use of double names in Seleucid Babylonia', *ZPE* 50, 1983, 209–221.

KEPHALON (4), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, great-grandson of Rihat-Anu, priest of the Res temple (*sa ultu kinisti sa Res*), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 152 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4, 146.
References: W 96-G.

KEPHALON (5), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Agathokles (3), Seleukos (3), and Heraklides (3), seller of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 25.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

KEPHALOS, son of Drakontos of Iasos, sent to Kalymnos as a judge (mid C3 (?)) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 82.

KEPHISODO[ROS] (3), citizen of Sidon, named in a proxeny decree of the Boiotian League, 200/175 (a).
Sources: (a) P. Roesch, *Études Boiotiennes*, Paris 1982 77–80 (= *SEG* XXXII, 1482).

KERDON (1), son of Antipatros, from Arados, named on a grave-association inscription at Iasos, 200/160 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 408.

KERDON (2), of Media, died and was buried in Athens, after c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9353.

KI-[. . .], descendant of [. . .], named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 150 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 12.

KIDIN (1), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, great-grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in an exchange of property, 169 (a), and witness in a sale of a double prebend, 155 (b), and to a sale of land, 152 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 58.
(b) McEwan 62.
(c) *VDI* 1955/4, III.
References: W 21-F, 755-O.

KIDIN (2), son of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Nidintu-Anu, witness of a division of property 284/283 (a), in a sale of a prebend, 283 (b), of the sale of a house, 280 (c), of a gift because of death, 270 (d), and of a sale of land, 280/267 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 5.
(b) Clay II 4.
(c) McEwan 7.
(d) NCBT 1942.
(e) MLC 2189.
References: W 79, 80, 295.

KIDIN-ANU (1), son of Adad-iddin, witness to a sale of a woman slave at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.
References: W 159n, 1036n.

KIDIN-ANU (2), son of Ana-rabutika-Anu, descendant of [Ahutu], witness in the sale of a prebend at Uruk, 264/263 (a).
Sources: (a) WZJ 19 1970, 905.
References: W 206-B, 237-An.

KIDIN-ANU (3), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Lustammar-Adad named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 V.
References: W 616-B.

KIDIN-ANU (4), son of Anu-ab-usur, husband of Nidintu (3), named in a deed of assignment of interest in an estate at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 26.

KIDIN-ANU (5), son of Anu-ab-uter, porter at the Res temple at Uruk, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 189 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2182.

KIDIN-ANU (6), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Kidin-Anu, scribe of Anu, 188/187 (a), witness in a sale of a house, 178 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 34.
(b) Clay II 37 (= Weisberg 23).

KIDIN-ANU (7), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Ubar (1), husband of Etirtu (3), named in the sale of baker's prebend 239 (a), of brewer's prebends, 234 (b), 231 (c), 228 (d), of a butcher's prebend after 232 (e), a neighbour and relation named in a warranty deed, 232 (f), named in a document of 233 (g), in a receipt for a prebend and property 228 (h), of the sale of a prebend 225 (i), of a baker's prebend (date lost) (j), of an exchange of houses (date lost) (k), of the sale of a brewer's prebend 219 (l), of another prebend 217 (m), of a sale of a prebend 217 (n), of a sale of a brewer's prebend 215 (o), of the lease of two butcher's prebends in 215 (p, q), of a division of inheritance 209 (r), and of a baker's prebend (date lost) (s), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) McEwan 15.
(b) McEwan 19.
(c) McEwan 20.
(d) McEwan 23.
(e) McEwan 21.
(f) Moore 239.
(g) Rutten III.
(h) McEwan 24.
(i) McEwan 25.
(j) McEwan 28.
(k) McEwan 29.
(l) McEwan 30/31.
(m) McEwan 32.
(n) McEwan 33.
(o) McEwan 34/35.
(p) McEwan 36.
(q) McEwan 37.
(r) McEwan 41.
(s) McEwan 64.
References: Doty 240–242.

KIDIN-ANU (8), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, buyer of brewer's prebend (no date) (a).
Sources: (a) E. W. Moore, *Neo-Babylonian Documents in the University of Michigan Collection*, Ann Arbor, 1939, 91.

KIDIN-ANU (9), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of land, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 30 (= HSM 913.1.8).
References: W 162n, 229n.

KIDIN-ANU (10), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, brother of Anu-mukin-apli (3) and Anu-belsunu (7), witness of the sale of property 236 (a) noted at Uruk in 233 (b), and witness of the sale of a prebend 225 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 18.
(b) Rutten III.
(c) McEwan 25.
References: W 206-F.

KIDIN-ANU (11), son of Anu-ah-iddin, grandson of Kidin-Anu, witness to the transfer of an estate at Uruk, 179/178 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 37.

KIDIN-ANU (12), son of Anu-ah-iddin, named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.

KIDIN-ANU (13), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Dumqi-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in the sale of a prebend at Uruk, 141 (a).

Sources: (a) VAS 15 37.
References: W 778-Bn, 916-W.

KIDIN-ANU (14), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VII.

KIDIN-ANU (15), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, brother of Nana-iddin (9), a worker and a member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

KIDIN-ANU (16), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in the sale of an oil pressor's prebend (date lost) (a), of the sale of a brewer's prebend 159/158 (b), and probably the seller of land, 150 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 59.
(b) McEwan 61.
(c) MLC 2161.
References: Doty 262.

KIDIN-ANU (17), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, great-grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Anu-ab-usur (16), named in the sale of a brewer's prebend, after 232 (a), and in the sale of another prebend, 225 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 21.
(b) McEwan 25.

KIDIN-ANU (18), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Nidintu-Anu (27), named in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 264 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 12.

KIDIN-ANU (19), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness at Uruk in 246 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XI.

KIDIN-ANU (20), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Iddin-Enlil, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 249 (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 301.
References: W 152-A.

KIDIN-ANU (21), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, grandson of Anu-ah-uter, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of an allotment, 204 (a), and in a sales of prebends, 204/202 (b) and after 202 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1971.
(b) MLC 2177.
(c) McEwan 57.
References: W 124.

KIDIN-ANU (22), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Sa-Anu-issu (5), witness in a sale of a prebend, 300 (a), in a sale of slaves, 304/292 (b), in an assignment of temple offerings, 292 (c), in a sale of a prebend, 283 (d), and witness in a sale of a woman slave, 275 (e), in a memorandum regarding the disposition of slaves, after 276 (f), and in a gift in case of death, 270 (g), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4, V.
(b) NCBT 1967.
(c) Clay II 3.
(d) Clay II 4.
(e) Clay II 10.
(f) NBC 4880.
(g) NCBT 1942.
References: W 180.

KIDIN-ANU (23), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness of a quitclaim for a field, 314/313 (a), and in a sale of land, 311/310 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 1.
(b) Clay II 51.
References: W 125-A.

KIDIN-ANU (24), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness at Uruk in 221 (a), witness of the sale of a brewer's prebend, 219 (b).
Sources: (a) Rutten V.
(b) McEwan 30.

KIDIN-ANU (25), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, witness to a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 17.

KIDIN-ANU (26), son of Anu-balassu, grandson of Rihat-Anu, of Uruk, witness to a contract in 182 (a).
Sources: (a) Boissier, 'Contrat'.

KIDIN-ANU (27), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a quitclaim, 108/107 (a).
Sources: (a) *BagM* 15, 1984.
References: W 1100-V.

KIDIN-ANU (28), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Samas-etir, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a deed of sale of a *bit qati* at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 9.

KIDIN-ANU (29), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness to a sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 51.

KIDIN-ANU (30), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Kuri, named in a deed of gift at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 6/7.
References: W 287.

KIDIN-ANU (31), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness to a sale of a prebend, 168/167, and to a deed of sale of a share in a house and a plot of land, 155 (b), and to a sale of land, 161/151 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 56.
(b) Weisberg 25.
(c) MLC 2175.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.
W 969n.

KIDIN-ANU (32), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, great-grandson of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a deed of sale, 152 (a), and in a sale of land, 150 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 48.
(b) MLC 2161 (= HSM 913.1.2).
References: W 156, 714.

KIDIN-ANU (33), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a transfer of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 8.

KIDIN-ANU (34), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, brother of Balatu, seller of a baker's prebend at Uruk, 239 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 15.

KIDIN-ANU (35), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, grandson of Samas-etir, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, purchaser of a prebend from his father at Uruk, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 18.
References: Doty 260, 268.

KIDIN-ANU (36), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Ekur-zakir, seller of land at Uruk, 311 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten.
References: (b) W 878-A.

KIDIN-ANU (37), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of a prebend, 300 (a), and in a sale of land, 282 (b), named in a deed of sale of property, 292/281 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4, V.
(b) MLC 2163.
(c) Weisberg 36.
References: W 377, 616-B.

KIDIN-ANU (38), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Labasi (18), witness in the sale of a butcher's prebend, after 232 (a), in the sale of a prebend, 225 (b), in an exchange of property (date lost) (c), and in a division of property 224 (d), in a sale of land, 221 (e), in a quitclaim, 211/210 (f), and in the sale of a prebend, 216/215 (g), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 21.
(b) McEwan 25.
(c) McEwan 29.
(d) Rutten IV.
(e) FB 16 1.
(f) Weisberg 24.
(g) NCBT 1954.
References: W 397-A, 972-B, 995, 206-Fn.

KIDIN-ANU (39), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, purchaser of a prebend at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 37.
References: Doty 267.

KIDIN-ANU (40), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Samas-zer-iddin, guarantor in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 263 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 13.
References: W 632.

KIDIN-ANU (41), son of Anu-usallim, grandson of Balatu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 184/183 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2187.
References: W 268.

KIDIN-ANU (42), son of Anu-usallim, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 259 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2174.
References: W 1039.

KIDIN-ANU (43), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in the sale of a slave, after 296 (a), in a sale of land, after 295 (b), and in a sale of a prebend, 292 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.182.
(b) YBC 4645.
(c) Clay II 3.
References: W 250-A, 333.

KIDIN-ANU (44), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in the sale of an oil pressor's prebend, 269 (a), and in sales of prebends, 265 (b) and 264/263 (c), witness in 262 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 11.
(b) Clay II 11.
(c) WZJ 19 1970 905.
(d) Rutten IX.

KIDIN-ANU (45), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk in 191 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 6.

KIDIN-ANU (46), son of Anu-zer-iddin, witness to the sale of a hut at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 46.

KIDIN-ANU (47), son of Anu-[. . .], witness in the sale of a slave at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.
References: W 159n, 1036n.

KIDIN-ANU (48), son of Anu-[. . .], witness in a divison of property at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1948.
References: W 365n, 560n.

KIDIN-ANU (49), son of Anu-[. . .], named in a sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 8.

KIDIN-ANU (50), son of Ardi-Ninurta, scribe of Anu, at Uruk, 152 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 48.

KIDIN-ANU (51), son of Ardi-Ninurta, brother of Anu-ahhe-iddin (25), scribe at Uruk, 219 (a), 217 (b), and 213/212 (c) witness in a sale of land, 203 (d), in a sale of a prebend, 204/202 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 30/31.
(b) McEwan 32.
(c) McEwan 38.
(d) Clay II 30.
(e) MLC 2177.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.
W 162n, 229n, 90n, 426n.

KIDIN-ANU (52), son of Dannat-Belti, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Anu-ahhe-iddin (28) and Samas-ittannu (8), principal in divisions of property 209 (a) and 205 (b), named in a sale of a prebend (date lost) (c), witness in a sale of land, 200 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 41.
(b) McEwan 43.
(c) McEwan 44.
(d) McEwan 47.
References: Doty 250–257.

KIDIN-ANU (53), son of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar Adad, brother of Nana-iddin (38), witness of the sale of a brewer's prebend 272 (a), in a sale of land, 280/269 (b), in a sale of a prebend, 264/263 (c), and named in the sale of property 236 (d), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) McEwan 9.
(b) MLC 2189.
(c) WZJ 19 1970, 905.
(d) McEwan 18.
References: W 80n, 206-Bn, 237-An.

KIDIN-ANU (54), son of Dannat-Belti, grandson of Samas-ittannu, descendant of Lustammar Adad, principal in a division of property at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 63.
References: Doty 267.

KIDIN-ANU (55), son of Etir-Anu, grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, seller of a prebend at Uruk, 263 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 13.

KIDIN-ANU (56), son of Idat-Nana, grandson of Itti-Anu-[. . .], great-grandson of Rabi-Anu, named in a sale of land at Uruk after 166 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2167.
References: W 14.

KIDIN-ANU (57), son of Iddin-Anu, descendant of [. . .]-Anu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 216 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 29.
References: W 485.

KIDIN-ANU (58), son of Illut-Anu, witness in sales of land, 230 (a) and 226 (b), and in a record of the division of property, 220 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 26.
(b) NCBT 1937.
(c) Weisberg 45.
References: W 972-F, 1029.

KIDIN-ANU (59), son of Illut-Anu, scribe at Uruk, 217 (a), in 205 (b) after 202 (c), in 193 (d), in 186 (e), after 186 (f), and witness in a sale of land, 184/183 (g), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 32.
(b) RIAA 294.
(c) McEwan 57.
(d) MLC 2652/2655.
(e) McEwan 53.
(f) McEwan 54/55.
(g) MLC 2187.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31–32.
W 877.

KIDIN-ANU (60), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, builder (*arad ekalli*), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 222/203 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1974.
References: W 953.

KIDIN-ANU (61), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, scribe, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 216 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 29.
References: W 485.

KIDIN-ANU (62), son of Ina-qibit-Anu-ultazziz, temple porter, witness in a sale of brewer's prebend at Uruk, 159/158 (a), priest of the temple of the gods at Uruk (*sa ultu kinistu sa bit ilani [sa Uruk]*), witness in an assignment of temple offerings 155 (b).
Sources: (a) McEwan 61.
(b) Clay II 47.
References: W 1053.

KIDIN-ANU (63), son of Iqisa, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a lease of a butcher's prebend, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 37.

KIDIN-ANU (64), son of Istar-hitua, brother of Mannuki-Istar (6), scribe, witness in a sale of a prebend, 263 (a), and in quitclaims, 245 (b) and 244 (c), and guarantor in a sale of land, 230 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 13.
(b) MLC 2164.
(c) Clay II 18.
(d) Weisberg 26.
References: W 593, 587, 616-P.

KIDIN-ANU (65), son of Labasi, grandson of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, purchaser of revenue rights at Uruk in 168 (a), and witness in a division of inheritance at Uruk, 149 (b).
Sources: (a) Rutten XV (= Moore 245).
(b) McEwan 63.

KIDIN-ANU (66), son of Labasi, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, named in a document of Uruk 161/151 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 49.
References: W 1100-P.

KIDIN-ANU (67), son of Labasi, builder working on the temple at Uruk, and named in a duty roster, 245 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

KIDIN-ANU (68), son of Labasi, witness in a sale of food allowance, 188 (a), and in a dedication of slaves, 189/186 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 33.
(b) YBC 11633.
References: W 364, 957.

KIDIN-ANU (69), son of Labasi-Anu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 168 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1957.
References: W 94n, 113n, 165n, 1049n.

KIDIN-ANU (70), son of Mukin-apli, descendant of Kuri, witness in a receipt for the sale of land, 258 (a), in a division of property, 245 (b), and in a sale of a brewer's prebend, 234 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 II.
(b) NCBT 1948.
(c) McEwan 19.
References: W 167-Bn, 365n, 560n, 586-A.

KIDIN-ANU (71), son of Musezib-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, porter at the Anu temple, 189 (a), seller of land, 168/162 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2182.
(b) NCBT 1945.
References: W 910.

KIDIN-ANU (72), son of Musezib-Anu, grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, seller of a prebend at Uruk, 263 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 13.
References: W 664.

KIDIN-ANU (73), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of a prebend, 174/173 (a), and guarantor of a sale of income from an orchard, 168 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2197.
(b) Moore 245.
References: W 748.

KIDIN-ANU (74), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Abu-tab, witness in a sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk, 233 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 19.
References: W 167-B.

KIDIN-ANU (75), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Eriba, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Anu-ah-ittannu, witness in a sale of a prebend 159 (a), seller of a brewer's prebend 159/158 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 60.
(b) McEwan 61.

KIDIN-ANU (76), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Sa-Anu-issu, named in a quitclaim at Uruk, 157 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 44.

KIDIN-ANU (77), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of land, 208 (a), in a sale of a prebend, 206 (b), and guarantor in a sale of a prebend, 204 (c), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) NCBT 2306.
(b) MLC 2188.
(c) NCBT 1971.
References: W 253, 1028.

KIDIN-ANU (78), son of Rabi-Anu, husband of Maqarta*, named in a sale of a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 6.

KIDIN-ANU (79), son of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 274 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1952.
References: W 787.

KIDIN-ANU (80), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of land, 160 (a), and in a sale of a brewer's prebend, 159/158 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 42.
(b) McEwan 61.
References: W 752.

KIDIN-ANU (81), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Anu-mukin-apli, brother of Anu-ah-ittannu (71), principal in a deed of transfer of an estate at Uruk, 241 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 20 (= MLC 2178).
References: W 1078.

KIDIN-ANU (82), son of Sa-Anu-issu, brother of Etir-Anu (2), noted in a document of Uruk, 262 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 13.

KIDIN-ANU (83), son of Tab-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, *paqdu sa bit ilani, reu seri*, witness to a deed of sale of property, 162 (a), and in a sale of a brewer's prebend, 159/158 (b), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 28.
(b) McEwan 61.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 27.
W 1050.

KIDIN-ANU (84), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Tattannu, named in the sale of a plantation at Uruk, 173 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 38.

KIDIN-ANU (85), son of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in the sale of slaves, 296 (a), in a sale of a prebend, 295 (b), witness in a sale of a house 280 (c), in a deed of gift, 276 (d), to a deed of sale of a plot of land, 275 (e), and in a sale of a woman slave, 275 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2184.
(b) MLC 2654.
(c) McEwan 7.

(d) Clay II 6/7.
(e) Weisberg 14.
(f) Clay II 10.
References: W 44, 512, 607.

KIDIN-ANU (86), son of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in the sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk, 234 (b).
Sources: (a) McEwan 19.
References: W 167-B.

KIDIN-ANU (87), son of Tattannu, descendant of Hunzu, witness at Uruk in 233 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten III.

KIDIN-ANU (88), son of Tattannu, descendant of Kuri, brother of Anu-ah-iddin (40), witness to a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 14.

KIDIN-ANU (89), son of Tattannu, one of those involved in the annual festival of Anu at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

KIDIN-ANU (90), son of Ubar, grandson of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Kidin-Marduk, brother of Anu-qisan (11), witness in a sale of rights to rations, 193 (a), and in a quitclaim for a prebend, after 186 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 48.
(b) McEwan 54/55.

KIDIN-ANU (91), son of [. . .]at-Anu, grandson of Anu-iksur, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 141 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 37.
References: W 778-Bn, 916-Wn.

KIDIN-ANU (92), son of [. . .]-e, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 14.
References: W 96-B.

KIDIN-ANU (93), descendant of Ahutu, brother of [. . .], named in a deed of sale of a storage hut at Uruk 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 32.

KIDIN-ANU (94), descendant of Ekur-zakir, *sesgallu* priest and *asipu* priest at Uruk, 280/266 (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 107.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 10.

KIDIN-ANU (95), descendant of Kidin-Marduk, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 204 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2165.
References: W 40.

KIDIN-ANU (96), a slave sold at Uruk in 297 (a).
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 119, 120.

KIDIN-ANU (97), witness to a deed from Uruk 292/275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 39.

KIDIN-ANU (98), witness in the sale of a woman slave, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.

KIDIN-ANU (99), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 252/251 (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 296.
References: W 660-C.

KIDIN-ANU (100), witness in an assignment of temple offerings 216 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 29.

KIDIN-ANU (101), a brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival at Uruk, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

KIDIN-ANU (102), witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 191/187 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 22.
References: W 872-E.

KIDIN-ANU (103), named in a deed of sale of a house plot at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 24.

KIDIN-ANU (104), named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 18.

KIDIN-ANU (105), named in a deed of sale of a house plot at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 30.

KIDIN-ANU (106), named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 9.

KIDIN-ANU (107), witness in a deed of sale of a house at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 54.

KIDIN-ISTAR, son of Bani-apli, builder, witness in a contract at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 43.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 52.

KIDIN-[. . .] (1), scribe at Uruk, 221 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 1.

KIDIN-[. . .], (2), purchaser of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 7.

KIPLINU, son of Zursu, noted at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VII.

KIRAMANE, son of Iddina, brother of Tibuli*, ordered to pay rent to the temple at Babylon, 262/261 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 118.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 133.

KIRIB-BELTI (1), son of Labasi, grandson of Rihat-Anu, witness to the sale of property, 164 (a), and in a deed of transfer of a house, 159 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 27/29.
(b) Clay II 43.

KIRIB-BELTI (2), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a plantation at Uruk, 173 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 38.

KITA, daughter of Kallikrates, of Eresos, became a citizen of Miletos, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 399–400).

KITTOS, son of Zoilos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, CI (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8224.

KITU-ANU (1), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, brother of Ardi-*AMA.SAL**, witness in a sale of a prebend and land, 181 (a), buyer of a room and land, 162 (b), and witness in a deed of sale of a house, (date lost) (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 36.
(b) Weisberg 28.
(c) Clay II 54.

KITU-ANU (2), son of Anu-zer-ittannu, grandson of Rihat-Anu, buyer of land at Uruk in 182/181 (a).
Sources: (a) Boissier, 'Contrat'.

KITU-ANU (3), son of Idat-Anu, *gardua*, witness to the transfer of an estate at Uruk, 160 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 41 (= Weisberg 35).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 61.
W 549.

KITU-ANU (4), son of Illut-Anu, bleacher at Uruk (a), seller of land at Uruk in 182/181 (b).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 12.
(b) Boissier, 'Contrat'.

KITU-ANU (5), son of Kitu-Anu, grandson of Niduntu-Anu, inspector of oxherds in the temple, buyer of property at Uruk 156 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 95–98 (= MLC 2186).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 62.

KITU-ANU (6), son of Mannuki-Istar, grandson of Ana-rabutika-Anu, guarantor in a sale of a woman slave at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.
References: W 626.

KITU-ANU (7), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 252/251 (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 296.
References: W 660-D.

KITU-ANU (8), slave, named in a division of property at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 212–215 (= NCBT 1948).

KITU-ANU (9), witness to the relinquishment of a claim to land at Uruk, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 48.

KITU-ANU (10), named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 150 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 12.

KITU-ANU (11), named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 35.

KI[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (i) iii.

KLEANAX, son of Leontios, proposer of a decree to make Archelaos of Macedon *proxenos* at Magnesia-on-Maiandros (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 5.

KLEANDROS (1), son of Diodoros, of Iasos, sent to Kalymnos as a judge (mid C3 (?)) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 82.

KLEANDROS (2), son of Dionysios, of Amyzon, proposer of a decree of the city on finances, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 36.

KLEANDROS (3), son of Kleandros, of Antiocheia, buried on Rhenaia, late C2 or early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 374.

KLEANDROS (4), son of Sosos, husband of Nannion*, daughter of Bakchios, mother of Demetria, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (c).

KLEANDROS (5), of Kyme, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

KLEARCHOS (1), son of Mikkos, an envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to an unknown city soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 68.

KLEARCHOS (2), of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 161.

KLEARCHOS (3), probably of Soli, set up Delphian maxims at Ai Khanoum (a).
Sources: (a) L. Robert, 'De Delphes à l'Oxus, Iscriptions grècques nouvelles de la Bactriane', *CRAI* 1968, 421–39 (= Burstein 49).

KLEIDAMOS, son of Sodamon, from Phaistos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (p).

KLEISISTRATOS, of Miletos, named in a fragmentary inscription concerning naturalizations at the city (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 35.

KLEITANDROS, son of [Ba]silokles, Cretan mercenary soldier, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (e) and (s).

KLEITOR, son of Kleitor 'the younger', magistrate (*strategos*) of Erythrai, c. 200 named in a dedication (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 937.

KLEITOS, an envoy of Teos to Athamania, 205/201 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 35.

KLEO (1), daughter of Kleophron, of Tarsos, died and was buried in Athens, after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10428.

KLEO (2), of Media, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9354.

KLEOMEDES, son of Arche[. . .], donor of gift to Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 434.

KLEOM[. . .], of Priene, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 229.

KLEON (1), of Kilikia, brother of Komanos*, a leader of the Sicilian slave revolt (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 34/35.3.17.

KLEON (2), of Teos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 314.

KLEONAKTOS, son of Kleonax, manager (*epistates*) at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, end C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 14.

KLEONIKE, daughter of Demostratos, of Laodikeia, buried on Rhenaia, second half C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 47.

KLEONYMOS (1), son of Demophontos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

KLEONYMOS (2), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

KLEOPATRA (1), daughter of Diophantos, of Damaskos, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8468.

KLEOPATRA (2), daughter of Philostratos, of Marathos-by-Arados, her son put up a statue to her in the sanctuary of the Syrian gods at Delos in 103/102 (a), and she offered a capital to the sanctuary (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2245.
(b) *I Delos* 2272.

KLEOPATROS, son of Leosthenes, Cretan mercenary soldier, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

KLEOPHANTOS, of Lampsakos, named on a proxeny decree of c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Lampsakos*, 3.

KLEOTIMOS, steward (*neopoios*) at Priene, 270/262 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 21.

KLINIAS, son of Aristokritos, of Klazomenai, named in a lease contract, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Klazomenai* (in *I Erythrai* II), 510.

KLIO, daughter of Chaireas and Antigone, noted by her mother in her commemoration of her father at Susa C3 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1932, 274–278.

KLIODOROS, son of Kliodoros, of Antiocheia, victor in a poetry competition at Thespis, in Boiotia (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* VI 1762.

KLONIOS, one of the leaders, with Aeropos* and Antipatros (11), of a revolt against Alexander II Zabinas; they seized Laodikeia-ad-Mare, and were pardoned by Alexander after his victory (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 34/35.22.

KL[. . .], architect at the temple of Didyma 217/216 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 27.

KOLOLAS, son of Hekatonymos, of Teos, envoy of his city, with Apollodotos (1), to Crete in 204/203 in order to gain recognition of the city as holy and *asylos*, a mission supported by Antiochos III, who sent his own envoy, Hagesandros (O), for the purpose (a). The envoys are mentioned at Rhamkos, but Hagesandros is also recorded on the same mission at Eleutherna and Lappa.
Sources: (a) *I Cret* I 27.1.

KOLOTES (1), son of Kleisthenes, of Lampsakos, honoured by a decree of Argos, early in the Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXX 360.

KOLOTES (2), son of Theuxinides, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

KOMANOS, a Kilikian, brother of Kleon (1) the leader of the Sicilian slave revolt, captured by Romans at Tauromenion (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 34/35.2.20.

KONON (1), son of Dionysios, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Argos and another Peloponnesian city soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 40, 76.

KONON (2), son of [. . .]stos, recorded as a mercenary (*idiotes*) at Ephesos, Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 963.

KONON (3), of Laodikeia, died and buried at Rhodes (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 441.

KONON (4), an envoy of Seleukeia-in-Pieria to Seleukos IV, c. 186 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 45.

KONON (5), a man after whom a division of land, a *kleros*, at Dura-Europos was named; he was thus one of the original Macedonian settlers when the colony was formed, c. 308 (a).
Sources: (a) *P Dura* 15.

KONOPS, of Phrygia, died and was buried at Athens, after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10487.

KORAX, son of Charidemos, of Herakleia, mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 33.

KORRIS, priest of Zeus Labraundos at Labraunda, the subject of complaints to the Seleukid satrap Olympichos (O) c. 240 (a), and of an honorary decree at the shrine, referred to in a letter of Olympichos to Mylasa, 220 BC, as being in office some time earlier (b).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, 1–4, 2, 11.
(b) *I Mylasa* I 23 (= *Labraunda* III, 1, 23).

KRANTOR, of Soli, leader of the Academy at Athens (a).
Sources: (a) Diogenes Laertius IV, 22.
References: Bevan I 231.
RE 11.1585–1588.

KRATES (1), son of Charmos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

KRATES (2), son of Krates, grandson of Krates, city secretary (*grammateus*) working with Knidian judges at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, 221/220 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 15.

KRATES (3), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

KRATES (4), son of Timokrates, of Mallos, Stoic philosopher (a).
Sources: (a) Suda.
References: *RE* 11.1634–1641.

KRATIDEMOS, son of Parmenitades, of Erythrai, guarantor of payment for a priesthood at Erythrai, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

KRATINOS (1), son of Artemidoros, of Amyzon, named in a fragmentary list from that city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 33.

KRATINOS (2), city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, before 233/232 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 216.

KRATIP[POS], of Smyrna, named on a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna* II, 1, 687.

KRATON, of Seleukeia, died and was buried at Rhodes (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 463.

KRITOS, son of Theukritos, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment at Erythrai, c. 265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

KRITOBOULOS, son of Kriton, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124 and 147.

KRITOLEOS (1), son of Aigialeos, of Smyrna, named on a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

KRITOLEOS (2), son of Leostratos, of Smyrna, named on a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna* II, 1, 687.

KRONIOS, son of Apatourios, from Herakleia, husband of Meniske*, daughter of Demetrios, from Magnesia, father of Demetrios and Apatourios, granted citizenship at Miletos, 222/221 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 45.

KRYTON, son of Serambos, from Apteraios, commander of the Cretan troops who was granted citizenship at Miletos, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 39.

KTESIAS (1), of Iasos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Caria*, 125.

KTESIAS (2), of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 193.

KTESIKLES, an official named in Antiochos III's letter of 213/212, perhaps the treasurer of the city (a).
Sources: (a) P. Gauthier, *Nouvelles Inscriptions de Sardes* II (Paris 1989) 1.

KTESIKRATES, son of Zopyrion, of Erythrai, priest of Achilles, Thetis and Nereidos at Erythrai, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

KTESON (1), son of Demetrios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8228.

KTESON (2), builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma* 25 etc.

KUD.DAN, see Nidintu-Anu (188).

KUR(?)RILUSU, (Charilaos?), son of [. . .]-tunu, brother of Menandros (4) and Apaluniqe*, witness in a document concerning income rights to ceremonies of Aja at Larsa, after 225 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 26.

KYDAS, son of Arganos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (d) and (s).

KYDIAS, son of Isago[. . .], of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 161.

KYDIOS, son of Hierokles, city president (*stephanophoros*) of Iasos, c. 197 (a) and president of the games (*agonothetes*) at Iasos, 196/193 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 1 (= Burstein 36).
(b) *I Iasos* 161, 162.

KYDON, son of Dionysios, envoy of Laodikeia, named in a decree of that city for a judge from Priene, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 59.

KYDROKLES, of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, magistrate named on silver and bronze coins of the city issued 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 158, 161.

LABASI (1), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Labasi, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of land, 211 (a), witness in a sale of a prebend 204 (b), witness in a dedication of slaves, 189/186 (c), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) RIAA 293.
(b) NCBT 1971.
(c) YBC 11633.
References: W 426-B, 228n, 536n, 479n, 655n.

LABASI (2), son of Anu-ab-uter, descendant of Ahutu, witness to a deed of sale of huts at Uruk, 216 (a) and 201 or 191 (b).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 34.
(b) Weisberg 33.
References: W 972-Mn, 972-Nn.

LABASI (3), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Kidin-Anu, in dispute over a prebend at Uruk in 143, which he had seen transferred in 130, referred to in a letter from the city-prefect (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan, 'A Seleukid Tablet in the Redpath Museum', *Annual Review of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project*, 4, 1986, 35–36.

LABASI (4), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Niduntu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 39.
References: W 153.

LABASI (5), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in the sale of prebends, 235 (a) and 228 (b), and in the sale of a food allowance, 204 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1956.
(b) McEwan 23.
(c) Weisberg 2.
References: W 696-Jn, W 348n.

LABASI (6), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, a worker and a member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

LABASI (7), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Labasi, witness at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VII.

LABASI (8), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, witness at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VI.

LABASI (9), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Anu-balassu-iqbi (14), witness to a deed of assignment of interest in an estate, 227 (a), in a sale of a butcher's prebend 217 (b), in sales of prebends, 217/216 (c) and 201/200 (d), and named in a sale of a brewer's prebend (date lost) (e), and in a sale of a prebend, 209/193 (f), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) Clay II 26.
(b) McEwan 32.
(c) NCBT 1954.
(d) McEwan 45/46.
(e) McEwan 69.
(f) NCBT 1955.
References: W 677, 688, 135n, 740n.

LABASI (10), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Labasi, waiver in a quitclaim, 158 (a), named in a document concerning adoption, 161/151, witness to a division of inheritance 149 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 44.
(b) Weisberg 49.
(c) McEwan 63.
References: W 966.

LABASI (11), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a quitclaim, 245 (a), and in a deed of sale of an estate, 241 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2164.
(b) Clay II 20 (= MLC 2178).
References: W 70.

LABASI (12), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 284/283 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 5.

LABASI (13), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Labasi, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a brewer's prebend, 215 (a), in a sale of land, 203 (b), and in the sale of another prebend (date lost) (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 34/35.
(b) Clay II 30 (= HSM 913.1.8).
(c) McEwan 44.
References: W 230.

LABASI (14), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Nikarchos*, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a transaction 210 (a), in a quitclaim, 192 (b), in a sale of food allowance, 188 (c), and to a deed of sale of a plot of land, 174 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) VAS 15 48.
(b) Clay II 31.
(c) Clay II 33.
(d) Weisberg 13.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.
W 316n, 990n, 361n, 444-Hn, 444-In, 544n.

LABASI (15), son of Anu-belsunu, scribe of Anu at Uruk 288 (a) and 284 (b).
Sources: (a) McEwan 4.
(b) MLC 2163.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.

LABASI (16), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, builder, witness at Uruk, 190 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 98 (= HSM 913.1.4).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 49.

LABASI (17), son of Anu-mukin-apli, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 180 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIV.
References: W 755-M, 972-Mn, 972-Nn.

LABASI (18), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Kidin-Anu (38), witness in a sale of a butcher's prebend, after 232 (a), in an exchange of shares of a house (date lost) (b), in a property exchange at Uruk in 217 (c), in a deed of sale of a hut, 216 (d), and in a lease of a butcher's prebend, 215 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 21.
(b) McEwan 29.
(c) Nies II, 135.
(d) Weisberg 34.
(e) McEwan 37.
References: W 141-B.

LABASI (19), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 188/187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 34.

LABASI (20), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Kuri, brother of Nidintu-Anu (57) and Ubar (6), named in a deed of gift at Uruk, 281 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 5.
References: W 99.

LABASI (21), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in the gift of land and a slave, 188/187 (a), in a sale of a prebend (date lost) (b), in a sale of property, 186 (c), in a sale of a prebend, 181 (d) and in a deed of sale of a plot of land, 174 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.5.
(b) McEwan 44.
(c) McEwan 5?.
(d) Clay II 36.
(e) Weisberg 13.
References: W 596.

LABASI (22), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 241 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 19.
References: W 944.

LABASI (23), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-balassu-iqbi (20), noted in a document at Uruk, 217 (a).
Sources: (a) BIN II 135.

LABASI (24), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Kuri, witness in a quitclaim of a sale of a slave, 228 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 22.

LABASI (25), son of Anu-uballit, noted as giving gifts to the temple at Uruk in an administrative inventory of 224/221 (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 1.

LABASI (26), son of Anu-usallim, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, of Uruk, named in a property exchange at Uruk in 217 (a).
Sources: (a) Nies II, 135.
References: W 157n, 354n.

LABASI (27), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Rabi-Anu (5), husband of Demetria (1), buyer of share of a plot of land, 274 (a), named in sales of prebends in 265 (b), 264 (c), and 263 (d), buyer of butcher's prebend, 261 (e), seller of real estate, 258 (f), named in sales of prebends in 256 (g), 255 (h) part owner and participant in a division of property, 244 (i), buyer of a prebend, 244 (j), named in the sale of a prebend 241 (k), and in the sale of property, 236 (l), buyer of prebends in 235 (m) and 233 (n), and witness in the gift of a slave girl (date lost) (o), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Doty 202–204 (= NCBT 1976).
(b) Clay II 11.
(c) Clay II 12.
(d) Clay II 13.
(e) Doty 200–201 (= NCBT 1938/1965).
(f) Doty 206–210 (= *VDI* 1955/4, 142).
(g) Clay II 15.
(h) Clay II 16.
(i) Doty 212–215 (= NCBT 1948).
(j) Doty 218–219 (= NCBT 1944).
(k) Clay II 19.
(l) McEwan 18.
(m) Doty 220 (= NCBT 1956).
(n) Doty 221 (= *DJur* 306).
(o) McEwan 12/13.
References: Doty 188.
W 71, 80n, 125-C.

LABASI (28), son of Anu-zer-lisir, grandson of Nana-[. . .], witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 193/192 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2305.
References: W 189n.

LABASI (29), son of Anu-zer-lisir, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 282 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2182.
References: W 690.

LABASI (30), son of Anu-Mu-[. . .], witness in a sale of meat offering at Uruk, 204 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 2.
References: W 696-Jn.

LABASI (31), son of Balatu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a quitclaim at Uruk, 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIII.
References: W 755-I.

LABASI (32), son of Balatu, witness at Uruk in 296 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIII.

LABASI (33), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ahutu, named in a division of property at Uruk, 180 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 40.
References: W 167-E.

LABASI (34), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Istar-sum-eris, descendant of Ahutu, witness of the sale of a prebend, 201 (a), witness in a quitclaim, 194 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 45/46.
(b) Clay II 31.
References: W 361n, 544n.

LABASI (35), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, scribe of Anu at Uruk, named in a sale of an arrangement concerning a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 42.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 32.

LABASI (36), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, witness in a dedication of slaves at Uruk, 189/186 (a).
Sources: (a) YBC 11633.
References: W 479n, 655n.

LABASI (37), son of Istar-sum-eris, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 265/264 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1972.
References: W 301.

LABASI (38), son of Kitu-Anu, grandson of Labasi, named in a deed of sale of a house at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 24.

LABASI (39), son of Labasi-Anu, grandson of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, guarantor in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 197/196 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1962.
References: W 163.

LABASI (40), son of Lisir, descendant of Gimil-Anu, *asipu* priest at Uruk (a), witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 211/210 (b).
Sources: (a) Oelsner 63.
(b) Weisberg 24.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 24.
W 1100-G.

LABASI (41), son of Mannu-iqapu, descendant of Kuri, brother of Anu-ab-usur (54) and Anu-sum-liser (11), witness in a sale of land, 237 (a), 230 or 229 (b) in a quitclaim for the share of a slave 228 (c), in the sale of land in 226 (d), to a deed of sale of property, 223 (e), in a sale of a butcher's prebend 217 (f), in a sale of a prebend, 211 (g), and in a deed of sale of a prebend (date lost) (h), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 21.
(b) Weisberg 21.
(c) McEwan 22.
(d) Clay II 26.
(e) Clay II 28 (= Weisberg 19).
(f) McEwan 32.
(g) NCBT 1975.
(h) Weisberg 9.
References: W 425, 507, 576.

LABASI (42), son of Mukin-apli, named in a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 14.

LABASI (43), son of Nabu-nasirsu, *asipu* priest at Kutha, received the assignment of land as payment for his work, 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 21–23.

LABASI (44), son of Nana-iddin, witness in an exchange of properties at Uruk, 158 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 45.
References: W 207.

LABASI (45), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 235 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1956.
References: W 348n.

LABASI (46), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 174/173 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2197.
References: W 909.

LABASI (47), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Labasi, descendant of Ahutu, seller of a slave at Uruk, (date lost) (a).

Sources: (a) Clay II 25.
References: W 902.

LABASI (48), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Tat[tannu], descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 249 (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 301.
References: W 390-E.

LABASI (49), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Labasi, clearer of claims in a sale of property at Uruk, 223 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 19 (= Clay II 28).
References: W 854.

LABASI (50), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Labasi, builder (*ittinnu*), seller of land, 200 (a), witness in a sale of a prebend, after 202 (b) witness in 190 (c), in a quitclaim for a prebend after 186 (d), buyer of a plot of land, 174 (e), witness in a sale of land 174 (f), in a sale of an arrangement concerning a prebend (date lost) (g), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 47.
(b) McEwan 57.
(c) Clay I 98 (= HSM 913.1.14).
(d) McEwan 54/55.
(e) Weisberg 13.
(f) MLC 2156.
(g) McEwan 42.

LABASI (51), son of Ribat-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a deed of assignment of interest in an estate at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 26.

LABASI (52), son of Rihat-Anu, witness to a document at Uruk, 292/275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 39.

LABASI (53), son of Rihat-Anu, builder, witness at Uruk, after 149 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 63.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 49.

LABASI (54), son of Rihat-Istar, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 223 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 24.
References: W 135n, 740n.

LABASI (55), son of Ripa-Anu, descendant of Kuri, of Uruk, 190 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 98.

LABASI (56), son of Samas-ittanu, descendant of Ahutu, seller of land at Uruk in 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.

LABASI (57), son of Samas-ittannu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness at Uruk in 246 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XI.

LABASI (58), son of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness to a transfer of deeds at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 18.

LABASI (59), son of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, husband of Nidintu-Nana, named in deeds of sale of huts at Uruk, 216 (a) and 201 or 191 (b).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 33.
(b) Weisberg 34.

LABASI (60), son of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of food allowance at Uruk, 186 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 33.
References: W 316n, 990n.

LABASI (61), son of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness at Uruk in 262 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten IX.

LABASI (62), son of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of a baker's prebend at Uruk, 239 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 15.
References: W 1035-C.

LABASI (63), son of Tattannu, grandson of Samasiyya, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 283 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 4.
References: W 296.

LABASI (64), son of [. . .]-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 191 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 6.

LABASI (65), son of [. . .]-Anu, named in a deed of sale of a storehouse at Uruk, in the time of Antiochos and Antiochos his son (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 37.

LABASI (66), descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a prebend, 235 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1956.
References: W 348n.

LABASI (67), named in a document concerning income rights to ceremonies of Aja at Larsa, after 226 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 26.

LABASI (68), descendant of Ahutu, witness in an exchange of properties, 217 (a).
Sources: (a) BIN II 135.
References: W 157, 354.

LABASI (69), named in a division of property at Uruk, 214/213 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1958.
References: W 589.

LABASI (70), a brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

LABASI (71), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 196 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2201.
References: W 861.

LABASI (72), named in a quitclaim at Uruk, 194 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 31.

LABASI (73), named in a sale of *biltu* at Uruk, 187/182 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1968.
References: W 447, 699.

LABASI (74), witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 168/162 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1945.
References: W 734.

LABASI (75), named in a sale of land at Uruk, after 160 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2167.
References: W 151.

LABASI (76), potter (*paharu*), named in a deed of gift at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 50.

LABASI (77), named in a deed of sale of a house at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 24.

LABASI (78), witness in a document recording the relinquishment of a claim to a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 47.

LABASI (79), witness in a quitclaim at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 9.
References: W 616-HH.

LABASI (80), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 68.
References: W 982-A.

LABASI-ANU (1), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of land, 234 (a), and of the receipt of a prebend share and property at Uruk, 228 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 23 (= MLC 2123A).
(b) McEwan 24.
References: W 350.

LABASI-ANU (2), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, potter, giver in a quitclaim to a plot of land at Uruk, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 48.
References: W 872-B.

LABASI-ANU (3), son of Anu-uballit, named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 18.

LABASI-ANU (4), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of an allotment at Uruk, 247 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1963.
References: W 345.

LABASI-ANU (5), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of land, 311 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 51.
References: W 369-A.

LABASI-ANU (6), son of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Anu-balassu-iqbi (46) and Anu-ahhe-iddin (62), witness in a sale, 246/222 (a), in a sale of a prebend, 233 (b), in a deed of transfer of an estate, 233 (c), in a deed of sale of a house and plot of land, 230 or 229 (d), witness in 221 (e), in the sale of a prebend 217 (f), and in sales of prebends in 216 (g) and 213 (h), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) VAS 15 21.
(b) *DJur* 306.
(c) Clay II 23.
(d) Weisberg 21.
(e) Rutten V.
(f) McEwan 33.
(g) Clay II 29.
(h) *VDI* 1955/4 VI.
References: W 895, 897-A, 897-B, 897-C.

LABASI-ANU (7), descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in an assignment of temple income at Uruk, 188 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 33.

LACHARES (1), son of Apollonios, son of Menestheus, epitaph for, at Miletos, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 991.

LACHARES (2), son of Papos, accountant of Achaios in Lydia in 267 (a).
Sources: (a) M. Worrle, 'Antiochos I, Achaios der Altere und die Galater, eine neue Inschrift in Denizli', *Chiron* 5 1975, 59–87 (= Burstein 19).

LACHARES (3), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

LACHES, son of Lachetos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8230.

LADAMAS, son of Antiphon, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (c).

LAKIP (1), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, seller of a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 6.

LAKIP (2), witness in a deed of sale of a house at Uruk, 162/161 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 54.

LAKUNNI, witness in a receipt for a sale of land at Uruk, before 264 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2172.

LAMPAS, son of Leontiskos, of Seleukeia(-in-Pieria?), became a *proxenos* at Ephesos, Hellenistic Period (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 962.

LAMPETOS, son of Pythagoras, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Argos and another Peloponnesian city soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 40, 76.

LAMPIOS, son of Lampitos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

LAMPITOS (1), son of Artemon, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

LAMPITOS (2), son of Metrodoros, a member of the prytany in office at Iasos at an unknown date, when judges from Teos and Klazomenai were honoured (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 930, 931.

LAMPITOS (3), of Iasos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued after 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Caria*, 124.

LAMPITOS (4), city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, before 233/232 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 442.

LAMPON (1), son of Mandrodoros, city secretary (*grammateus*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros noted in a record of the agreement of the association of Dionysians for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a), and in a decree of Antiocheia (Alabanda?, -ad-Maiandros?) honouring a judge from Magnesia (b).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 89.
(b) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 90.

LAMPON (2), envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Rhodes, Knidos, Kos (?) and another city soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 55, 56, 57, 58.

LAMPRIAS, son of Charops*, of Amyzon (?brother of Dionysios (14), Pausanias (2), Pausimachos (1), and Artemidoros (2)), a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

LAMPRON, son of Aristomenos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

LAMPROS (1), son of Lampros, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 132.

LAMPROS (2), son of Metrodoros, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

LAMPYRIS, son of Hippolochos, of Erythrai, priest of Demeter Chloe at Erythrai, c. 275/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (b).

LAODIKE (1), daughter of Dionysios, of Antiocheia, buried on Rhenaia, early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 146.

LAODIKE (2), daughter of Dionysios of Antiocheia, died and was buried at Zakynthos C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXIII 383.

LAODIKE (3), daughter of Xanthippos, of Laodikeia, a subscriber to the sanctuary of the Syrian gods at Delos, in 108/107 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 66.

LAODIKE (4), of Apamea, a slave belonging to Protarchos killed in a fire or a building collapse at Delos with twenty others, late C2/early C1, and buried on Rhenaia (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 418.
References: Klaffenbach, *Die Grabstelen*, 28.

LAOMEDON (1), son of Laertos, a representative of Miletos named in a treaty made with Kios, 228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 141.

LAOMEDON (2), of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Rhodes (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 442.

LAONIKOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

LAQAP, son of Anu-qisan, blacksmith listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival at Uruk, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

LARICHOS, son of Laomedon (satrap of Syria, 323/320), and father of Leomedon*, honoured by a decree of Priene, 270/262 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 18.
References: P. Gauthier, 'Les Honneurs de l'Officier Séleucide Larichos à Priene', *Journal des Savants*, 1980, 35–50.

LASI[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (i) iii.

LATIQIRU, son of Latiqiru, witness in a document concerning income rights of ceremonies of Aja, at Larsa, after 226 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 26.

LEMNAIOS, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 59.

LENAIOS, son of Herogenes, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, 277/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 24.

LEODAMANTOS, son of Baton, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

LEODAMAS, son of Antigonos, of Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris, winner in the lyre-playing contest (*kitharoidos*) at the Great Asklepeia at Kos in the early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) Sherwin-White, *ZPE*, 47, 1982, 68.

LEOMEDON, son of Larichos*, of Priene, in charge of the temple fabric, and city president (*stephanephoros*), 270/262 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 18, 22.
References: P. Gauthier, 'Les Honneurs de l'Officier Séleucide Larichos à Priene', *Journal des Savants*, 1980, 35–50.

LEOMESTOR, son of Eustratidos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

[LE]ON (1), son of Androkles, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (i).

LEON (2), son of Apatourios, from Herakleia, father of Apatourios and Hierokles, granted citizenship at Miletos, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 50.

LEON (3), son of Apollonios, of Korinth, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, of Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 33.

[L]EON (4), son of Menedemos, of Amyzon, named in a list from the city, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 29.

LEON (5), of Miletos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 194.

LEON (6), of Stratonikeia, herald (*hierokeryx*) at Stratonikeia, 268, who proposed honours for Nonnos son of Arrissios (a).
Sources: (a) *I Stratonikeia*, II, 1, 1030.

LEONIDAS, son of Theon, husband of Nikaia (1), daughter of Altabos, father of Theon and Eirene, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (i) iii.

LEONIDES, of Tralles, honoured by a decree of the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 26.

LEONTEOS, son of Theisios, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 274/273 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 428.

LEONTIDAS, son of Bo[...], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (kk).

LEONTIOS, son of Artemon, husband of Polo*, daughter of Deinias, father of Artemon, Deinias and Aristoboule, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (hh).

LEONTIS, daughter of Leontos, mother of Leontos, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (z).

LEONTISKOS (1), son of [...]o[. .sy]o[s], a member of the prytany in office at Iasos when judges from Chios were honoured, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 932, 933.

LEONTISKOS (2), envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Pergamon soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 87.

LEONTOS (1), son of Drakontos, sent to Kalymnos as a judge (mid C3(?)) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 82.

LEONTOS (2), son of Euboulos, sent to Kalymnos as a judge (mid C3(?)) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 82.

LEOPHANES, son of Lampros, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

LEOSTHENES, son of Leokestoros, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 278/277 (a), brought incense to Didyma, 278/277 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123, *Didyma* 426A.

LEPTINES, the murderer of Octavius (F) at Antiocheia, 162; he was sent to Rome by Demetrios I with Isokrates (3) (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 46, 49; Pol 31.2.4, Diod 31.29.
References: *RE* 12.2074.

LESBIOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 250–190 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

LEUKAIOS, son of Pythodos, of Klazomenai, judge honoured at Iasos for his services (date unknown) (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 930.

LEUKIPPOS, son of Mikion, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Gortyn soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 65.

LIBLUT (1), son of Bel-nasir, named in a note about money for sheep from Kish, 273 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 72.

LIBLUT (2), son of Bel-sum-iskun, grandson of Sagiu, scribe at Babylon, 164/163 (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 148; 166.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

LIBLUT (3), son of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, seller of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 44.

LIBLUT (4), son of Kidin-Anu, brother of Anu-zer-iddin (31), builder working on the temple, and named in a duty roster, at Uruk in 245 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

LIBLUT (5), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness to the gift of a slave girl (date lost) (a), and in sales of prebends, 247 (b) and 249 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 12/13.
(b) NCBT 1963.
(c) *DJur* 301.
References: W 132.

LIBLUT (6), son of [. . .]-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a deed of sale of a house at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.

LIBUT, descendant of Kuri, witness at Uruk in 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.

LINAKUSU/KUA, daughter of Anu-uballit, son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, wife of Nana-iddin (3), named in a sale of a prebend by her son Anu-uballit (51) at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 51.
References: Doty 258–259.

LICHAS, son of Hermophantos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a), and a representative of Miletos named in a treaty made with Kios, 228 (b).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).
(b) *Milet* I, 3, 141.

LISIR (1), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a *quitclaim*, 250 (a), *in a sale of a prebend*, 241 (b), in sales of land, 241 (c) and 240 (d), in two sales of prebends, 235 (e) and 234 (f), in the sale of a plot of land, 223 (g), and in a sale of land, 211 (h), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2164.
(b) Clay II 19.
(c) Clay II 20 (= MLC 2168).
(d) HSM 913.1.1.
(e) NCBT 1949.
(f) Clay II 22 (= Weisberg 1).
(g) McEwan 27.
(h) RIAA 293.
References: W 723, 739, 772, 785-A.

LISIR (2), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a quitclaim at Uruk, 194 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 31.

LISIR (3), son of Dumqi-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness of the sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk, 219 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 30/31.

LISIR (4), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a quitclaim for a share of a slave at Uruk, 228 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 22.

LISIR (5), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Labasi, scribe at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 41.

LISIR (6), son of Mukin-apli, grandson of Anu-iksur, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 252/251 (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 296.
References: W 390-D.

LISIR (7), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of land, 240 (a), in a sale of a house and field, 237 (b), in a sale of property 236 (c), in a receipt for a prebend share and property, 228 (d), and in a quitclaim, 236/224 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.1.
(b) Clay II 21.
(c) McEwan 18.
(d) McEwan 24.
(e) NCBT 1964.
References: W 1025, 564n, 795n.

LISIR (8), son of Zeriya, grandson of Anu-usallim, descendant of Gimil-Anu, brother of Anu-mukin-apli (29), witness in a sale of a prebend, 276 (a), in a sale of land, 274 (b), in a sale of an allotment, 263 (c), witness in

262 (d), in sales of prebends in 260 (e), 249 (f) and 244 (g), in a division of property, 244 (h), in a sale of land 237 (i), in sales of prebends, 235 (j) and 233 (k), in the gift of a slave girl (date lost) (l), and in a receipt for a prebend and property, 228 (m), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
(b) NCBT 1976.
(c) Clay II 13.
(d) Rutten IX.
(e) NCBT 1935.
(f) NCBT 1951.
(g) *DJur* 301 (= NCBT 1944).
(h) NCBT 1948 (= Doty 212–215).
(i) Clay II 21.
(j) NCBT 1956.
(k) *DJur* 306.
(l) McEwan 12/13.
(m) McEwan 24.
References: W 505, 762, 790, 814, 825, 885, 928.

LISIR (9), son of Zeriya, grandson of Lisir, descendant of Gimil-Anu, named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 191 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 6.

LISIR (10), descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 216 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 29.
References: W 1084n.

LISIR (11), witness in a warranty deed for an improved estate at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 49.
References: W 972.

LISIR (12), witness in a sale of meat offerings at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 3.
References: W 916-0.

LISIR (13), witness in a deed of sale of prebend at Uruk, in the time of a king Seleukos (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 5.

LOCHEGOS, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos 260/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 434.

LOKIOS, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Magnesia-on-Maiandros (at an unknown date) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 9, 10, 11.

LYKINOS, named on a weight of Seleukeia-in-Pieria of 158/157 BC, and thus presumably the market supervisor (*agoranomos*) of the city in that year (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1213c, f.

LYKIPPOS, donor of gift to Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 436.

LYKOMEDES (1), son of Arist[. . .], of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 161.

LYKOMEDES (2), son of Battalinos, manager (*epistates*) at Magnesia-on-Maiandros (date unknown) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 6.

LYKOMEDES (3), son of Charisios, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Athens, Chalkis, Eretria and Phokis soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 34, 37, etc.

LYKOMEDES (4), envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Attalos I soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 34 (= *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 22).

LYKON, of Teos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 314.

LYKOPHRON (1), son of Eudemos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 287/286 (a) and city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 270/269 (b).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 425, 432, 433.
(b) *Milet* I, 3, 123.

LYKOPHRON (2), son of Moiros, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 275/274 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 427.

LYKOS, of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 300/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 192.

LYSAGO[. . .], of Priene, a magistrate named on silver and bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 229, 231.

LYSANDROS (1), son of Moschos, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payments for two priesthoods at Erythrai, 300/281 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

LYSANDROS (2), son of Stichos, from Olynthos, granted citizenship at Miletos, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 41.

LYSANIAS (1), son of Erysilaos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (i).

LYSANIAS (2), son of Theodoros of Sidon, the winner of the chariot race at the Panathenaia of 158/157 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II (2) 2316.
References: Tracy and Habicht.

LYSANIAS (3), son of Theokles, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (l) and (bb).

LYSANIAS (4), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

LYSAN[. . .], of Antiocheia-on-the-Sarus (Adana), a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after 164 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Lycaonia, Isauria, Cilicia*, 16.

LYSIAS (1), son of Antigonos, commemorated on a *stele* at Antiocheia (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* III 951.

LYSIAS (2), son of Polycharos, named in a decree of the city, 270/262 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 22.

LYSIAS (3), son of Straton, of Laodikeia, a tenant at Delos 156/155 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1417.

LYSIAS (4), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

LYSIAS (5), an Epicurean philosopher who became tyrant of Tarsos where he distributed the goods of the rich to the poor, murdering many (a); he is probably the magistrate who is named on bronze coins of the city issued after 164 (b).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 215 b–c.
(b) *BMC Greek Lycaonia, Isauria, Cilicia*, 183.

LYSIDOROS, of Phokaia, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 217.

LYSIMACHIDES, son of Gorgos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

LYSIMACHOS (1), son of Achaios, of Hierapolis, noted at Delos 128/127 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2226.

LYSIMACHOS (2), son of Apollonios, of Hierapolis, brother of Achaios (2), noted at Delos 128/127 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2226.

LYSIMACHOS (3), son of Iason, of Antiocheia, winner of a hundred drachmai in games at Iasos (a) and named on a grave-association inscription, 200/160 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 201.
(b) *I Iasos* 408.

LYSIMACHOS (4), of Babylon, a wealthy man who invited Himeros, the ruler of Babylon and Seleukeia for the Parthian king, to dinner and treated him and his men very generously, having no choice in the matter (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 466 b–c (Poseidonios, *FGrH* 87 F 13).

LYSIS (1), son of Mnaseas, city secretary (*grammateus*) at Antiocheia-on-the-Kydnos (Tarsos), c. 140 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XII 511.

LYSIS (2), son of Zoilos, of Kyme, city president (*strategos*) at the city when Dikonos was honoured (a).
Sources: (a) *I Kyme*, 8.

LYSISTRATOS (1), son of Lysimachos, of Erythrai, participated in an offering to Aphrodite at Erythrai, mid C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 215.

LYSISTRATOS (2), son of Polyos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

L[. . .]OSIS, son of Eust[a]thos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (e).

MAIANDROS, son of Apollophanes, brother of Demetrios (8), of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, honoured by the city with his father and brother, early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 92.

MAKINOS, son of Aristoteles, from Lappaios, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (p).

MALAINOS, son of Aristoteles, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (b).

MALAKON, of Herakleia Pontike, a soldier in the army of Seleukos I who killed Lysimachos (F) at the battle of Koroupedion, 282 (a).
Sources: (a) Memnon 225b.

MALCHION, son of Apollonios, of Laodikeia, buried on Rhenaia, early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 176.

MALCHOS, son of Hephaistion, commemorated on a *stele* at Antiocheia (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* III 951.

MALICHEROS, son of Aristodemos, brother of Aristodeme*, commemorated on a stele at Antioch (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* III 840.

MANASIA, daughter of Mnaseas, of Berytos, sister of Mnaseas (2), Sarapias (3), and Sopatros (2), noted in a document of Delos, end C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2611.

MANATROS, of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 192.

MANDRON, son of Apollophanes, manager (*epistates*) at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 9.

MANNU-IQAP (1), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a quitclaim at Uruk, 196/195 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten.
References: W 872-D.

MANNU-IQAP (2), son of Anu-qisan, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, *kalu* priest at Uruk, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 115.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 12.

MANNU-IQAP (3), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Kuri, witness in a lease of a prebend, 155 (a), and in a gift of land, a slave and goods, 152 (b), both at Uruk.

Sources: (a) Clay II 47.
(b) Clay II 50 (= RIAA 295).
References: W 893, 894.

MANNU-IQAP (4), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 156 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 46.
References: W 281.

MANNU-IQAP (5), son of Labasi, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of a slave, 275 (a), in sales of prebends, 265 (b) and 264/263 (c), and in a sale of land, 258 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.
(b) NCBT 1972.
(c) WZJ 19 1970.
(d) *VDI* 1955/4 II.
References: W 461, 916-F, 1038.

MANNI-IQAP (6), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, named in a lease of a prebend at Uruk, 174/173 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2197.
References: W 343.

MANNU-IQAP (7), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Nikarchos*, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a food allowances, 188 (a), and in a sale of property (date lost) (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 33.
(b) FB 16 8.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.
W 317.

MANNU-IQAP (8), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, scribe at Uruk, 194 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 31.

MANNU-IQAP (9), son of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of land 260 (a), and a sale of a prebend, 261 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 14.
(b) Rutten IX.
References: W 764.

MANNU-IQAP (10), son of Sa-Anu-issu, named in an assignment of temple income at Uruk, 144 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 56.

MANNU-IQAP (11), son of Zeriya, witness in a deed of sale of a hut at Uruk, 216 (a), and in a lease of a butcher's prebend at Uruk, 215 (b).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 34.
(b) McEwan 37.

MANNUKI-ISTAR (1), son of Ana-rabutika-Anu, grandson of Mannu-iqap, husband of Belessunu (7), seller of a slave at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.
References: W 840.

MANNUKI-ISTAR (2), son of Ana-rabutika-Anu, named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 22.

MANNUKI-ISTAR (3), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, named in the sale of a slave at Uruk, 300/299 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2194.
References: W 1057.

MANNUKI-ISTAR (4), son of Illut-Anu, grandson of Nidintu-Istar, witness in a division of an estate between two brothers at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 24 (= MLC 2124A).
References: W 201.

MANNUKI-ISTAR (5), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, named in an exchange of property at Uruk, 169 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 58.

MANNUKI-ISTAR (6), son of Istar-hitu'a, brother of Kidin-Anu (64), scribe, witness in a sale of land, 269 (a), and in a sale of a prebend, 263 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten II.
(b) Clay II 13.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.
W 554.

MANNUKI-ISTAR (7), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Anu-ab-usur, named in a deed of sale of a hut at Uruk, 216 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 34.

MANNUKI-ISTAR (8), son of Samsayya, grandson of Anu-uballissu, brother of Rihat-Istar (12), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 283 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 4.
References: W 260.

MANNUKI-[. . .], son of Ana-rabika-Anu, a neighbour named in a transfer of property at Uruk, 157/156 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 13.

MANOULIS, son of Oiseos, junior commander (*lochagos*), a mercenary soldier recorded in an inscribed list at Ephesos (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 1991, 963.

MAQARTA, daughter of Sa-Anu-issu, wife of Kidin-Anu (77), son of Rabi-Anu, named in the sale of a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 6.

MARDUK-BELSUNU (1), son of Bel-re'usunu, grandson of Sum-libsi, scribe at Babylon, 155/154 (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 149.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

MARDUK-BELSUNU (2), son of Bel-uballissu, *asipu* priest at Babylon, 254/253 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 126.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 21.

MARDUK-BELSUNU (3), exorcist, ordered the collection of rent at Babylon, 253/252 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 126.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 132.

MARDUK-ERIBA, son of Iddin-Bel, a brewer at Babylon, 311/309 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 19.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 44.

MARDUK-SAMIK-ZER, son of Bel-mar-iddina, a temple official (*kindimmu*), of Kutha, 187/186 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

MARDUK-SUM-IDDIN (1), son of Bel-apal-iddin, a temple official (*nappahu*), of Kutha, 187/186 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

MARDUK-SUM-IDDIN (2), ordered to pay an impost of dates to the temple at Babylon, 316/315 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 40.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 131.

MARDUK-SUM-IDDIN (3), deputy administrator (*satammu*) of Esagila in Babylon, 258/257 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 122, 123, 182.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 26.

MARDUK-SUM-IDDIN (4), scribe at Babylon, 256/255 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 124, 125.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

MARDUK-SUM-LISIR, son of Marduku, named in a marriage contract from Kish (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 73.

MARDUK-ZER-IBNI (2), son of Ea-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Bel-apla-iddin, great-grandson of Nanna-utu, scribe at Babylon, 137–131, *kalu* priest at Babylon, 137–134 (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 147.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 11, 29.

MARION, son of Achaios, of Hierapolis, priest of the Syrian gods at Delos, before 128/127 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2257.

MARTHA, daughter of Sarapion, of Damaskos, made a dedication to the Syrian gods at Delos, before 107/106 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2286, 2287.

MARTHINE (1), daughter of Alexandros, commemorated on a *stele* at Antiocheia (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* III 840.

MARTHINE (2), daughter of Mikkos, commemorated on a *stele* at Antioch (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* III 840.

MARTHINE (3), of Apamea, noted in an inscription at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2715.

MASCHION, son of Parmenontos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

MATIS, of Kelainai, wife of Andromenes* of Sardis, buried at Sardis, mid-C3 (a).
Sources: (a) L. Robert, 'The Inscription of the Sepulchral Stele from Sardis, *AJA* 64, 1960, 53–58.
References: G. M. A. Hanfmann and K. Z. Polatka, 'A Sepulchral Stele from Sardis', *AJA* 64, 1960, 49–52.

MATRON, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

MATTAN-ANU, a guarantor of a sale of land at Uruk, 240/239 (a).
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.1.
References: W 605-B.

MATTANITU-ANU (1), son of Antu-balat, seller of a room and plot of land at Uruk, 164 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 27/29.

MATTANITU-ANU (2), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Rihat-Anu, brother of Sumuttu-Anu (11), boatman at Uruk, 241 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 20.

MATTENAT-ANU, son of Ati-Anu, named in a deed of assignment of interest in an estate at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 26.

MATTATHIAS, son of John, son of Symeon, of Modiin, priest, father of John*, Simon (O), Judas (2), Eleazar (2), and Jonathan (O) Maccabaeus; he was angered by Antiochos IV's religious policy and broke up a royal sacrifice; he then led the decision to abandon the rule against fighting on the Sabbath and campaigned against reforms in the Judaean countryside until his death (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.265–78; 1 *Mac* 2.1.–28; 39–41; 45–48; 68–70.
References: *RE* 14.2310.
Schurer 1,156–158.

MATTHIAS, son of Absalom, Jewish commander, hero of the battle in the plain of Hazor (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.161.

MAUSSOLOS, son of Plos, of Gerdinos, became *proxenos* at Magnesia-on-Maiandros at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 4.

MAXIMOS, of Tarsos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after 164 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Lycaonia, Isauria, Cilicia*, 182.

MEDEIOS, of Antiocheia, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a)
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

MEDION, of Miletos, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9784.

MEDIOS, son of Metrodoros, of Pannukome, witness to the boundary of an estate, 254/253 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 20.

MEDON, son of Medon, of Erythrai, priest of Zeus Basilikos at Erythrai, c. 275/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

MEGAKLES (1), son of Demeas, of Priene, one of a family recorded in an epitaph from a tomb, early Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) Malay.

MEGAKLES (2), builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 25 etc.

MEGALOKLEIA, son of Demetrios from Andros, granted citizenship at Miletos, 222/221 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 45.

MEGES, son of Dionysios, of Phoenicia, buried on Rhenaia, end C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a); he died in a fire, perhaps that which killed Protarchos' slaves (b).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 477.
(b) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 418.
References: Klaffenbach, *Die Grabstelen*, 28.

MEGISTAGORAS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

MEGISTE, daughter of Apollonios, of Sidon, wife of Dionysios, son of Eiphistiados, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10284.

MEGISTOPHRON, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

MEGIST[. . .], son of Dionysios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8235.

MEKON[. . .], son of L[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (gg).

MELAINEOS (1), son of Apollonios, named in a decree for a royal official at Amyzon (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 17.

MELAINEOS (2), son of Dionysios, of Amyzon, a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

MELAINOS, son of Hermaiskos, honoured at Iasos for his services as a judge, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 931.

MELANEOS, of Kyme, a member of the prytany in office, mid C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Kyme*, 7.

MELANION, son of Epikrates, president of the games (*agonothetes*) at Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 162.

MELEAGROS, son of Eukrates, born at Gadara, anthologist, grew up at Tyre, and moved to Kos in his old age; compiled his 'Garland' in the early C1 (a).

Sources: (a) Athenaios 157b.
References: A. S. F. Gow and D. L. Page, *Hellenistic Epigrams*, I, Cambridge 1965, xiv–xxvii.
RE 15.481–488.

MELINNA, daughter of Menekrates of Kaunos, wife of Athenagoras of Sardis, mother of Hedeia and Menekrates, became a citizen of Miletos, 203/203 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII 1196 (= Gunther, 391).

MELISSIOS, son of Oroitimos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (i).

MELITINE, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8236.

MELITON, son of Meliton, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8237.

MELONTAS, son of Nikolas, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 222/221 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124.

MENAKLES, son of Megakles, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 197/196 (a) and 191/190 (b), possibly named in an inscription recording new citizens (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII 1196 (= Gunther, 393).
(b) *Milet* I, 3, 124.

MENANDROS (1), son of Kleisthenes of Herakleia-by-Latmos, loaned money to the shrine at Labraunda (a).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, 2, 45.

MENANDROS (2), son of Menandros, husband of Artemis (1), daughter of Athenagoras, father of Damas (2), Apollonios (28), Artemision (1) and two others, all recorded on a tomb from the Aydin area, of Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) Blumel and Malay.

MENANDROS (3), son of Thallion, brother of Eudemos (4) and Dion (3), city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 203/202 (a), and founder of a school in the city, 200/199 (b).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124.
(b) *Milet* I, 3, 145.

MENANDROS (4), son of [. . .]-tunu, brother of Kurilusu* and Apaluniqe*, witness in a document concerning income rights of ceremonies of Aja at Larsa, after 226 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 26.

MENANDROS (5), son of [. . .]-duru, witness in a document concerning income rights of ceremonies of Aja at Larsa, after 226 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 26.

MENARES, a citizen of Priene honoured by the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 26.

MENAS, son of Timotheos, of Antiocheia, buried on Rhenaia, C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 31.

[MEN]EDEMOS, chief priest at Antiocheia in Syria 198/197 (a).
Sources: (a) Kraeling, 'A New Greek inscription from Antioch on the Orontes', *American Journal of Archaeology* 68, 1964, 178–179.

MENEKLES (1), son of Phanopolis, of Erythrai, priest of Theos Prokyklion at Erythrai, c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

MENEKLES (2), son of Thargylios, from Herakleia, granted citizenship at Miletos, 212/211 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 46.

MENEKLES (3), of Alabanda-Antiocheia, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued after 197/189 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Caria*, 1; Boehringer, *Chronologie*.

MENEKLES (4), a Smyrnian soldier sent to take command at Old Magnesia, and granted Smyrnian citizenship, c. 244 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 229 (= *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos*, 1 = Austin 182).

MENEKRATEIA, daughter of Thrasymachos, mother of Eudoktas, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (q).

MENEKRATES (1), son of Antipatros, of Amyzon, named in a fragmentary list from that city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 33.

MENEKRATES (2), son of Aspasios, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

MENEKRATES (3), son of Bakchias of Pytholone, witness to the boundary of an estate, c. 254/253 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 20.

MENEKRATES (4), son of Demetrios, of Laodikeia, listed as a foreigner (*metoichos*) at Iasos in a choregic inscription (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 199.

MENEKRATES (5), son of Dionysios, of Herakles, died and was buried at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 261.

MENEKRATES (6), son of Glaukos, of Amyzon, named in a list from the city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 29.

MENEKRATES (7), son of Gorgios, from Seleukeia, granted citizenship at Miletos, 189/188 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 49.

MENEKRATES (8), son of Leonidos, of Theangela, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 33.

MENEKRATES (9), son of Moschion, grandson of Metrodoras, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

MENEKRATES (10), son of Polyarchos, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Klazomenai soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 53 (= *I Klazomenai* (in *I Erythrai* II), 507).

MENEKRATES (11), of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 132.

MENEKRATES (12), of Herakleia-Latmos, envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis (O), 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

MENEK[. . .], city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos between 259/260 and 233/232 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 216.

MENELAOS, son of S[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (aa).

MENENIKA, daughter of Diodoros, wife of Antipatas*, mother of Agesiphon, who became a citizen of Miletos, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (bb).

MENES (1), son of Mnaseas, of Laodikeia, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 118/117 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1926.

MENES (2), of Herakleia-Latmos, an envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

MENESTHEUS (1), of Alabanda-Antiocheia, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued after 197/189 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Caria*, 1; Boehringer, *Chronologie*.

MENESTHEUS (2), of Iasos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued after 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Caria*, 124.

MENESTHEUS (3), of Magnesia, father of Apollonios (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 31.21.2.

MENESTHO, daughter of Eirenios, of Miletos, funerary epigram for, at Miletos, 2nd half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 990.

MENESTRATOS (1), son of Agathokles of Phokaia, manager (*epistates*) of the Artemision at Amyzon, the object of an honorary decree of Amyzon, 201 (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 15A.

MENESTRATOS (2), son of Anaxilos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 193/192 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124.

MENESTRA[TO]S (3), son of Ergasion, of Apamea, died and was buried at Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8337.

MENESTRATOS (4), son of Xenokleitos, of Kolophon, named in a decree of Kolophon honouring a judge from Iasos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 81.

MENIAS, wife of Karpon*, son of Sodion, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (t).

MENIPPOS (1), son of Melaineos, of Amyzon, honoured with his brother Pankrates (1) by Amyzon (a), and for himself alone (b), and a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (c).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 23.
(b) Robert, *Amyzon*, 24.
(c) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

MENIPPOS (2), son of Nikasikles, named in a decree of Amyzon honouring the royal offical Nikomedes (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 16.

MENIPPOS (3), in charge of the choregic festivals at Iasos on several occasions, all undated (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, 163, 164, 165, 166.

MENISKE, daughter of Demetrios, from Magnesia, wife of Kronios*, son of Apatourios, mother of Demetrios and Apatourios, granted citizenship at Miletos, 222/221 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 45.

MENISKOS (1), son of Apollonios, of Amyzon, brother of Dionysios (6) and Artemidoros (2), a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

MENISKOS (2), son of Metrodoros, judge from Priene honoured in a decree of Laodikeia, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 59.

MENITTOS, son of Malesippos, donor of gift to Didyma, 270/269 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 428.

MENO, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (w).

MENOCHARES, son of Dionysios, honoured Demetrios I at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1543.

MENODORA, daughter of Sosimenos, of Herakleia, mother of Menandros, son of Sosimenes, Apatourias, son of Demetrios, and of Ada, daughter of Demetrios, became a citizen of Miletos, 202/201 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII 1196 (= Gunther, 391).

MENODOROS (1), son of Artemidoros, of Antiocheia in Mygdonia, winner of the race for colt horses at the Panathenaia of 166/165 (a).
Sources: (a) Tracy and Habicht.

MENODOROS (2), son of Phainandros, of Mallos, sculptor, 98/97 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2156, 2157, 2174.

MENODOROS (3), son of Timeos, representative of Tralles in a treaty with Miletos, 212/211 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 143.

MENODOROS (4), city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos between 259/260 and 233/232 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 216.

MENODOROS (5), city president (*stephanephoros*) at Tralles, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 26.

MENODOROS (6), of Tyre, overseer (*hieropoios*) of the youths undergoing gymnastic training at the Apollonia, 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

MENODOTOS (1), proposer of a decree to honour Myonides, son of Chrysaor, at Amyzon (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 35.

MENODOTOS (2), priest of Poseidon at Lebedos, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) L. Robert, *Hellenica* 11/12 (Paris 1960), 204–213, C. Habicht, 'Sämische Volksbeschlusse der hellenistischen Zeit', *Ath Mitt*, 72, 1957, 153.

MENOITAS (1), son of Kotyos, of Amyzon, named in a fragmentary list from that city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 33.

MENOITAS (2), son of Polites (3), of Mylasa, brother of Ouliades (4) and Denodotos (4), a landowner whose property bordered on lands which were sold by Queen Laodike to Olympichos (O) and then given by him to Zeus Osogoras, c. 240 (a).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, 1, 8.

MENOITES, son of Kraton, a judge from Priene who was honoured by Magnesia-on-Maiandros, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 60.

MENOITIOS (1), son of Hierokleitos, manager (*epistates*) of Iasos, and a member of the prytany in office, 195 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 1.

MENOITIOS (2), son of Menedemos, of Iasos, a member of the prytany in office at Iasos, 195 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 1.

MENON (1), son of Alkibiades, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

MENON (2), son of Protheus, of Dia[. . .], became *proxenos* at Magnesia-on-Maiandros at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 9.

MENON (3), of Seleukeia, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10255.

MENOPHILOS, son of Leonides, of Amyzon, a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

MENTOR, of Sidon, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

MENTO[. . .], of Priene, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 231.

METAGEITNION, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (ff).

METHE, daughter of Dionysios, of Miletos, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9760.

METIOCHOS, son of Euthymachos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

METRAS (1), son of Damalos, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 131.

METRAS (2), son of Metrodoros, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment for a priesthood at Erythrai, c. 270/265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

METRIOS, son of Deinomenos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (gg).

METROBIOS, son of Posideos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

METRODORA (1), daughter of Athenagoras, wife of Memnon*, son of Ktesippos, grandson of Athenagoras, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

METRODORA (2), daughter of Charios, mother of Apollodora, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (h) ii.

METRODORA (3), daughter of Diophantos, wife of Memnon*, son of Ktesippos, contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

METRODOROS (1), son of Apollodoros, of Erythrai, overseer of the temple (*hieropoios*) at Erythrai, c. 275/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (b).

METRODOROS (2), son of Aristodemos, a judge from Priene who was honoured at Bargylia, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Bargylia* (= *I Iasos* II) 607.

METRODOROS (3), son of Diophantes, of Erythrai, priest of Demeter, c. 265/260 (a) a guarantor of payment for a priesthood, c. 265/260 (b), and priest of Theos Prokyklion, c. 260 (c), all at Erythrai.
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).
(b) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).
(c) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

METRODOROS (4), son of Herakleitos, grandson of Herakleitos, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

METRODOROS (5), son of Klarios, of Kolophon, winner of the two-stadion race at the Panathenaia of 190/89 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II (2) 2313.

METRODOROS (6), son of Metrobios, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

METRODOROS (7), son of Metrodoros, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment for a priesthood at Erythrai, 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201, (a).

METRODOROS (8), son of Philokrates, of Erythrai, named in a list from the city, c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

METRODOROS (9), son of Straton, *proxenos* of Macedon at Miletos, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 99.

METRODOROS (10), son of Th[. . .], of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 29.

METRODOROS (11), of Klazomenai, donor of a gift at Delos, c. 237 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 117.

METRODOROS (12), of Kolophon, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued after 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 40.

METRODOROS (13), of Sardis, an envoy of the city to Antiochos III, 213/212 (a), and to Queen Laodike (b).
Sources: (a) P. Gauthier, *Nouvelles Inscriptions de Sardes* II (Paris 1989) (a) 1, and (b) 2.

METRODOROS (14), of Teos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 315.

METRON (1), son of Epigonos, of Erythrai, one of the annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 33.

METRON (2), son of Parmeno[ntos], of Erythrai, named in a list from the city of c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

METROPHANES, an envoy of Sardis to Antiochos III and Laodike, 213/212 (a).
Sources: (a) P. Gauthier, *Nouvelles Inscriptions de Sardes* II (Paris 1989) 2.

METROPHILA, daughter of Glaukos, of Apamea, died and was buried at Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8339.

METROTIMOS, son of Apollonides, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

MIDIAS, son of Diokles, of Apamea, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8340.

MIKA, daughter of Agemachos, wife of Hetairon*, son of Agemachos, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (ff).

MIKE, daughter of Dionysios, from Seleukeia, wife of Aischrion (2), son of Bakchios, mother of Aischrion and Eumenes, granted citizenship at Miletos, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 50.

MIKION (1), son of Agathenor, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

MIKION (2), son of Metrobios, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

MIKION (3), son of Metrodoros, of Smyrna named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

MIKLEA, daughter of Dexion, wife of Orthokles (1), son of Ariston, of Priassos, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (o).

MIKYTHOS, son of Aristokrates, became a citizen of Miletos, late C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 396).

MILETOS (1), son of Herakleides, from Smyrna, husband of Hedeia*, daughter of Antigenes, from Antiocheia, father of Herakleides and Antigenes, granted citizenship at Miletos, 222/221 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 45.

MILETOS (2), a builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 25 etc.

MILTIADES, son of Theodoros, steward (*tamias*) at Miletos, 225/224 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 445, 446.

MIN-NANA, daughter of Aneramata, a slave who was given to Anu at Uruk, 189/186 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 87–89 (= YBC 11633).

MINNION (1), son of Artemidoros, of Ephesos, became a citizen of Miletos, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 399–400).

MINNION (2), a member of the prytany in office at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-on-Maiandros* 6, 7c.

MINNION (3), of Teos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 314.

MINNIOS, son of Pausimachos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 201/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 51 and 124.

MINNIS, son of Hekataios, donor of gift to Didyma, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 434.

MINNOS, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 59.

MITHRES, son of Sosos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8240/1.

MI. . . .-NANA, son of Nidintu-Anu, brother of Anu-ahhe-iddin (51), witness (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 54.

MNASEAS (1), son of Dionysios, of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos of Delos, benefactor and leader of the celebrants (*archithiasites*) of the association (a), offered colonnades for the building of the association, end C2 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1778.
(b) *I Delos* 1773 and 1775.

MNASEAS (2), son of Mnaseas, of Berytos, brother of Gorgias (3), Sopatros (2) and Manasia*, a member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos of Delos, and subscriber, end C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2611.

MNASEAS (3), son of Theron, from Sidon, *proxenos* at Miletos, 230/229 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 180A.

MNASEAS (4), of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 300/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 192.

MNASEOS, of Laodikeia, named in a fragmentary decree, possibly a *proxenos*, from Oropos, Attika (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* VI 399.

MNASIMACHOS, the owner of a large estate, including villages, etc., in the plain of Sardis, who mortgaged them to the temple of Artemis at Sardis in return for a loan, which he failed to repay (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1–7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).

MNEMON, of Antiocheia, died and was buried at Rhodes (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 402.

MNESILOCHOS, son of Androsthenes, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

MNESIMACHOS, son of Theodoros, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765.

MNESIPTOLEMOS, son of Kalliarchos, of Kyme, historian, *proxenos* at Delos before 219 (a), and recorded as an historian with power at the court of Antiochos III (b). He is named in an inscription of Magnesia-ad-Maiandros of c. 200 (c).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 697.
(b) Athenaios 15.697d.
(c) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 89.
References: *RE* 15.2280.

MNESITHEE, natural daughter of Aischrion, granted citizenship at Miletos, 212/211 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 46.

MNESITHEIDES, son of Hellestrateras, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

MNESITHEOS, son of Hierokles, grandson of Mnesitheos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 208/207 (a), and a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (b).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124.
(b) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

MO[I]ON[IDOS], city president (*stephanephoros*) at Magnesia-on-Maiandros at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 13.

MOIRAGENES, son of Ammonios, of Seleukeia, *proxenos* at Delos, 192 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 582.

MOIRAGORAS (1), son of Stephanos, city president (*stephanephoros*) of Magnesia, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 16 (= Burstein 30).
References: Welles *RC* 31–34.

MOIRAGORAS (2), city president (*stephanephoros*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 16.

MOIREAS, builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 25 etc.

MOIRIS, son of Timopolis, from Rithymnion, husband of Theoxena*, daughter of Moschion, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (b), (p) and (kk).

MOIRONAX, son of Endemos, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of the city, 277/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 24.

MOLION, son of Dionysios, of Erythrai, priest of Metros Magates, 280/279, and priest of Hermes, 276/275 at Erythrai, and simply priest, 279/278 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

MOLON, son of Diagoras, a judge from Priene honoured in a decree of Laodikeia, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 59.

MOLOSSOS (1), son of Kalliphon, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Paros and another city soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 49 etc.

MOLOSSOS (2), son of Neoptolemos, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

MOLPAGORAS, a builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 25 etc.

MONIKOS, an Arab who is said to have been the founder of Chalkis-ad-Belum, Syria (a).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Chalkis 5.

MONIMOS, son of Kallippos, manager (*epistates*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros (a), and a contributor to the purchase of community land at Magnesia-on-Maiandros (b), both at unknown dates.
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 8.
(b) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 10.

MO[SCHINE], daughter of Hermaphilos, of Antiocheia and Theodora, buried on Rhenaia, end C2 or early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 477.

MOSCHION (1), son of Antiphon, president of the games (*agonothetes*) at Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 165.

MOSCHION (2), son of Kydimos, city president (*stephanephoros*) of Priene, c. 129, and honoured by that city, with an account of his services, which included participating in embassies to Demetrios I Soter and Demetrios II Nikator (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 108.

MOSCHION (3), son of Po[l]ykle[s], of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8242.

MOSCHION (4), son of Poseidippos, interpreter of the god's word (*prophetes*) at Didyma 210/200 (a), and city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 202/201 (b).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 86.
(b) *Milet* I, 3, 124.

MOS[CHION] (5), envoy of Sardis to Antiochos III, 213/212 (a).
Sources: (a) P. Gauthier, *Nouvelles Inscriptions de Sardes* II (Paris 1989) 2.

MOSCHOS, son of Moschos, of Erythrai, named in a list from the city of c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

MOUSAIOS (1), son of Kallistratos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8243.

MOUSAIOS (2), son of Nikolaos, a civic official at Tarsos (Antiocheia-on the Kydnos), c. 140 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XII 511.

MOUSAIOS (3), son of Pytheos, of Ephesos, became a citizen of Miletos, late C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 396).

MUKIN-APLI (1), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a gift of a prebend at Uruk, 187/186 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 50.

MUKIN-APLI (2), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Nikarchos*, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a prebend, 204 (a), and in a sale of land, 203 (b), in a gift of a prebend, 184/183 (c), in a sale of land, 187/186 (d), and in a sale of property, 179 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 2.
(b) Clay II 30 (= HSM 913.1.8).
(c) MLC 2187.
(d) McEwan 50.
(e) McEwan 56.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.
W 231, 267n, 961n, 972-V.

MUKIN-APLI (3), son of Anu-iksur, descendant of Kuri, named in a request for a loan, 301 (a), and in a gift of a slave girl, 289 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 2.
(b) McEwan 4.

MUKIN-APLI (4), son of Anu-iksur, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of land, 184/183 (a), and in a quitclaim, 158 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2187.
(b) Clay II 44.
References: W 267n, 712, 961n.

MUKIN-APLI (5), son of Anu-usallim, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a division of property at Uruk, 216/215 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1958.
References: W 355n.

MUKIN-APLI (6), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a quitclaim for a share of a slave at Uruk, 228 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 22.

MUKIN-APLI (7), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a prebend, 193/192 (a), guarantor in a sale of land, 189 (b), witness in a dedication of slaves, 189/186 (c), and witness in a sale of a prebend, 180 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.181.
(b) MLC 2182.
(c) YBC 11633.
(d) Rutten XIV.
References: W 782.

MUKIN-APLI (8), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, scribe at Uruk in 188 (a) and 181 (b), priest, witness at Uruk in 180 (c).
Sources: (a) Clay II 33.
(b) Weisberg 22.
(c) Rutten XIV.

MUKIN-APLI (9), son of Rihat-Anu, witness in a sale of land, 280/267 (a), herdsman, 275/274 (c), witness in a sale of land, 274 (c), and in quitclaim, 245 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2189.
(b) VAS 15 5.
(c) NCBT 1952.
(d) MLC 2164.
References: W 80n, 85.
McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 58.

MUKIN-APLI (10), descendant of Ahutu, witness in a division of property at Uruk, 216/215 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1958.
References: W 355n.

MUKIN-APLI (11), descendant of Kuri, named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 150 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 12.

MUKIN-APLI (12), named in a deed of sale of a hut at Uruk, 201 or 191 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 33.

MUKIN-APLI (13), a witness (?) named on a tablet from Uruk, after 185 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2158.
References: W 838.

MURASU (1), son of Anu-suzubu, descendant of Sumati, principal in an arrangement between neighbours at Uruk, 271 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 10.

MURASU (2), husband of Etirtu (4), of Uruk, noted in a document (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 28.

MUSALLIM-ANU (1), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a prebend, 225 (a), and in a sale of land, 216 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 25.
(b) Weisberg 34.
References: W 152-C.

MUSALLIM-ANU (2), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Hunzu, principal in a sale of double prebend, 155 (a), and neighbour named in a sale of a storehouse (date lost) (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 62.
(b) *FB* 16 25.

MUSALLIM-ANU (3), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale at Uruk, 298 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2160.
References: W 298.

MUSALLIM-ANU (4), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1937.
References: W 648n.

MUSALLIM-ANU (5), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, named in a quitclaim for a prebend, at Uruk, after 186 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 54/55.

MUSALLIM-ANU (6), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of slaves at Uruk, 299 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2198.
References: W 371.

[MUSAL]LIM-ANU (7), descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness at Uruk in 213 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XII.

MUSEZIB-ANU (1), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk 209/193 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1961.
References: W 149.

MUSEZIB-ANU (2), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, a worker and a member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

MUSEZIB-ANU (3), son of Anu-iksur, descendant of Hunzu, witness of a request for a loan, 301 (a), and in a sale of slaves, 300/299 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 2.
(b) MLC 2194.
References: W 249.

MUSEZIB-ANU (4), son of Belet-ade-hay, descendant of Kuri, guarantor in a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 26.
References: W 616-Q.

MUSEZIB-ANU (5), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in sales of land, 274 (a) and 269 (b), in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 249 (c), in a lease of a prebend, 246 (d), and in a division of property, 244 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1976.
(b) Rutten II.
(c) NCBT 1951.
(d) Rutten XI.
(e) NCBT 1948.
References: W 83, 142, 985.

MUSEZIB-ANU (6), son of Lisir, witness to the sale of an oil pressor's prebend at Uruk, 269 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 11.

MUSEZIB-ANU (7), son of Nadin, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 311/310 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 51.
References: W 64-A.

MUSEZIB-ANU (8), son of Ubar, grandson of Musezib-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 237 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 21.
References: W 721.

MUSEZIB-ANU (9), son of [. . .]-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 14.

MUSEZIBITUM, daughter of Istar-ah-iddin, named in the lease of a house at Uruk, 304 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 1.

MYONIDES (1), son of Artemon, from Herakleia, granted citizenship at Miletos, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 41.

MYONIDES (2), son of Chrysaor, of Amyzon, a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a), and honoured in a decree of the city (undated) (b).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.
(b) Robert, *Amyzon*, 35.

MYONIDES (3), son of Dionysios, of Amyzon, a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

MYONIDES (4), son of Hierokles, named in a decree of Amyzon honouring the royal official Nikomedes (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 16.

MYONIDES (5), son of Philippos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 204/203 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124.

MYRON, son of Herakleidos, of Antiocheia on the Kydnos, winner of the two-horse race at the Panathenaia of 158/157 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II (2) 2316.
References: Tracy and Habicht.

MYSCHEUS, of Erythrai, overseer of the temple (*hieropoios*) at Erythrai, c. 270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

MYSTA (1), daughter of Menoita, wife of Archonidas*, son of Egkairos, mother of Exakon, Meno and Eudexia, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (ff).

MYSTA (2), daughter of Mnaseas, of Laodikeia, wife of Apollonios, son of Dionysios, of Alexandria, mother of Apollonios, buried on Rhenaia, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 107.

MYSTES, daughter of Iatrokles, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8245.

MYTAS, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued c. 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 59.

MYTON, son of Zenodotos, of Erythrai, named in a list, c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

M[. . .], son of Skopelos, of Tyre, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10471.

NA-[. . .], witness in document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 32.

NABARZANU, owner of a slave (Baraqa) at Babylon, 150/145 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 6.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 59.

NABU-APLA-IDDIN, son of Iddin-Bel, the recipient of a ration of dates from the paymaster of the brewers at Babylon, 312/311 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 40.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 35.

NABU-APLA-USUR, son of Iddin-Bel, the official of the temple at Babylon who would receive the date impost, 312/311 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 40.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 131.

NABU-BELSUNU, son of Bel-ahhe-iddin, *asipu* priest at Babylon, in receipt of rations from the temple at Babylon, 311/310 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 19.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 21, 140.

NABU-KIN-APLI, son of Ile'i-Marduk, scribe at Babylon (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 163.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 30.

NABU-KUSURSU (1), son of Bel-apal-iddina, temple official (*kindimmu*), of Kutha, 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

NABU-MUSETIQ-UDDI, son of Nabu-sum-lisir, scribe at Babylon, 161/160 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 138.

NABU-NADIN-SUMI, son of Iddin-Papsukkal, scribe at Babylon, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) BAK 159.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 30.

NABU-NASIR (1), son of Belsunu, scribe at Babylon, 320/319 borrows dates, a tithe, at Borsippa, to be repaid a year later (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 9.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 28, 125.

NABU-NASIR (2), son of Nabu-iddina, *usku*, of Kutha, 187/186 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

NABU-NASIR (3), son of Nabu-ittannu, scribe at Babylon, 306/305 (a).
Sources: (a) J. M. Strassmaier, 'Arsaciden Inschriften', *Zeitschrift fur Assyriologie* 3, 149, 10.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 28.

NABU-NASIRSU, son of Nergal-uballit, *asipu* priest at Kutha, requested that a plot of land be assigned to his son Labasi, 187/186 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 21–23.

NABU-SUM-UKIN, son of Bel-eriba, scribe at Babylon, 311/310 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 46.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 28.

NABU-SUM-USUR, son of Bel-iddina, brother of Iddin-Bel*, sheep feeder at Babylon, in receipt of payment for work (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 15.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 57.

NABU-TABTAN-BULLIT, scribe at Babylon, 201/200 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 135.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

NABU-USELLIM, son of Kudurri, seller of a slave from Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 40.
References: W 660-B.

NADIN (1), son of Musezib-Anu, descendant of Kuri, husband of Ina-qibit-Anu (1), seller of land, 288/284 (a), witness in the gift of a slave, 284/283 (b), in a division of property 283 (c), in a sale of a prebend, 281 (d), in a sale of a house, 280 (e), and seller of an oil pressor's prebend 268 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2159.
(b) McEwan 5.
(c) Clay II 4.
(d) Clay II 5.

(e) McEwan 7.
(f) McEwan 11.
References: W 241, 244, 375.

NADIN (2), a shepherd who gave silver to the temple at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 3.

NADIN-APLI, witness of a request for a loan at Uruk, 301 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 2.

NAHISTAB, son of Supeltu, *ardu*, named in a division of inheritance at Uruk, 205 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 43.

NANA-ERIS, son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ahutu, witness in the sale of a prebend at Uruk, 256 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 15.
References: W 129n, 144n, 738n.

NANA-IDDIN (1), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Anu-iksur (1), builder working on the temple at Uruk named in a duty roster in 245 (a), and seller of land, 226 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
(b) Clay II 26.
References: Doty 242
McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.
W 111.

NANA-IDDIN (2), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness of a lease of a brewer's prebend at Uruk, 272 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 9.

NANA-IDDIN (3), son of Anu-ab-uter, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, husband of Linakusu/Kua*, witness in sales of land at Uruk, 203 (a) and 200 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 30.
(b) McEwan 47.
References: Doty 258.

NANA-IDDIN (4), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Nana-iddin, great-grandson of Imbi-Anu, purchaser of property at Uruk in 166/165, selling part of it on to others 156/155 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 95–98 (= MLC 2186).

NANA-IDDIN (5), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Abu-tab, witness in a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 14.
References: W 616-EEn.

NANA-IDDIN (6), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness of the sale of a house, 280 (a), and of the sale of a brewer's prebend (date lost) (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 7.
(b) McEwan 8.

NANA-IDDIN (7), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 23 (= MLC 2123).
References: W 774.

NANA-IDDIN (8), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness of a quitclaim at Uruk, 213/212 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 38.

NANA-IDDIN (9), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Kidin-Anu (15), seller of land at Uruk, 150 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2161.
References: Doty 262.

NANA-IDDIN (10), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a receipt for the sale of land at Uruk, 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.
References: W 50-B.

NANA-IDDIN (11), son of Anu-belsunu, buyer of plot of land at Uruk, 286 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 69–72 (= NCBT 1960).

NANA-IDDIN (12), son of Anu-bel-usur, descendant of Kuri, witness in a deed of sale of house plots at Uruk, 223 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 19.

NANA-IDDIN (13), son of Anu-bel-zer, named in a division of an estate between two brothers, 230 (a), and in a deed of release of property, 225/224 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 24.
(b) Clay II 27.

NANA-IDDIN (14), son of Anu-eriba, worker and member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

NANA-IDDIN (15), son of Anu-iksur, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of a plot of land at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 14.
References: W 616-EEn.

NANA-IDDIN (16), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 150/149 (a).
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.2.
References: W 152-A.

NANA-IDDIN (17), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in the sale of a prebend at Uruk, 168 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XV.
References: W 720-An.

NANA-IDDIN (18), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of slaves at Uruk, 299 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2192/2198.
References: W 757.

NANA-IDDIN (19), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Anu-ab-usur (23), witness in 233 (a), in a division of property, 230 (b), in a sale of land, 226 (c), in a quitclaim, 225/224 (d), in the sale of two prebends in 217 (e, f), and buyer of land, 211 (g), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten III.
(b) Clay II 24 (= MLC 2124A).
(c) Clay II 26.
(d) Clay II 27 (= HSM 913.1.6).
(e) McEwan 32.
(f) McEwan 33.
(g) VAS 15 41.
References: Doty 188.
W 672.

NANA-IDDIN (20), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, builder, witness in a contract at Uruk, 259 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2174.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 52.

NANA-IDDIN (21), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, one of those involved in the annual festival of Anu at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

NANA-IDDIN (22), son of Anu-mukin-apli, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, seller of *bit qati* at Uruk, 190 (a), witness in an exchange of properties, 183/182 (b), and in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 181 (c).
Sources: (a) McEwan 49.
(b) Clay II 35.
(c) Weisberg 22 (= MLC 2183 + 2206).
References: W 232, 1088.

NANA-IDDIN (23), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Nidintu-Anu (62), assigned a share in the income of the office of slaughterer for 5 years in exchange for labour performed, 246 (a), and seller of land at Uruk in 233 (b).
Sources: (a) Moore 238.
(b) Rutten III.

NANA-IDDIN (24), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, defendant in case of slave ownership at Uruk, 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MCL 2202).
References: W 918.

NANA-IDDIN (25), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, purchaser of a prebend at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 7.
References: Doty 267.

NANA-IDDIN (26), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ahutu, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 256 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 15.

NANA-IDDIN (27), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Rabi-Anu (3), husband of Etirtu (1), father of Adesu-tab, witness in a gift of a slave girl, 288 (a), in a gift of a slave, 281 (b), in the sale of a house 280 (c), in a gift of a slave, 276 (d), and in the sale of a brewer's prebend (date lost) (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 4.
(b) Clay II 5.
(c) McEwan 7.
(d) Clay II 6/7.
(e) McEwan 65.
References: W 737, 904.

NANA-IDDIN (28), son of Anu-uballit, named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 30.

NANA-IDDIN (29), son of Anu-uballit, one of those carrying the throne of Anu in the annual festival at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

NANA-IDDIN (30), son of Anu-uballit, irrigation contractor at Uruk in 246 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XI.

NANA-IDDIN (31), son of Anu-zer-iddin, grandson of Anu-ab-[. . .], witness in a dedication of slaves at Uruk, 128 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 43.
References: W 660-N.

NANA-IDDIN (32), son of Anu-zer-iddin, grandson of Labasi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Anu-uballit (27), buyer of a prebend at Uruk, 204 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1971.
References: Doty 188.

NANA-IDDIN (33), son of Anu-zer-iddin, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 226 (a), in a division of property, 224 (b).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1937.
(b) MLC 2170.
References: W 352, 421n, 850n.

NANA-IDDIN (34), son of Anu-zer-iddin, heir of a quarter share in a house to his wife at Uruk, 270 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 193–4 (= NCBT 1942).
References: (a) 188.

NANA-IDDIN (35), son of Anu-zer-usabsi, freeman of Uruk present at a hearing before the assembly, 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MCL 2202).

NANA-IDDIN (36), son of Ardi-Res, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 160 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 42.
References: W 279.

NANA-IDDIN (37), son of Bani-apli, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1940.
References: W 886.

NANA-IDDIN (38), son of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Kidin-Anu (53), husband of Adesu-Taba*, witness in a gift of a slave girl, 288 (a), in the sale of a house 280 (b), buyer of a plot of land 275 (c), and witness in the lease of a brewer's prebend 272 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 4.
(b) McEwan 7.
(c) Weisberg 14.
(d) McEwan 9.

NANA-IDDIN (39), son of Dumqi-Anu, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, noted in a prebend sale at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 28.
References: Doty 261.

NANA-IDDIN (40), son of Idat-Anu, grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, oil-presser, witness in a sale of property at Uruk, 179 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 56.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 47.

NANA-IDDIN (41), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Anu-ah-ittannu (38), named in a quitclaim for a prebend at Uruk, after 202 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 54/55.

NANA-IDDIN (42), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Anu-uballit, great-grandson of Balatu, of Uruk, witness to a contract in 182 (a).
Sources: (a) Boissier, 'Contrat'.

NANA-IDDIN (43), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 180 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIV.
References: W 21-C.

NANA-IDDIN (44), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, freeman of Uruk, present at a hearing before the assembly, 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MCL 2202).
References: W 919.

NANA-IDDIN (45), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, priest, witness at Uruk in 269 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten II.

NANA-IDDIN (46), son of Istar-sum-eris, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Rihat-Istar, witness in a sale of brewer's prebend, 228 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 23.
References: W 840-A.

NANA-IDDIN (47), son of Itti-Anu-nuhsu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 211 (a).
Sources: (a) RIAA 293.
References: W 755-F.

NANA-IDDIN (48), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 168 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XV (= Moore 245).
References: Doty 260–261.
W 720-A.

NANA-IDDIN (49), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a document referring to labour for a temple, 245 (a) at Uruk (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

NANA-IDDIN (50), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 193 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 32 (= MLC 2171).
References: W 551.

NANA-IDDIN (51), son of Kidin-[Anu], brother of Anu-ah-ittannu (45) and Illut-Anu (30), brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival at Uruk, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

NANA-IDDIN (52), son of Kidin-Anu, builder (*arad ekalli*), witness at Uruk, 190 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 98 (= HSM 913.1.4).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 49.

NANA-IDDIN (53), son of Kidin-Istar, builder (*arad ekalli*), witness in a sale of land, 304 (a), in sales of slaves, 303 (b), 300/299 (c) and 297 (d), and in transactions in 298 (e) and 297 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 1.
(b) Clay II 2.
(c) MLC 2194.
(d) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 119.
(e) *VDI* 1955/4 I.
(f) VAS 15 3.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 52.
W 73, 74n, 297-A, 372n, 844.

NANA-IDDIN (54), son of Kitu-Anu, grandson of Labasi, brother of Usursu-Anu (13), participant in a division of property with his brother, 226 (a), and witness named in a sale of a house (date lost) (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 24.
(b) Weisberg 46.
References: W 972-J.

NANA-IDDIN (55), son of Labasi, grandson of Labasi, great-grandson of Mannu-iqap, descendant of Kuri, brother of Anu-ah-ittannu (50) and Sa-Anu-issu (12), principal in an assignment of temple income at Uruk, 217 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 33.

NANA-IDDIN (56), son of Labasi, descendant of Kuri, witness in an arrangement between neighbours 271 (a), and of the sale of an oil pressor's prebend, 269 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 10.
(b) McEwan 11.

NANA-IDDIN (57), son of Labasi, grandson of Mannu-iqap, descendant of Kuri, seller of a food allowance at Uruk 193 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 32 (= MLC 2171).
References: W 1009.

NANA-IDDIN (58), son of Labasi, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Nidintu-Anu, witness in the sale of three slaves, 303 (a), witness in a sale of property, 292/281 (b), both at Uruk.

Sources: (a) Clay II 2;
(b) Weisberg 36.
References: W 74n, 372n.

NANA-IDDIN (59), son of Makina, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a deed of release of property at Uruk, 225/224 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 27.

NANA-IDDIN (60), son of Mannuki-Istar, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a division of property, 284/283 (a), in a sale of brewer's prebend (date lost) (b), in sales of land, 286 (c) and 274 (d), and in a sale of a prebend, 265 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 5.
(b) McEwan 8.
(c) NCBT 1960 (= Doty 69–72).
(d) NCBT 1976.
(e) Clay II 11.
References: W 288, 619n.

NANA-IDDIN (61), son of Mukin-apli, grandson of Ebabbara-sum-ibni, witness in a quitclaim, 225/224 (a), in a division of property, 224 (b), and in the sale of a baker's prebend (date lost) (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 27 (= HSM 913.1.6).
(b) MLC 2170.
(c) McEwan 64.
References: W 221, 421n, 850n.

NANA-IDDIN (62), son of Musezib-Anu, descendant of Kuri, named in the sale of a house, 280 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 7.

NANA-IDDIN (63), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Dum[. . .], witness at Uruk in 221 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten V.

NANA-IDDIN (64), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in a sale of land 276 (a), and in a transfer of deed of sale 244 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 8.
(b) Clay II 18.

NANA-IDDIN (65), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-zer-usabsi, buyer of a plot of land, 230 (a), and witness in a sale of land, 222/212 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 26.
(b) YBC 16655.
References: W 406.

NANA-IDDIN (66), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Sibqat-Anu, construction worker, seller of land at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VI.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.

NANA-IDDIN (67), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Suma-inaqat-Anu, husband of Antu-Bani-abi*, of Uruk, seller of land, 151/150 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 246.

NANA-IDDIN (68) (other name Demetrios (47)), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, seller of a prebend at Uruk, 192/187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 55.
References: W 1047.

NANA-IDDIN (69), son of Nidintu-Anu, brother of Nidintu-Anu (141), carpenter (*naggaru*), a neighbour named in a transfer of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 8.

NANA-IDDIN (70), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ab-tab, seller of a prebend, 295 (a), and witness in a memorandum on the disposition of slaves, before 277 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2654.
(b) NBC 4880.
References: W 54.

NANA-IDDIN (71), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in sales of land, 236 (a), 226 (b), 223 (c), and 222/212 (d) in a lease of land, 221 (e), and of prebends in 213 (f) and 211 (g), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 18.
(b) Clay II 26.
(c) Clay II 28 (= Weisberg 19).
(d) YBC 16655.
(e) *FB* 16 1.
(f) *VDI* 1955/4, III.
(g) NCBT 1975.
References: W 423, 579.

NANA-IDDIN (72), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 264 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 12.
References: W 1072.

NANA-IDDIN (73), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a division of an estate between two brothers, 230 (a), and witness in a lease of land, 221 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 24.
(b) *FB* 16 1.
References: W 88.

NANA-IDDIN (74), son of Nidintu-Istar, named in a lease of a house, 304 (a), and witness in the sale of three slaves, 303 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 1.
(b) Clay II 2.

NANA-IDDIN (75), son of Nidintu-[. . .], witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) BIN 2 136.
References: W 778.

NANA-IDDIN (76), son of Nikarchos*, witness in a document from Uruk, 254/253 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2181.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

NANA-IDDIN (77), son of Nuh-Istar, named in a document of 311 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 51.

NANA-IDDIN (78), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Labasi, husband of Ia, named in a deed of transfer of an estate at Uruk, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 23.

NANA-IDDIN (79), son of Sa-Anu-issu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ebabbar-sum-ibni, named in a deed for the sale of a house at Uruk 179/178 (a), witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 152 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 37 (= Weisberg 23).
(b) *VDI* 1955/4 III.
References: W 152-F.

NANA-IDDIN (80), son of Samas-ittannu, grandson of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Idat-Anu (25), principal in a division of inheritance at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 63.
References: Doty 264–266.

NANA-IDDIN (81), son of Sumuttu-Anu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Kuri, witness to the sale of a prebend at Uruk, after 202 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 57.
References: W 96-F.

NANA-IDDIN (82), son of Suzubu, grandson of Murasu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 164 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 27/29.
References: W 616-II.

NANA-IDDIN (83), son of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Nidintu-Anu (58) husband of Nana-nadinat*, date farmer, principal in a lease of a house, 304 (a), named in a contract to supply dates for brewing,

300 (b), slave-owner noted at Uruk in 298 (c), witness in a slave sale, 297 (d), neighbour named in a promissory note, 296 (e), owner of half share in slave, after 296 (f), and in a sale of a slave, (date lost) (g), named in a gift of a slave girl, 288 (h), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 1.
(b) Doty 170–2 (= NCBT 1953).
(c) Rutten 1.
(d) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 119.
(e) MLC 2200 (= Doty 172–4).
(f) Doty 176–7 (= HSM 913.2.182).
(g) Clay II 25.
(h) McEwan 4.

NANA-IDDIN (84), son of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness of a sale of brewer's prebend at Uruk, 231 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 20.
References: (a) Doty 262.

NANA-IDDIN (85), son of Usursu-Anu, grandson of [. . .]-tu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of butcher's prebend at Uruk, 217 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 32.

NANA-IDDIN (86), son of Anu-[. . .], witness in a sale of a prebend, 295 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2654.
References: W 110n, 917n.

NANA-IDDIN (87), son of [. . .]-Anu, grandson of Anu-Dum[qi?], descendant of Kuri, named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 22.

NANA-IDDIN (88), son of [. . .]*SES*, descendant of Kuri, named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk 191 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 6.

NANA-IDDIN (89), grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 187/175 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 150.
References: W 838-B.

NANA-IDDIN (90), grandson of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of food allotment at Uruk, 168/167 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 56.
References: W 1092.

NANA-IDDIN (91), descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 204 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2165.
References: W 798.

NANA-IDDIN (92), a brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival at Uruk, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

NANA-IDDIN (93), builder, witness in a contract at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 50 (= RIAA 295).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 52

NANA-IDDIN (94), one of those carrying the throne of Anu in the annual festival at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

NANA-IDDIN (95), named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 5.

NANA-ITTANNU, son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Illut-Anu, of Uruk, witness to a contract in 182 (a).
Sources: (a) Boissier, 'Contrat'.

NANA-NADINAT (also Nada), daughter of Anu-belsunu, wife of Nana-iddin (83), owner of land involved in a promissory note at Uruk, 296 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 172–4 (= MLC 2200).

NANAYA-IDDIN (1), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Nidin[tu]-Anu, a worker and member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

NANAYA-IDDIN (2), son of Anu-eriba, a worker and member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

NANAYA-ITTANNU, noted in an Uruk temple administrative inventory of 253 as providing fabrics (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 2.

NANA-[. . .], named in a document recording a division of property at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.

NANNION, daughter of Bakchios, wife of Kleandros (4), son of Sosos, mother of Demetria, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (e).

NANNO, daughter of Kleosthenes, wife of Xenothemis (2), son of Leophontos, grandson of Philiskos, greatgrandson of Philiskos, of Miletos, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

NARA-ANU, son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Ari[. . .], witness at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 53.

NAUKRATES, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 60.

NAZI-MURUTTAS, son of Enlil-sum-imbi, scribe at Antiocheia-on-the-Istar Canal (possibly originally from Nippur), scribe of a gift of a slave at Uruk, 285 (a), scribe 274 (b) and 270, all at Uruk (c).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1950.
(b) Doty 202–4 (= NCBT 1976).
(c) Doty 193–4 (= NCBT 1942).
References: W 448.

NEA (1), daughter of Andromacharios, wife of Epainetos, son of Damarios, mother of Androcharis and Kleo, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (u).

NEA (2), daughter of Melisson, wife of Kadrex*, son of Telon, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) Milet I, 3, 34 (i) iii.

NEA (3), daughter of Sodamon, wife of Nikis*, son of Ditylon, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (u).

NEANTHOS, son of Neanthos, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Klazomenai soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 53 (= *I Klazomenai* (in *I Erythrai* II), 507).

NEIKAIA, daughter of Sarapion, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8249.

NEMETRES, named in a choregic inscription from Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 160.

NEOLAUS, brother of Molon, took part in the Apollonia battle, from which he escaped (a); he died soon after (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.53.11.
(b) Pol 5.54.5.

NEON (1), son of Medeios, steward of Philinos (1), son of Medeios, contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

NEON (2), a builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 25 etc.

NEON[. . .], of Priene, magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 230.

NEOPOLIS, son of Boini[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (kk).

NEOPTOLEMOS, son of Ther[. . .], or from Ther[. . .], became a citizen of Miletos, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 402).

NERGAL-AB-IDDINA, son of Bel-sum-lisir, *banu*, of Kutha, 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

NERGAL-ERES, son of Bel-apla-usur, brewer, witness in an allotment for an exorcist at Kutha temple superintendent and guild president at Cutha, 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 32, 44.

NERGAL-IBNI (1), son of Bel-apal-usur, *riqqu*, of Kutha, 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

NERGAL-IBNI (2), son of Nergal-uballissu, carpenter, witness in an assignment of land to an exorcist at Kutha 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

NERGAL-IDDIN (1), son of Belsunu, astrologer and jeweller, witness at Babylon 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 40,

NERGAL-IDDIN (2), son of Belsunu, temple superintendent and guild president at Cutha, 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 32.

NERGAL-NASIR, son of Nergal-uballitsu, *nangaru*, of Kutha, 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

NERGAL-SUM-IBNI, son of Bel-uballissu, grandson of Bel-etir, scribe at Babylon, 227 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 131.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29

NERGAL-SUM-IDDIN, scribe at Babylon, 308/307 (a).
Sources: (a) BM 68610.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 28.

NERGAL-TESI-ETIR, son of Bel-ibni, deputy administrator (*satammu*) of Esagila in Babylon, from 237 to 227 (a, b).
Sources: (a) CT 49, 132, 168, 170.
(b) *Zeitschrift fur Assyriologie* 7, 330 Anm 2.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 26.

NERGAL-UBALLISSU, son of Belsunu, temple official (*kindimma*), of Kutha, 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

NERGAL-UBALLIT, son of Nabu-nasirsu, temple superintendent and guild president at Kutha, 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 32.

NERGAL-USALLIM, son of Bel-apla-usur, carpenter, witness in an assignment of land to an exorcist at Kutha 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

NESTOR (1), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

NESTOR (2), of Tarsos, Stoic philosopher (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 14.5.14.
References: *RE* 17.124.

NE[. . .], daughter of Ktesios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8246.

NIDIN-ANU, son of Istar-hitua, scribe at Uruk, from 263 (a) to 229/228 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 13.
(b) VAS 15 11.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.

NIDINTU (1), daughter of Anu-ab-usur, wife of Anu-zer-iddin (25), receiver of a gift of a quarter share in a house from her husband, 270 (a), witness in a sale of land, 258 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Doty 193–4 (= NCBT 1942).
(b) Doty 206–10 (= *VDI* 1955/4 II).
References: Doty 188.
W 916-G.

NIDINTU (2), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Ardi-Ninurta, scribe, witness in a sale of land, 193/192 (a), scribe, 189/186 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 2305.
(b) Doty 87–89 (= YBC 11633).
References: W 189.

NIDINTU (3), daughter of Anu-ah-ittannu, wife of Kidin-Anu (4), named in a deed of assignment of interest in an estate at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 26.

NIDINTU (4), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, witness in a sale of a slave at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.
References: W 567.

NIDINTU (5), son of Nidintu-Anu, purchaser of a slave at Uruk in 275 (a, b).
Sources: (a) Rutten 3.
(b) Clay II 10.

NIDINTU (6), daughter of Ubar, wife of Anu-uballit (54), buyer of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 28.
References: Doty 233.

NIDINTU-ANU (1), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, grandson of Anu-zer-lisir, descendant of Hunzu, seller of a prebend at Uruk, 249 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1951.
References: W 640.

NIDINTU-ANU (2), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, husband of Sahim-abisu*, witness in a sale of a prebend, 235 (a), in a sale of brewer's prebend, 231 (b), and in a sale of land, 226 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 22.
(b) McEwan 20.
(c) NCBT 1937.
References: W 648n, 793n, 1081n, 134.

NIDINTU-ANU (3), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 194 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 31 (= MLC 2171).
References: W 313.

NIDINTU-ANU (4), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

NIDINTU-ANU (5), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, witness in a deed of sale of a house plot at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.

NIDINTU-ANU (6), son of Ana-rabutika-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 22.
References: W 755-Ln, 897-Dn.

NIDINTU-ANU (7), son of An-su-ud-la-gam-si, grandson of Illut-Anu, descendant of Imbi-Anu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 150 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2161 (= HSM 913.1.2).
References: W 188n, 660-Mn, 807-Cn.

NIDINTU-ANU (8), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Ni[. . .], witness in a sale of land, 187/182 (a), and received a prebend, 189 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1968.
(b) McEwan, 'A Seleukid Tablet in the Redpath Museum', *Annual Review of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project*, 4, 1986, 35–36.
References: W 747.

NIDINTU-ANU (9), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, witness at Uruk in 168 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XV.

NIDINTU-ANU (10), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 1.

NIDINTU-ANU (11), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of a prebend, 276 (a), and of a sale of a slave, 275 (b), witness of an arrangement between neighbours, 271 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
(b) Clay II 10.
(c) McEwan 10.
References: W 815.

NIDINTU-ANU (12), son of Anu-ab-usur, brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

NIDINTU-ANU (13), son of Anu-ab-uter, grandson of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, of Uruk, brother of Anu-ab-usur (6), witness in a sale of a brewer's prebend, 215 (a), and seller of rights to the income of the office of priest and slaughterer, 213/212 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 34/35.
(b) Moore 242.

NIDINTU-ANU (14), son of Anu-ab-uter, a freeman of Uruk present at a hearing before the assembly, 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MCL 2202).
References: W 606.

NIDINTU-ANU (15), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in sales of prebends at Uruk, 255 (a) and 249 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 16.
(b) NCBT 1951.
References: W 59, 942n.

NIDINTU-ANU (16), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, scribe of Anu at Uruk in 159/158 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 61.

NIDINTU-ANU (17), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, a merchant who gave silver to the temple at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 3.

NIDINTU-ANU (18), son of Anu-ah-iddin, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 211 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1975.
References: W 679n, 797n.

NIDINTU-ANU (19), son of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 265/264 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1972.
References: W 477n.

NIDINTU-ANU (20), son of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness of the gift of a slave girl at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 12/13.

NIDINTU-ANU (21), son of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 24.
References: W 972-Tn, 972-Un.

NIDINTU-ANU (22), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, great-grandson of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Rihat-Anu, seller of income from an orchard, 180 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIV (= Moore 244).

NIDINTU-ANU (23), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Bel-eris, buyer of a room and plot of land at Uruk, 164 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 27/29.

NIDINTU-ANU (24), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Illut-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of property, 181 (a), in a sale of a plantation, 173 (b), in a deed of transfer of a house, 159 (c), and in a sale of brewer's prebend, 159/158 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 22.
(b) Clay II 38.

(c) Clay II 43.
(d) McEwan 61.
References: W 805, 755-Ln, 897-Dn, 866n, 1004n.

NIDINTU-ANU (25), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Illut-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a transfer of an estate at Uruk, 160/159 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 41.
References: W 870.

NIDINTU-ANU (26), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Kidin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of brewer's prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 69.

NIDINTU-ANU (27), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-sakir, brother of Kidin-Anu (18), seller of a prebend, 269 (a), and witness in a sale of land, 259 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 12.
(b) MLC 2174.
References: W 496, 631.

NIDINTU-ANU (28), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 255 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 16.

NIDINTU-ANU (29), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 295 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2654.
References: W 735.

NIDINTU-ANU (30), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 249 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1951.
References: W 942n.

NIDINTU-ANU (31), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 274 (a), witness at Uruk in 269 (b).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1976.
(b) Rutten I.
References: W 931.

NIDINTU-ANU (32), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, bleacher, named in a sale of land, 254/253 (a), witness in a division of property, 251 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2181.
(b) MLC 2162.
References: W 130, 572n, 666n.

NIDINTU-ANU (33), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Anu-ab-uter, great-grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of perquisites (date lost) (a), witness in a sale of prebend 201 (b), and in a sale of land, 200 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 40.
(b) McEwan 45/46.
(c) McEwan 47.

NIDINTU-ANU (34), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Anu-ahhe-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, witness at Uruk in 221 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten V.

NIDINTU-ANU (35), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Anu-uballit (15), seller of a share of a plot of land at Uruk, 274 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 202–4 (= NCBT 1976).
References: W 491n, 627n.

NIDINTU-ANU (36), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, brother of [. . .]-Anu (4), named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.

NIDINTU-ANU (37), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, herdsman and leaseholder at Uruk, 221 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 22 (= *FB* 16 1).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 58.

NIDINTU-ANU (38), son of Anu-ba[lassu]-iqbi, a shepherd who gave silver to the temple at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 3.

NIDINTU-ANU (39), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, one of those involved in the annual festival of Anu at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

NIDINTU-ANU (40), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unninni, scribe at Uruk 172 (a), and witness at Uruk in 168 (b).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.
(b) Rutten XV.

NIDINTU-ANU (41), son of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a gift of land, 244 (a), and in a sale of prebend, 226 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1948.
(b) McEwan 25.
References: W 948.

NIDINTU-ANU (42), son of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, scribe, *asipu* priest at Uruk, 221–202, witness in a sale of land, 203 (a), named on a literary text of 201 (b), and witness in a sale of land, 200 (c), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) Clay II 30.
(b) Weisberg 51.
(c) McEwan 47.
References: Oelsner 36.
McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 23.

NIDINTU-ANU (43), son of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of prebend at Uruk 217 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 33.

NIDINTU-ANU (44), son of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, named in a deed of sale of a hut at Uruk, 201 or 191 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 33.

NIDINTU-ANU (45), son of Anu-bel-usur, brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival at Uruk, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

NIDINTU-ANU (46), son of Anu-eriba, witness at Uruk in 233 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten III.

NIDINTU-ANU (47), son of Anu-eriba, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 200 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 46.

NIDINTU-ANU (48), son of Anu-eriba, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Kuri, brother of Ana-rabi-Anu (3), guarantor in a sale of a prebend, 162 (a), and in a division of inheritance, 149 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 40.
(b) McEwan 63.
References: (d) W 139, 342.

NIDINTU-ANU (49), son of Anu-iksur, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Zeriya, seller of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 12.

NIDINTU-ANU (50), son of Anu-iksur, descendant of Kuri, witness of the sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 51.

NIDINTU-ANU (51), son of Anu-ittannu, grandson of Illut-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 166/165 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2166.
References: W 749n, 804n.

NIDINTU-ANU (52), son of Anu-ittannu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, named in a deed of sale from Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 41.

NIDINTU-ANU (53), son of Anu-ittan[nu], one of those carrying the throne of Anu in the annual festival (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

NIDINTU-ANU (54), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, grandson of Kina-apli, builder, seller of a prebend, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 22 (= Weisberg 1).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 49.
W 577.

NIDINTU-ANU (55), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land, 150 (a), in a sale of a prebend, 141 (b), and in a dedication of slaves, 128 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2161 (= HSM 913.1.2).
(b) VAS 15 37.
(c) Weisberg 43.
References: W 188n, 616-BB, 660-Mn, 807-Cn, 605-Gn, 755-Pn.

NIDINTU-ANU (56), son of Anu-mukin-apli, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, brother of Anu-mukin-apli (10), Anu-mar-ittannu (8), and Anu-uballit (8), guarantor in a sale of a prebend and land at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 36.
References: W 11n, 1089n.

NIDINTU-ANU (57), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Kuri, brother of Labasi (20) and Ubar (6), witness in a sale of a prebend, 283 (a), and in gifts of slaves, 281 (b) and 276 (c) all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 4.
(b) Clay II 5.
(c) Clay II 6/7.
References: W 245, 661, 78n, 242n, 335n, 1063n.

NIDINTU-ANU (58), son of Anu-nasirsu, bleacher at Uruk, 251 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2162.

NIDINTU-ANU (59), son of Anu-qisan, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, great-grandson of Anu-zer-usabsi, seller of a plot of land at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 26.
References: W 1100-E.

NIDINTU-ANU (60), son of Anu-uballissu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 139/138 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 52.
References: W 1100.

NIDINTU-ANU (61), son of Anu-uballissu, a worker and member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

NIDINTU-ANU (62), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Nana-iddin (22), noted in a document from Uruk, 246 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 238.

NIDINTU-ANU (63), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, great-grandson of Tattannu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, *kalu* priest at Uruk, 228 (a), waiver in a quitclaim, 225 (b), and witness in a division of property, 224 (c), and named in a text of (probably) 222/210 or (less likely) 192/187 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) BAK 104.
(b) Clay II 27 (= HSM 913.1.6 87).
(c) MLC 2170.
(d) *BagM* Beiheft 2 65.
References: W 306.
McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 12.

NIDINTU-ANU (64), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Tattannu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in a sale of a prebend, 247 (a), and in a division of property, 244 (b), in an arrangement of prebends, 239 (c), of the sale of property, 236 (d), and of the sale of a plot of land 223 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1963.
(b) NCBT 1948.
(c) McEwan 16.
(d) McEwan 18.
(e) McEwan 27.
References: W 502.

NIDINTU-ANU (65), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ahutu, named in a deed of transfer of an estate, 241 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 20 (= MLC 2178).
References: W 828.

NIDINTU-ANU (66), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of a prebend, 283 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 4.
References: W 78n, 242n, 335n, 1063n.

NIDINTU-ANU (67), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, witness at Uruk in 261 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten X.

NIDINTU-ANU (68), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, named in a quitclaim for a prebend after 186 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 54/55.

NIDINTU-ANU (69), son of Anu-uballit, witness to the sale of a prebend, 317/316 (a).
Sources: (a) Hunger, *SpTU* 1, 128.

NIDINTU-ANU (70), son of Anu-uballit, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 292 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 3.
References: W 292n, 334n.

NIDINTU-ANU (71), son of Anu-uballit, brother of Nana-iddin (25), and named in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 276 (a), witness of an arrangement between neighbours, 271 (b), and of the sale of brewer's prebend (date lost) (c), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 8.
(b) McEwan 10.
(c) McEwan 64.

NIDINTU-ANU (72), son of Anu-uballit, buyer of a prebend at Uruk, 204 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 2.

NIDINTU-ANU (73), son of Anu-zer-iddin, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, lessee of a double prebend at Uruk, 155 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 62.
References: W 283-D.

NUDINTU-ANU (74), son of Anu-zer-iddin, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, witness in a dedication of slaves at Uruk, 133 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 44.
References: W 1100-T.

NIDINTU-ANU (75), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a transfer of a house and plantation at Uruk, 160 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 42 (= MLC 2180).
References: W 1042.

NIDINTU-ANU (76), son of [Anu]-zer-usabsi, descendant of Sumati, witness at Uruk in 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.

NIDINTU-ANU (77), son of Anu-TIN-[. . .], descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 217/216 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1954.
References: W 478n, 727n.

NIDINTU-ANU (78), son of Anu-[. . .], named in a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 26.

NIDINTU-ANU (79), son of Balatu, witness on a document from Uruk, 292/275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 39.

NIDINTU-ANU (80), son of Belsunu, descendant of Ahutu, witness at Uruk in 224 (a), in a sale of a prebend, 217/216 (b), of the lease of a butcher

prebend, 215 (c), in a division of an inheritance, 205 (d), in a sale of land, 203 (e), and in a sale of a prebend, 209/192 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten IV.
(b) NCBT 1954.
(c) McEwan 37.
(d) McEwan 43.
(e) Clay II 30 (= HSM 913.1.8).
(f) NCBT 1955.
References: W 147, 478n, 727n.

NIDINTU-ANU (81), son of Dumqi-Anu, grandson of Ana-rabut-Anu, descendant of Kuri, lessee of a butcher's prebend at Uruk, 147 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 280–3 (= *VDI* 1955/4 VI).

NIDINTU-ANU (82), son of Dumqi-Anu, grandson of Ardi-Res, great-grandson of Dumqi-Anu, brother of Anu-uballit (29) and Idat-Anu (8), guarantor in a sale of land at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 49.
References: Doty 277.
W 715.

NIDINTU-ANU (83), son of Dumqi-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unninni, scribe, witness of the sale of a butcher's prebend at Uruk, 217 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 32.

NIDINTU-ANU (84), son of Enlil-[. . .], one of those carrying the throne of Anu in the annual festival (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

NIDINTU-ANU (85), son of Erestu-Nana*, grandson of Sin-bel-ilani, named in a deed of sale from Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 41.

NIDINTU-ANU (86), son of Eriba, grandson of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 30 (= HSM 913.1.8).
References: W 360.

NIDINTU-ANU (87), son of Gimil-Anu, named in a deed of gift at Uruk, 281 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 5.

NIDINTU-ANU (88), son of Idat-anu, grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in two sales of land, 159 (a, b), and in a sale of land 150 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 43 (= MLC 2179).
(b) HSM 913.1.7.
(c) MLC 2161 (= HSM 913.1.2).
References: W 754, 188n, 807-Cn, 660-Mn.

NIDINTU-ANU (89), son of Illut-Anu, buyer of a plot of land at Uruk 174 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 13.

NIDINTU-ANU (90), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a document recording a division of property at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.
References: W 972-L.

NIDINTU-ANU (91), son of Ina-qibit-anu, descendant of Hunzu, *asipu* priest at Uruk, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Oelsner 38.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 24.

NIDINTU-ANU (92), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Dumqi-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness of the sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 44.

NIDINTU-ANU (93), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Tanittu-Anu (13), seller of rights to rations, 210/209 (a), witness in a sale of a prebend, 204 (b), in a dedication of slaves, 189/186 (c), and in sales of land, 184/183 (d) and 173 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 39.
(b) MLC 2165.
(c) YBC 11633.
(d) MLC 2187.
(e) Clay II 38.
References: W 331, 8n, 272n, 866n, 1004n.

NIDINTU-ANU (94), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, great-grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, seller of a brewer's prebend at Uruk 228 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 23.

NIDINTU-ANU (95), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Samas-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, named in sales of land, 222/203 (a) and 208 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1974.
(b) NCBT 2306.
References: W 330.

NIDINTU-ANU (96), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness of a quitclaim for the sale of a slave at Uruk, 228 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 22.

NIDINTU-ANU (97), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 265/264 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1972.
References: W 477n.

NIDINTU-ANU (98), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale at Uruk, 297 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2160.
References: W 618.

NIDINTU-ANU (99), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, witness on a document from Uruk, 292/275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 39.

NIDINTU-ANU (100), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 193/192 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2305.
References: W 531n.

NIDINTU-ANU (101), son of Iqisa, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness at Uruk in 213 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XII.

NIDINTU-ANU (102), son of Iqisa, grandson of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Sumat, witness in a division of property at Uruk, 151 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2304.
References: W 141.

NIDINTU-ANU (103), son of Istar-ahhe-iddin, witness in a lease of a house, 304 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 51.

NIDINTU-ANU (104), son of Istar-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in the sale of an oil pressor's prebend, 269 (a), and in a sale of a prebend, 264 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 11.
(b) Clay II 11.
References: W 974.

NIDINTU-ANU (105), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a quitclaim at Uruk, 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIII.
References: W 270-C.

NIDINTU-ANU (106), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, witness in an assignment of temple offerings, 188/187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 34.
References: W 327.

NIDINTU-ANU (107), son of Kidin-Anu(?), grandson of Anu-zer-lisir, descendant of Hunzu, witness of the lease of a butcher's prebend at Uruk, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 36.

NIDINTU-ANU (108), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Illut-Anu, witness in a division of property, 220 (a), scribe at Uruk 216 (b), witness in the sale of a hut, 201 or 191 (c), witness in a sale of land, 192 (d), scribe 179 (e), and witness in sales of land, 174 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.
(b) McEwan 34/35.
(c) Weisberg 33.
(d) MLC 2655.
(e) McEwan 56.
(f) MLC 2156.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.
W 962n, 1048n, 972-Ln, 997

NIDINTU-ANU (109), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Istar-ahhe-iddin, brother of Anu-ah-ittannu (43), named in a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 26.
References: W 916-L.

NIDINTU-ANU (110), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Istar-hitua, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1937.
References: W 648n, 793n, 1081n.

NIDINTU-ANU (111), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 193 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2305.
References: W 531n.

NIDINTU-ANU (112), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness at Uruk in 168 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XV.

NIDINTU-ANU (113), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in an assignment of temple offerings, 255 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 16.

NIDINTU-ANU (114), son of Kidin-Anu, witness of a division of property at Uruk, 284/283 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 5.

NIDINTU-ANU (115), son of Kidin-Anu, brother of Anu-ah-ittannu (41), brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

NIDINTU-ANU (116), son of Kitu-Anu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in 233 (a), in a division of property, 224 (b), of the sale of a brewer's prebend, 219 (c), in a sale of an allotment, 204 (d), all at Uruk.

Sources: (a) Rutten III.
(b) MLC 2170.
(c) McEwan 30/31.
(d) NCBT 1971.
References: W 89n, 613n, 649n, 650n, 530n, 369.

NIDINTU-ANU (117), son of Labasi, grandson of Lisir, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 40.
References: W 278.

NIDINTU-ANU (118), son of Labasi, grandson of Rihat-Anu, builder (*itinnu*), witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 166/165 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2166.
References: W 749n, 804n.

NIDINTU-ANU (119), son of Labasi, descendant of Ahutu, witness in the sale of slaves, 297 (a) and 296 (b), in the sale of a slave, 295 (c), seller of a slave, (date lost) (d), and witness in a sale of slaves, 304/292 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 139.
(b) MLC 2184.
(c) NCBT 1973.
(d) Clay II 25.
(e) MLC 2168 (= NCBT 1967).
References: W 716, 830, 476n, 616-Dn, 916-Bn.

NIDINTU-ANU (120), son of Labasi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 213 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 VI.
References: W 872-C.

NIDINTU-ANU (121), son of Labasi, descendant of Hunzu, witness in the sales of slaves, 303 (a), 298 (b) and another (date lost) (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 2.
(b) MLC 2160.
(c) Clay II 25.
References: W 428, 373n, 900n.

NIDINTU-ANU (122), son of Liblut, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Dannat-Belti (5), principal in a division of property at Uruk 284/283 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 5.
References: Doty 231.

NIDINTU-ANU (123), son of Lisir, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1940.
References: W 6n, 439n.

NIDINTU-ANU (124), son of Mannu-iqap, descendant of Kuri, witness in a division of property at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.
References: W 972-Ln.

NIDINTU-ANU (125), son of Mannu-iqap, husband of Belessunu (2), named in a deed of gift at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 6/7.

NIDINTU-ANU (126), son of Musezib-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, porter at the Res temple at Uruk, 189 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2182.

NIDINTU-ANU (127), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Ana-rabi-Anu, witness in an assignment of temple income, 292 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 3.

NIDINTU-ANU (128), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.
References: W 283-Bn, 1012-Bn.

NIDINTU-ANU (129), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, principal in a gift of a slave girl (date lost) (a), and lessor of a butcher's prebend, 246 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 12/13.
(b) Rutten VII.
References: Doty 233.

NIDINTU-ANU (130), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of prebend at Uruk, 201 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 45/46.

NIDINTU-ANU (131), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 141 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 37.
References: W 605-Gn, 755-Pn.

NIDINTU-ANU (132), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ab-tab, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 311 (a).
Sources: (a) TCL 13 234.
References: W 247-E.

NIDINTU-ANU (133), son of [Nana-iddin?], descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 311 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 51.
References: W 50-E.

NIDINTU-ANU (134), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of a prebend, 292 (a), in the sale of a house, 280 (b), and in a lease of brewer's prebend, 272 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 3.
(b) McEwan 7.
(c) McEwan 9.
References: W 292n, 334n.

NIDINTU-ANU (135), son of Nana-iddin, brother of Anu-zer-lisir, husband of Amat-Nabu*, father of (daughters) Ina-Irigal-ramat*, Re'indusu* and Saalil*, principal in a request for a loan at Uruk, 301 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 2.

NIDINTU-ANU (136), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, of Uruk, assigned a share in the income of the office of slaughterer at the temple for 5 years, in exchange for labour performed, 246 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 238.

NIDINTU-ANU (137), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a quitclaim, 213/212 (a), in sales of prebends 211 (b) and 206 (c), in a division of inheritance, 205 (d), witness in a dedication of slaves, 189/186 (e), and in a sale of land, 184/183 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 38.
(b) NCBT 1975.
(c) MLC 2188.
(d) McEwan 43.
(e) YBC 11633.
(f) MLC 2187.
References: W 8n, 272n, 682, 679n, 797n, 692n.

NIDINTU-ANU (138), son of Nana-iddin, offers to irrigate land at Uruk in 246 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XI.

NIDINTU-ANU (139), son of Nana-iddin, witness in a deed of exchange of property at Uruk, 158 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 45.

NIDINTU-ANU (140), son of Nidintu-Anu, builder working on the temple at Uruk, 245, and named in a duty roster (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, Priest and Temple, 50–51.

NIDINTU-ANU (141), son of Nidintu-Anu, brother of Nana-iddin (69), carpenter (*naggaru*), a neighbour named in a transfer of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 8.

NIDINTU-ANU (142), son of Nikarchos*, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of land, 226 (a), in a division of property, 224 (b), in a document from Uruk (date lost) (c), and in a sale of a prebend, 188 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1937.
(b) MLC 2170.
(c) Weisberg 53.
(d) Clay II 33.
References: Doty. 'N & K'.
W 89n, 613n, 649n, 650n, 530n, 648n, 793n, 1081n.

NIDINTU-ANU (143), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Mattattu-Istar, construction worker at the temple of the gods at Uruk (*epis dulli titti sa bit ilani sa Uruk*), witness in a transfer of an estate 160 (a), and participant in an exchange of properties, 158 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 41.
(b) Clay II 45.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.
W 152.

NIDINTU-ANU (144), son of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 274 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1976.
References: W 116.

NIDINTU-ANU (145), son of Rihat-Anu, named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 35.

NIDINTU-ANU (146), son of Rihat-[. . .], descendant of Sin-leqi-unninni, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 204/202 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2177.
References: W 615.

NIDINTU-ANU (147), son of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of a prebend, 283 (a) and in a sale of land, 282 (b), in a sale of land, 274 (c), and in sales of prebends in 263 (d) and 256 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 4.
(b) MLC 2163.
(c) NCBT 1952.
(d) Clay II 13.
(e) Clay II 15.
References: W 1065, 78n, 242n, 335n, 1063n, 628, 56, 451.

NIDINTU-ANU (148), son of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a quitclaim at Uruk, 236/224 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1964.
References: W 564n, 795n.

NIDINTU-ANU (149), son of Sa-Anu-issu, brother of Ardi-bit-Res, brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

NIDINTU-ANU (150), son of Samas-iter, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of slaves at Uruk, 300/299 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2194.
References: W 75n, 374n.

NIDINTU-ANU (151), son of Samas-uballissu, named in a document concerning income rights of ceremonies for Aja at Larsa, after 226 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 26.

NIDINTU-ANU (152), son of Seski-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in a sale of slaves at Uruk, 297 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 I (= *BagM* Beiheft 2, 119).
References: W 616-Dn, 916-Bn.

NIDINTU-ANU (153), son of Sin-banun, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a division of estate between two brothers, 230 (a), in a sale of prebend, 225 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 24 (= MLC 2124A).
(b) McEwan 25.
References: W 202.

NIDINTU-ANU (154), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ahutu, witness at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VII.

NIDINTU-ANU (155), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Balatu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Anu-belsunu (44) and Balatu (11), witness in a sale of a prebend, 241 (a) and 235 (b), and witness in a sale of land, 234 (c), and guarantor in a sale of land, 235 (d), in sales of brewer's prebends, 234 (e) and 231 (f), in a sale of property, 230 or 229 (g), to a quitclaim for the sale of a slave, 228 (h), and to a lease of a butcher's prebend 215 (i), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 19.
(b) NCBT 1956.
(c) Clay II 23 (= MLC 2123A).
(d) *DJur* 306.
(e) McEwan 19.
(f) McEwan 20.
(g) Weisberg 21.
(h) McEwan 22.
(i) McEwan 36.
References: (e) W 206-D, 388, 780.

NIDINTU-ANU (156), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Samas-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 155 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 27.
References: W 1009-A.

NIDINTU-ANU (157), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Uppul, descendant of Ahutu, witness to a contract in 182 (a), witness in a sale of a prebend (b), and in a division of property (c), both in 180, and witness in an exchange of properties, 158 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Boissier, 'Contrat'.
(b) Rutten XIV.
(c) VAS 15 40.
(d) Clay II 45.
References: W 326-C, 543.

NIDINTU-ANU (158), son of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Nana-iddin (82), witness in the sales of slaves in 303 (a), 300/299 (b) and 304/292 (c), and seller of a half share in a slave, before 296 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 2.
(b) MLC 2194.
(c) NCBT 1967.
(d) Doty 176–7 (= HSM 913.2.182).
References: W 270-B, 32n, 476n, 75n, 374n, 373n, 900n.

NIDINTU-ANU (159), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Sin-leqi-unnini, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a deed of exchange of property at Uruk, 158 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 45.

NIDINTU-ANU (160), son of Tanittu-[. . .], named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 209/192 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1955.
References: W 728.

NIDINTU-ANU (161), son of Tattannu, seller of a prebend at Uruk, 171 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 10.

NIDINTU-ANU (162), son of Ubar, grandson of Musezib-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness to the sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 51.

NIDINTU-ANU (163), son of Uruk-zaku, named in deed of sale of a house and a field at Uruk, 237 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 21.

NIDINTU-ANU (164), son of Usursu-Anu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, buyer of property at Uruk, 181, witness in a deed of a sale of property at Uruk, 162 (b).

Sources: (a) Weisberg 22.
(b) Clay II 54 (= Weisberg 28).
References: W 709.

NIDINTU-ANU (165), son of Usursu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1940.
References: W 6n, 439n.

NIDINTU-ANU (166), son of Usursu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 22.
References: W 755, 897-Dn.

NIDINTU-ANU (167), son of Usursu-Anu, one of those involved in the annual festival of Anu (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

NIDINTU-ANU (168), son of Anu-[. . .], grandson of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, seller of revenue rights at Uruk in 213 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XII.

NIDINTU-ANU (169), son of [. . .]-apli-iddin, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, witness in a deed of sale of a house plot at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.

NIDINTU-ANU (170), grandson of Ana-rabi-Anu, named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 11.

NIDINTU-ANU (171), grandson of Rihat-Anu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.
References: W 283-Bn, 1012-Bn.

NIDINTU-ANU (172), descendant of Ahutu, named in a sale of a slave at Uruk, before 296 (a).
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.182.
References: W 972-B.

NIDINTU-ANU (173), descendant of Ahutu, witness in a division of property at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1948.
References: W 386.

NIDINTU-ANU (174), descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 192/187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 55.
References: W 173n, 1087n.

NIDINTU-ANU (175), descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness at Uruk in 213 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XII.

NIDINTU-ANU (176), witness in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 292/281 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 36.

NIDINTU-ANU (177), witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 280 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 7.
References: W 288-A.

NIDINTU-ANU (178), witness in the sale of a prebend at Uruk, 264/263 (a).
Sources: (a) WZJ 19 905.
References: W 511-C.

NIDINTU-ANU (179), witness in a warranty deed for an improved estate at Uruk, 263 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 13.

NIDINTU-ANU (180), witness in the sale of a prebend at Uruk, 261 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1938/1965.
References: W 685.

NIDINTU-ANU (181), named in a document recording the division of property at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 46.

NIDINTU-ANU (182), barber (*gallaba*), named in a quitclaim at Uruk, 225/224 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 27.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 60.

NIDINTU-ANU (183), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 222/187 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1941.
References: W 907.

NIDINTU-ANU (184), chief singer of dirges (*galamahhu*), named in a list of omens at Uruk, reign of Antiochos III (222–210 or 191–187) (a).
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 65.

NIDINTU-ANU (185), witness in a deed of sale of *bit qati* at Uruk, 222/198 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 9.

NIDINTU-ANU (186) witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 221 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 1.

NIDINTU-ANU (187), witness in a division of property at Uruk, 216/215 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1958.
References: W 950.

NIDINTU-ANU (188) (other name KUD.DAN) named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 204 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 2.
References: W 616-V, 916-P.

NIDINTU-ANU (189), a brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival at Uruk, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

NIDINTU-ANU (190), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 197/196 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1962.
References: W 685.

NIDINTU-ANU (191), witness in the sale of a prebend at Uruk, 193/192 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 17.
References: W 916-T.

NIDINTU-ANU (192), named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 191 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 6.

NIDINTU-ANU (193), named in a sale of land at Uruk, after 160 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2167.
References: W 911.

NIDINTU-ANU (194), witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 49.
References: W 807.

NIDINTU-ANU (195), named in a deed of sale of property (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 38.

NIDINTU-ANU (196), named in a deed of sale of a butcher's prebend at Uruk, in the time of a king Antiochos (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 7.

NIDINTU-ANU (197), named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, in the time of a king Seleukos (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 5.

NIDINTU-ANU (198), named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 35.

NIDINTU-ANU (199), named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 17.

NIDINTU-ANU (200), witness in a sale of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 9.
References: W 604.

NIDINTU-ANU (201), witness in a sale of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 9.
References: W 907.

NIDINTU-BEL, son of Bel-apla-iddin, grandson of Nur-Papsukkal, scribe at Babylon, 194/193 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 137.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

NIDINTU-ISTAR (1), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Arad-Ninurta, scribe of Anu at Uruk (g), witness in a sale of a prebend, 188/187 (a), in an exchange of properties, 183/182 (b), in a sale of a food allowance, 168/167 (c), in sales of land, 165 (d) and 162 (e), and in a sale of a brewer's prebend, 159/158 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 34.
(b) Clay II 35.
(c) VAS 15 34
(d) MLC 2169
(e) Clay II 39.
(f) McEwan 61.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.
W 583.

NIDINTU-ISTAR (2), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, scribe of Anu, named in an arrangement of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 42.

NIDINTU-ISTAR (3), son of Ardi-Ninurta, scribe, 275/274 (a), witness in a quitclaim, 245 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) VAS 15 5.
(b) MLC 2164.
References: W 458n, 504n.
McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 31.

NIDINTU-ISTAR (4), son of Nidintu-Anu, witness in a duty roster, 245 (a), and in a sale of a plot of land, 230 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
(b) Weisberg 26.
References: W 247-B.

NIDINTU-ISTAR (5), son of Rihat-Anu, witness in a lease of a prebend at Uruk, 155 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 47.
References: W 7.

NIDINTU-ISTAR (6), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 260/249 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1970.
References: W 984.

NIDINTU-ISTAR (7), named in a deed of sale of a doorkeeper's prebend at Uruk, 242 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 11.

NIDINTU-ISTAR (8), witness in a deed of sale of *bit qati* at Uruk, 223/187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 9.
References: W 654.

NIDINTU-ISTAR (9), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 192/187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 55.
References: W 584.

NIDINTU-NANA (1), daughter of Anu-bel-usur, brother of Gubbaka-Anu, named in a sale of three slaves at Uruk, 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 2.

NIDINTU-NANA (2), daughter of Anu-ittannu, son of Anu-uballit, wife of Labasi, named in a sale of a hut at Uruk 216 (a), seller of a hut at Uruk 201 or 191 (b).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 34.
(b) Weisberg 33.

NIDINTU-NANA (3), daughter of Labasi, seller of slaves at Uruk, 299 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2192/2198.
References: W 251.

NIDINTU-NANA (4), daughter of Samas-iddin, mother of Anu-ah-iddin, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 276 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 8.
References: W 455.

NIDINTU-NANA (5), daughter of Tattannu, wife of Iksur, son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Kuri, seller of a slave at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 66.

NIDINTU-NANA (6), witness at Uruk in 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.

NIDINTU-SARRI (1), son of Anu-ahhc-iddin, grandson of Balatu, builder, witness in sales of prebends in 237 (a), and two in 234 (b, c) all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 22.
(b) Weisberg 1.
(c) MLC 2157.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 49.

NIDINTU-SARRI (2), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Balatu, witness in a sale of an estate, 193 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 32.

NIDINTU-SARRI (3), (also Anu-uballit), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Hunzu, named in a dialogue-document from Uruk, after 187 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1978.

NIDINTU-SARRI (4), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, grandson of Anu-ah-uter, witness in a sale of prebend, 193 (a), porter at the Res temple at Uruk, 189 (b), and seller of a prebend, 188/187 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 48.
(b) VAS 15 14.
(c) Clay II 34.

NIDINTU-SARRI (5), son of Nidintu-Anu, fisherman named in a transfer of an estate, 160/159 (a) and 158 (b) and named in a deed of sale of property (date lost) (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 41.
(b) Clay II 45.
(c) Weisberg 35.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 58.

NIDINTU-SARRI (6), son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of Labasi, builder (d), seller of land, 203 (a), witness in a sale of land in 193 (b), and in an exchange of holdings of property 183/182 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 30 (= HSM 913.1.8).
(b) Clay II 32 (= MLC 2171).
(c) Clay II 35.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 49.
W 486, 765.

NIDINTU-SARRI (7), son of Sumuttu-Anu, servant of the daughters of Anu-belsunu, son of Anu-balatsu-iqbi, neighbour cited in a contract of 182/181 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 35.

NIDINTU-[. . .] (1), son of Ana-rabiku-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 22.

NIDINTU-[. . .] (2), son of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a transfer of property at Uruk, 158/157 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 13.

NIDINTU-[. . .] (3), son of [. . .]-sunu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk 150 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 12.
References: W 1035-F.

NIDINTU-[. . .] (4), descendant of Ahutu, witness in a gift of and at Uruk, 245/223 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1939.
References: W 948n.

NIDINTU-[. . .] (5), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 227 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1947.
References: W 792.

NIDINTU-[. . .] (6), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 222/187 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1941.
References: W 729.

NIDINTU-[. . .] (7), scribe at Uruk, 188/187 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 52.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 32.

NIDINTU-[. . .] (8), named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 18.

NIDINTU-[. . .], (9), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 15.

NIKADAS, son of Poseidonios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8248.

NIKAIA (1), daughter of Altabos, wife of Leonidas*, son of Theon, mother of Theon and Eirene, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (i) iii.

NIKAIA (2), daughter of Attalos, wife of Soteles (2), became a citizen of Miletos, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (b).

NIKAIA (3), daughter of Nikanor, of Ptolemais, buried on Rhenaia, end C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée* 74.

NIKAIA (4), wife of the satrap Olympichos (O) of Karia, named in a letter of Olympichos, c. 220 or before (a), and named in a letter of Olympichos to Mylasa, 220 (b).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, 1, 4.
(b) *I Mylasa* I, 23 (= Labraunda III, 1, 22).

NIKANDRA, daughter of Skith[...], wife of Aniton*, son of Akesandros, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (a).

NIKANDROS (1), son of Dionysios, of Askalon, brother of Diopeithes, buried on Rhenaia, late C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 229.

NIKANDROS (2), son of Paris, of Seleukeia, a subscriber to the Sarapeion at Delos, early C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2622.

NIKANDROS (3), son of Trition, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (m).

NIKANOR (1), son of Artemidoros, market supervisor (*agoranomos*) of Antiocheia-in-Syria in 65/64 (if the Pompeian era is used) and named as such on a weight of the city (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1071h.

NIKANOR (2), son of Demokrates, witness in dedications of slaves, 133 (a) and 132/131 (b), at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 44.
(b) Clay II 53.
References: W 616-JJ.

NIKANOR (3), son of Dio[phanto]s, of Antiocheia, a foreigner (*metoichos*) listed in a choregic innscription at Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 199.

NIKANOR (4), son of Iason, of Laodikeia, foreigner at Athens, 100/99 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1028.

NIKANOR (5), a man for whom a horoscope was cast, 230 (a).
Sources: (a) A. Sachs, 'Babylonian Horoscopes', *JCS* 6, 1952, 61–62.

NIKARCHOS (also Anu-uballit (19)), son of Anu-iksur, descendant of Ahutu, second officer of Uruk, named on a building inscription, 244/243 (a).
Sources: (a) A. T. Clay, *Miscellaneous Inscriptions in the Yale Babylonian Collection* (Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts, I), New Haven and Oxford, 1915, 52.
References: R. A. Bowman, 'Anu-uballit-Kephalon', *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature*', 56, 1939, 231–243.
Doty, 'N & K'.
G. K. Sarkisian, 'Greek Personal names in Uruk and the Graeco-Babyloniaca Problem', in J. Harmatta and Komoroczy, *Wirtshaft und Gesellschaft in Alt vor-Asien*, 495–503.

S. M. Sherwin-White, 'Aristeas Ardibeltaios, some aspects of the use of double names in Seleucid Babylonia', *ZPE* 50, 1983, 209–221.

NIKAS, a woman commemorated on a headstone at Erythrai, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 215.

NIKA[. . .], of Antiocheia-on-the-Sarus (Adana), a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after 164 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Lycaonia, Isauria, Cilicia*, 16.

NIKEMA, son of Namousiamachos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8252.

[NIK]EPHOROS, son of [Xe]non, of Apamea, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8341.

NIKERATOS (1), son of Apollodoros, of Kyme, named on a decree of c. 200/180 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Kyme*, 12.

NIKERATOS (2), son of Nikeratos, the priest of Zeus Olympios, the Saviour Gods, and Zeus Koryphaios at Seleukeia-in-Pieria, c. 186 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 245 (= Austin 177).

NIKERATOS (3), of Apamea, a slave belonging to Protarchos (1) killed in a fire or a building collapse at Delos with twenty others, late C2/early C1, and buried on Rhenaia (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée* 418.
References: Klaffenbach, *Die Grabstelen*, 28.

NIKERATOS (4), of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 161.

NIKERATOS (5), of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued c. 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 193.

NIKERETE, daughter of Eutrophos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8250.

NIKEPHOROS, of Iope, a slave belonging to Protarchos (1) killed in a fire or a building collapse at Delos with twenty others, late C2/early C1, and buried on Rhenaia (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée* 418.
References: Klaffenbach, *Die Grabstelen*, 28.

NIKIA, of Antiocheia, died and was buried at Rhodes (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 539a.

NIKIAS (1), son of Nikokratos, of Lysimacheia, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9229.

NIKIAS (2), of Ephesos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 60.

NIKIAS (3), of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 161.

NIKION, son of Demetrios, an envoy of Phokaia named in a decree of that city concerning Priene, c. 190 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 64.

NIKIS, son of Ditylon, husband of Nea (3), daughter of Sodamon, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (u).

NIKODAMAS, son of Onomandros, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (m).

NIKODEMOS, son of Mandrokles, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Tralles soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 85.

NIKODOROS, son of Apollonios, of Laodikeia, foreigner at Athens, 116/115 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1009.

NIKOKLES, son of Phil[...], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (d).

NIKOLAOS (1), son of Diokles, of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9183/4.

NIKOLAOS (2) (Niqalamussa) (other name Rihat-Anu (23)), son of Phaneia*, named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 164 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 27/29.
References: W 1100-N.

NIKOLAOS (3), of Tarsos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after 164 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Lycaonia, Isauria, Cilicia*, 183.

NIKOLAOS (4), of Tyre, overseer (*hieropoios*) of the youths undergoing gymnastic training at the Apollonia on Delos, 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

NIKOMACHOS (1), city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, between 259/258 and 233/232 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 259.

NIKOMACHOS (2), builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 25 etc.

[NIKOM]EDES, son of Nikomedes, of Berytos, named in a list of foreigners at Athens, 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1008 (= *SEG* XXI 477).

[NIK]O[N] (1), son of [Alexidos], of [Berytos], supervisor (*paidotribes*) in an ephebic inscription of 128/127 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* III 146.

NIKON (2), son of Apollonios, possibly of Hierapolis, husband of Onesako*, priest of the Syrian gods at Delos, before 150 (a).
Sources: (a) G. Siebert, 'Sur l'histoire du sanctuaire des dieux Syriens a Delos', *BCH* 92, 1968, 380, 1.

NIKON (3), son of Archios, Aitolian, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 33.

NIKON (4), son of Nikon, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8255.

NIKON (5), of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8254.

NIKON (6), of Berytos, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

NIKON (7), of Soli, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10378.

NIKOSTRATOS (1), son of Hermesianax, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

NIKOSTRATOS (2), son of Teisylos, arbitrator in a peace between Miletos and Magnesia-on-Maiandros, 196 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 148.

NONNOUS, son of Arrissios of Koliorga, honoured by a decree of the city of Stratonikeia, 268 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Stratonikeia*, II, 1, 1030.

NOSSOS (1) The[i]ophron, son of Demetrios, of Erythrai, named on a priest list of Erythrai, and called 'lord' ('*kyrios*'), c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

NOSSOS (2), son of Simos, of Erythrai, steward (*tamias*) at Erythrai, c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

NOUMENIOS (1), son of Aetion, of Tarsos, named in a list of foreigners at Athens, 132/129 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1011.

NOUMENIOS (2), son of Aristodemos, of Amyzon, a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

NOUMENIOS (3), son of Nikolaos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried at Athens, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XIX 275.

NOUMENIOS (4), son of Noumenios, the priest of Seleukos IV at Seleukeia-in-Pieria, c. 186 (a) (possibly the father of the Noumenios (O 2) who was commander for Antiochos IV in the Persian Gulf, 165/164) (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 245 (= Austin 177).

NOUMENIOS (5), son of Noumenios, of Apamea, brother of Sopatros, buried on Rhenaia, C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 203.

NOUS, son of Nous, of Tarsos, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10430.

NUBTUM-NANA (1), daughter of Balatu, wife of Ina-qibit-Anu (8), son of Anu-ah-iddin, grandson of Sumuttu-Anu, named in a deed of transfer of a house at Uruk, 159 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 43.

NUBTUM-NANA (2), daughter of Inapi-Anu-liblut, seller of a hut at Uruk, 216 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 34.

NU-[. . .], descendant of Hunzu, named in a deed of sale of prebend at Uruk, 150 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 12.

NYMPHAIOS, son of Diotrephes, manager (*epimeletes*) at Ilion in 280/278 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 219 (= *I. Ilion* 32 = Burstein 15).

NYMPHOS, son of Protarchos, 'commander of the fort' (*phrourarchos*) at Priene 270/262 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 21.

NYSA, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8256.

N[. . .]OS of Antio[cheia, named in a list at Athens 183/182 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 2332.

OINAIOS, son of Sotadas, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (c).

OINOPHILOS, son of Ch[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (b).

OKYMENES, son of Pleidon, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (e) and (s).

OLYMPIAS, daughter of Demetrios of Tyre, sister of Barnaios (1), buried on Rhenaia about the end of the C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 457.

OLYMPICHOS, son of Aristoteles, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 194/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 53/54 and 124.

OLYMPIODOROS (1), son of Agnios, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

OLYMPIODOROS (2), son of Philon, president of the games (*agonothetes*) at Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 166.

OLYMPIODOROS (3), son of Theupropos, of Smyrna, brother of Helaiousios*, named in a subscription list, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

OLYMPOS, son of Apollonios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8258

ONASIGNES, son of Antikles, donor of gift to Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 445.

ONESAKO, daughter of Xenon, of Hierapolis, wife of Nikon (2) son of Apollonios, priestess of the Syrian gods at Delos, c. 166 (a).
Sources: (a) G. Siebert, 'Sur l'histoire du sanctuaire des dieux Syriens a Delos', *BCH* 92, 1968, 360, 2.

ONESIMOS (1), of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8260.

ONESIMOS (2), of Ephesos, died and was buried in Athens, after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8522.

ONIAS, son of Onias III (O), fled to Egypt (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.387.

ORKYNIOS, son of Metrodoros, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

ORNYMENOS, son of Hestiaios, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 426A.

ORTHOKLES (1), son of Ariston, of Priassos, husband of Miklea*, daughter of Dexion, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (p).

ORTHOKLES (2), son of Xenon, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (k).

ORTYGOTHERAS, of Tarsos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after 164 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Lycaonia, Isauria, Cilicia*, 182.

ORYAS (1), son of Si[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (k).

ORYAS (2), son of Thoinon, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (o).

OULIADES (1), son of Hierokles, of Amyzon, (?brother of Alexandros (14) and Aineas*), contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

OULIADES (2), son of Iatrokles, named in a decree of Amyzon honouring a royal official (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 17.

OULIADES (3), son of Menippos, of Amyzon, named in a fragmentary list from that city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 33.

OULIADES (4), son of Polites (3), of Mylasa, brother of Menoitos (2) and Zenodotos (4), a landowner whose property bordered on lands which were sold by Queen Laodike to Olympichos and then given by him to Zeus Osogoras, c. 240 (a).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, 1, 8.

OULIADES (5), named in a decree of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 9.

O[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (k).

PAGONDAS, son of Iatrokles, grandson of Pagondas, great-grandson of Euestion, a contributor to a loan made to the city of Miletos, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

PALON, son of Praton, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (d).

PAMPAINOS, of Soli, made a donation to the Sarapeion at Delos, 156/155 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1417.

PAMPHILE, daughter of Andron (2) and Hermione (2), sister of Andromachos (2) and Pamphilos (1), from Seleukeia-in-Pieria, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Cilicie* 41.

PAMPHILOS (1), son of Andron (2) and Hermione (2), brother of Andromachos (2) and Pamphile*, died at Delos, from Seleukeia-in-Pieria, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Cilicie* 41.

PAMPHILOS (2), son of Antiochos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma* 258.

PAMPHILOS (3), of Laodikeia, a commentator on Nikander's *Theriaca*, on *the effect* of electric eels (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 314d.

PANA, mother of Nikolaos (Niqalamussu), named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 164 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 27/29.

PANAGORAS, son of Apollodotos, of Erythrai, priest of Apollo at Erythrai, 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

PANKRATES (1), son of Melaineos, of Amyzon, honoured, with his brother Menippos (1), by the city of Amyzon (a), and a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 22.
(b) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

PANKRATES (2), of Herakleia-Latmos, an envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

PANKRATIDAS, son of Alkinos, city secretary (*grammateus*) at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 9, 10, 11.

PANOPOLIS, son of Menekles, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment for priesthoods at Erythrai, 280/279 and 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

PANTAINOS (1), son of Hierokles, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Iasos, 196/193 (a), and president of the games (*agonothetes*) at Iasos (undated) (b).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 161.
(b) *I Iasos* 163.

PANTAINOS (2), of Iasos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued after 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Caria*, 124.

PANTAKALES, son of Maiandrios, donor of gift to Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma* 428.

PANTALEON, son of Bakchios, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

PANTELES, son of Sotadas, husband of Soto*, daughter of Polyainos, son of Nikias, father of Soteira, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (r).

PANTHEIDES, son of Hermion, named at Tralles as victor in the javelin (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 106.

PANTOPHILOS, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (aa).

PAPSUKAL-BANI, son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, scribe at Uruk, 159 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 43.

PAPSUKAL-IQISUNU, son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, scribe at Uruk, 164 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 27/29.

PARAMON, son of Demetrios, of Tarsos, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10431.

PARANAHURU, seller of a share of house and land at Uruk, 236 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 18.

PARIS (1), son of Kratetos, of Assyria, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8394.

PARIS (2), son of Nikandros, of Seleukeia, made a consecration to Sarapis at Delos in 118/117 (a); *melanephoros*, subscribed for a portico for the Sarapeion in 112/111 (b), and gave another subscription early in the C1 (c).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2122.
(b) *I Delos* 2168, 2169.
(c) *I Delos* 2614.

PARMENIDES, of Herakleia-by-Latmos, an envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

PARMENION, son of Eirenaios, of Sidon, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 126/125 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1923.

PARMENISKOS (1), son of Parmeniskos, of Antiocheia, named in a list of foreigners at Athens, 132/129 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1011.

PARMENISKOS (2), son of Pytheas, an envoy of Smyrna to Magnesia and the soldiers at Old Magnesia, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 229 (= *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos* 1 = Austin 182).

PARMENISKOS (3), son of Pytheos, of Erythrai, guarantor of payment at Erythrai, c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 d).

PARMENISKOS (4), son of Zopyros, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

PARMENISKOS (5), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

PARMENITES, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

PARMENON (1), son of Akratos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8262.

PARMENON (2), son of Eirenaion of Sidon, an ephebe listed as graduating at Delos, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1923.

PARMEN[. . .], of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

PARRASIOS, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 60.

PARRESIA, daughter of Demokles, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8263.

PASIKLES, son of Bebileos, a representative of Miletos named in a treaty made with Kios, 228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 141.

PASION, son of Dioskouri[d]os, of Apamea, died and was buried at Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8342.

PASIR-BARAQA, son of Ruma-sar-Bel, construction worker, witness in a deed of exchange of property at Uruk, 1548 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 45.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.

PATAIKOS, of Seleukeia, named in a list at Athens 183/182 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 2332.

PATREUS, son of Apollonios, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment for a priesthood at Erythrai, 279/278 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

PATRON (1), son of Dorotheos, of Tyre, member of the Herakleists of Delos, benefactor of the association in 153/152 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1519.

[P]ATRON (2), son of Patron, of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9186.

PATRON (3), of Iamnia, made an offering to Herakles and Hauronos at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2308.

PATROPHILA (1), daughter of Apollonios, of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9185.

PATROPHILA (2), daughter of Archaios, of Sidon, made a dedication to Anat at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2314.

PAUSANIAS (1), son of Artemidoros, of Amyzon, (?brother of Apollonios (16) and another), named in a list from the city, undated (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 29.

PAUSANIAS (2), son of Charops, of Amyzon, (?brother of Dionysios (14), Lamprias*, Pausimachos (2) and Aristodemos (2)), a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

PAUSANI[AS] (3), son of Lysanio[s], of Apamea, died and was buried at Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8343.

PAUSANIAS (4), son of Moschos, of Smyrna, named on a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

PAUSANIAS (5), of Iasos, magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Caria*, 125.

PAUSIA[S], son of [Ari]staion, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (k).

PAUSIMACHOS (1), son of Charops, of Amyzon, (?brother of Dionysios (14), Lamprias*, Pausanias (2) and Aristodemos (2)), a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

PAUSIMACHOS (2), son of Iatrokles, of Antiocheia-of-the-Chrysaorians, envoy to Athens in connection with the award of isopolity and *asylia* (a); he also went to Delphi, where he was able to get a decree in his city's favour, c. 200 (b).
Sources: (a) Osborne, D 95.
(b) *FD* III 163.

PAUSIMACHOS (3), son of Ouliades, of Alinda, became *proxenos* at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, C3 (?) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 3.

PEDEIUS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

PEITHENOS, son of Tharsagoras, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 261/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123.

PELOPS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

PELSEIT, of Berytos, buried on Rhenaia, late C2 or early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a) (a Punic name).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 392.

PERAIS, son of Hyperandros, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (b).

PERIGENES (1), son of Hegmon, of Smyrna, named on a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

PERIGENES (2), son of Perigenes, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8264.

PERIKLY[MENOS], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (n).

PERSES (1), son of Hippios, of Smyrna, named on a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

PERSES (2), son of Themison, of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9187.

PHAIDEMOS, son of Diagoros, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 270/269 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 432, 433.

PHAIDIMOS, of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 300/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 192.

PHAIDROS, donor of gift to Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 428.

PHAINOKLES, son of Trition, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (m).

PHANEIA, daughter of Sipqat-Susinak, named in a gift of slaves to Anu at Uruk, 189/186 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 87–89 (= YBC 11633).

PHANIAS (1), son of Artemidoros, of Antiocheia, died and was buried at Eretria (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 9 833.

PHANIAS (2), of Herakleia-by-Latmos, an envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

PHANO, daughter of Epandros, wife of Andrion*, son of Mido[...], became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (t).

PHANODEMOS, son of Mikion, an envoy of Smyrna to Magnesia and the soldiers at Old Magnesia, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 229 (= *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos*, 1 = Austin 182).

PHANODIKOS, of Kolophon, manager (*oikonomos*) of Kolophon, named in a decree of Lampsakos honouring a judge from Kolophon (a).
Sources: (a) *I Lampsakos*, 33.

PHANOTIMOS, of Erythrai, overseer of the temple (*hieropoios*) at Erythrai, c. 270/265 and c. 265/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

PHANYLOS, son of Phanostratos, manager (*epistates*) and a member of the prytany in office at Iasos when judges from Chios were honoured, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 932, 933.

PHARSALOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on silver and bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

PHEDILAS, son of Epameinon, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (c).

PHERAKOS, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (a).

PHERES, son of Pheres, an envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Antiocheia-in-Persis soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 231 (= Welles *RC* 31 = *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 61 = Burstein 32).

PHILANOR, of Miletos, named in an inscription concerning naturalizations at the city, later C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (g).

PHILANTHOS, son of Bastia, husband of Arete (1), a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (l) and (hh).

PHILEAS (1), son of Alexandros, of Antiocheia, buried on Rhenaia, end C2 or early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 412.

PHILEAS (2), of Ephesos, named in a fragmentary decree of the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXIV 1082.

PHILEMON (1), son of Philotas, city secretary (*grammateus*) at Iasos, when judges from Chios were honoured, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 932.

PHILEMON (2), of Antiocheia, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a)
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

PHILETAIROS (1), son of Demainetos, husband of Adeia*, daughter of Prosion, father of Demainetos, Sosos, Demainetos and Kore, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (a).

PHILETAIROS (2), a Cretan, an envoy of the army of Antiochos Hierax to Andromachos (a).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 4.17.

PHILIDOS, son of Lysos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

PHILINNA, daughter of Menandros, of Galatia, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8457/8.

PHILINOS (1), son of Medeios, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

PHILINOS (2), son of Zenodoros, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to an unknown city soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 82.

PHILIPPOS (1), son of Aiakes, natural father of Aiakes, granted citizenship at Miletos, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 41.

PHILIPPOS (2), son of Amynander, of Dura-Europos, sold his inherited lands to pay off a debt contracted by his father, some time after 188 (a).
Sources: (a) *P Dura* 15.

PHILIPPOS (3), son of Dia[. . .], dedicated an altar to Antiochos IV at Babylon, 167/166 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 253 (= Burstein 41).

[PH]ILIPPOS (4), son of Eupolemos, of Amyzon, a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

PHILIPPOS (5), son of Herogenes, of Erythrai, named in a list from the city, c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

PHILIPPOS (6), son of Megakles, of Priene, one of a family recorded in an epitaph from a tomb, early Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) Malay.

PHILIPPOS (7), son of Sosistratos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, one who received the gifts of Seleukos I and Antiochos (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 424.

PHILIPPOS (8), son of Stratippos, a contributor to the purchase of community land at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 8.

PHILIPPOS (9), of Apamea, husband of Isias (1), daughter of Kteson, of Antiocheia (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8209.

PHILIPPOS (10), of Ephesos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 60.

PHILIPPOS (11), of Hierapolis, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

PHILISKOS (1), son of Apollonios, corn inspector (*sitophylax*) at Priene c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 81.

PHILISKOS (2), son of [Artem]idoros, manager (*epistates*) at Iasos, 224/223 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 36.

PHILISKOS (3), son of Dexikrates, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 292/291 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123.

PHILISKOS (4), son of Philos, an envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Antiocheia-in-Persis soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 61 (= *OGIS* 231 = Welles *RC* 31 = Burstein 32).

PHILISKOS (5), son of Pythagoras, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Argos and another Peloponnesian city soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 40, 76.

PHILISKOS (6), son of Pythekontos, of Erythrai, priest of Ablabias at Erythrai, 280/279 (a) and named (as a priest?), c. 275/270 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).
(b) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

PHILISKOS (7), of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 161.

PHILISKOS (8), of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver and bronze coins of the city issued 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 193.

PHILITOS, of Klazomenai, a tyrranicide honoured with a statue at Klazomenai, 332/322 or 281/280 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Klazomenai*, 503.

PHILMON, son of Philotos, of Kolophon, proposer of a decree honouring a judge from Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 80.

PHILODAMOS, market supervisor (*agoranomos*) of Laodikeia-ad-Mare, 106/105 (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1271b.

PHILODEMOS (1), son of Apollonios, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

PHILODEMOS (2), son of Tmolos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8307.

PHILODOROS, of Parion, named in a decree honouring a judge, at Parion, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Parion*, 1.

PHILODOXOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

PHILOKLES (1), son of Phaidimiskos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma 269/268 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma* 433.

PHILOKLES (2), son of Philokles, grandson of Ischolaos, architect, made a dedication to Helios and the people of Mopsuhestia, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Cilicie* 83.

PHILOLAOS, son of Damales, proposer of a decree at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 9.

PHILOMENE, daughter of Heragoras, wife of Epikratos, son of Biton, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

PHILON (1), son of Agion, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8310.

PHILON (2), son of Diodoros, of Achaia, made a dedication to his daughter at Didyma, in either 196 or 221/220 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 138.

PHILON (3), son of Eutych[os], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (d).

PHILON (4), son of Herakleotas, of Erythrai, named in a list from the city, c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

PHILON (5), son of Herosos, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) at Erythrai, 277/275 (a), and a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 300/200 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 29.
(b) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 132–133.

PHILON (6), son of Xiniados, of Smyrna, named on a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

PHILONIDOS, of Laodikeia, named in a proxeny decree of Delphi, C1 (a)
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1236.

PHILOSTRATOS, son of Demokrates, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

PHILOTAS (1), son of Herakleitos, of Macedon, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 33.

PHILOTAS (2), son of Philos, named in a bilingual inscription (Greek and Aramaic) probably from the Hierapolis/Samosata area or Emesene, 250/150 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XL 1428.

PHILOUMENE (1), daughter of Demetrios, granddaughter of Demetrios, (*hydrophor*) at Didyma, 278/277 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 307.

[PHI]LOUME[NE] (2), daughter of [Phe]liko[s], of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8309.

PHILOXENOS, son of Poseidonios, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (b).

PHILO[. . .]ROS, son of Kriton, of Laodikeia, named in a list of foreigners at Athens, 132/129 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1011.

PHILO[. . .] (1), a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (f).

PHILO[. . .] (2), of Tarsos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after 164 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Lycaonia, Isauria, Cilicia*, 182.

PHOIBOS, of Antioch, a writer on dreams, of uncertain date (a).
Sources: (a) Artemidoros, *Oneiricritica*, (ed. R. J. White, 1.2; 2.9; 4.48; 4.66).
References: RE 20.348.

PHORMION, son of Euktimenos, interpreter of the god's word (*prophetes*) at Didyma, before 233/232 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 22.

PHRASO, daughter of Euthydima, wife of Akesta[m]os*, who became a citizen of Miletos, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (d).

PHRO[NIM]OS, son of Dionysios, of Berytos, husband of Theodosia (2), buried on Rhenaia, end C2 or early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 336.

PHYLARCHOS (1), son of Aristonomos, of Erythrai, priest of Hera Teleias at Erythrai, c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

PHYLARCHOS (2), son of Kallion, of Erythrai, priest of Hermes Pylios Armateios at Erythrai, c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

PHYLARCHOS (3), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

PHYLAX (1), of Arados, an ephebe listed as graduating at Delos, 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

PHYLAX (2), of Arados, overseer (*hieropoios*) of the youths undergoing gymnastic training at the Apollonia at Delos, 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

PHYRSON, son of Iatrokles, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) at Erythrai, 277/275 (a) his statue was put up at Erythrai, c. 270 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 24.
(b) *I Erythrai*, I, 25.

PINDAR (1), son of Demophon, judge from Iasos at an unknown city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 83.

PINDAR (2), son of Sostratos, of Iasos, a member of the prytany in office at Iasos, 195 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* I, 1.

PISAIOS, son of Polyxenos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 217/216 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 27.

PI-SE-DU-NI-SI, son of Metrodoros, a Greek citizen (*Iawa(nayya)*), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 168 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1957.
References: W 94n 113n, 165n, 1049n.

PISIDOS, son of Menekrates, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

PISTO, daughter of Polemon, mother of Polemon, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (ii).

PITHANON, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8265.

PITTHIDES, an agitator at Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris, leader of the city's revolt against the Parthians, 130/129, blinded and used as a threat by king Phraates II (F) to frighten the Seleukeians (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 34/35.19.

PITTHIS, of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 300/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 192.

PITTHYLOS, son of Ple[istainos], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (a).

PITTON, of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 161.

PLATON (1), son of Charmios, from Ephesos, husband of Pythias*, daughter of Kallion, from Samos, father of Bion and Artemisia, granted citizenship at Miletos, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 41.

PLATON (2), son of Zenon, of Arados, c. 260/250 *proxenos* at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 601.

PLATTHIS, daughter of Hippodamantos, from Ephesos, wife of Stratonax*, son of Amyntas, mother of Amyntas, Stratonax and Nane, granted citizenship at Miletos, 212/211 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 46.

PLEISTAINOS, son of Pleistainos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (i).

PLEISTARCHOS, son of Leukippos, city secretary (*grammateus*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, first half of C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 2.

PLOUTARCHE, daughter of Philinos, of Miletos, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9853.

PLOUTARCHOS, son of Hipparchos, of Smyrna, named on a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

POLEMAIOS, son of Asklepiades, commander (*strategos*) honoured by a decree of the colonists (*katoikia*) of Daphnous, Apollonia-ad-Rhyndakon (a).
Sources: (a) Tanrive and Kutuk.

POLEMARCHOS (1), son of Athenagoras, of Samos, became *proxenos* at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 6.

POLEMARCHOS (2), son of Euandros, manager (*epistates*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros noted in a record of the agreement of the association of Dionysians for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 89.

POLEMON, market supervisor (*agoranomos*) of Laodikeia-ad-Mare, 81/51 (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1271d.

POLITES (1), son of Artemidoros, of Amyzon, a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

POLITES (2), son of Hierokles, of Amyzon, a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

POLITES (3), son of Menoitas, of Mylasa, loaned money to the shrine at Labraunda; father of Menoitas (2), Zenodotos (4), Ouliades (4), landowners noted as having property bordering on an estate given by Olympichos (O) to Zeus Osogoras (a).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, 2 45, and 1, 8.

POLITES (4), of Herakleia, husband of Artemisia (4), daughter of Zeniphanos of Herakleia, father of Zeniphanos, Pol[ites] and Kallikrates, became a citizen of Miletos, 203/203 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII 1196 (= Gunther, 391).

POLI[. . .], of Priene, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 231.

POLLA, daughter of Makaros, priestess (*hydrophor*) at Didyma (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 258.

POLLIS (1), son of Artemidoros, from Antiocheia, granted citizenship at Miletos, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 41.

POLLIS (2), son of Melanos, from Mylasa, husband of Artemisia (2), daughter of Epikrates, from Halikarnassos, father of Metrodoros and Basileides, granted citizenship at Miletos, 222/221 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 45.

POLLIS (3), of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 161.

POLO, daughter of Deinias, wife of Leontios*, son of Artemon, mother of Artemon, Deinias and Aristoboule, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (hh).

POLYALKES, son of Demetrios, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

POLYARATOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

POLYARCHOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

POLYDAMAS, son of Prytanios, of Smyrna, named on a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

POLYDEUKES, son of Neoptolemos, of Antiocheia-by-Daphne, the victor in the boxing contest at the Panathenaia, 182/181 and 178/177 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 2314.

POLYDOROS (1), son of Nikios, named at Tralles as the victor in a foot race, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 106.

POLYDOROS (2), son of Pythodoros, of Erythrai, city president (*strategos*) of the city in Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 214.

POLYGNOTOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

POLYKRITOS (1), son of Iatrokles, of Erythrai, the proposer of a decree at Erythrai, 277/275 (a), and honoured by the city for his services in the war against the Gauls, c. 275 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, (a) 24, (b) 28.

POLYKRITOS (2), son of Polykritos, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 131–132.

POLYMOKRATES, son of Demokratos, from Achaia, granted citizenship at Miletos, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 42.

POLYNOUS, son of Pratophanos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (o).

POLYPEITHES, son of Phannothemis, of Erythrai, priest of Ge at Erythrai, 300/281, and guarantor of payment (a), and priest of Zeus Phemios and Athene Phemias at Erythrai, c. 265 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).
(b) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

POLYPHRON, son of Palammedes, of Kyme, possibly city president (*strategos*) of Kyme, 200/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Kyme*, 12.

[P]OLYSTRATOS, son of Ainoklios, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (gg).

POLYXENOS (1), son of Aristeidos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma 274/273 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 428.

POLYXENOS (2), son of Barbaros, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, one who received the gifts of Seleukos I and Antiochos (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 424.

POLYXENOS (3), son of Metron, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) at Erythrai, 300/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 32.

PORIMNOS, son of Aristodemos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (m).

PORPHYRIOS, son of Menedemos, grandson of Dionysios, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

[POR]THESILA[S], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (gg).

POSEIDIPPOS, son of Poseidonios, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 288/287 (a), and 277/276 (b).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 424, 426A.
(b) *Milet* I, 3, 123.

POSEIDONIOS (1), son of Boethos, a representative of Miletos named in a treaty made with Kios, 228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 141.

POSEIDONIOS (2), son of Hegeon, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 215/214 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124.

POSEIDONIOS (3), son of Herodes, of Priene, a judge honoured at Parion, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Parion*, 1.

POSEIDONIOS (4), son of Herogenes, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) at Erythrai, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 32.

POSEIDONIOS (5), son of Polemarchos, of Sidon, winner of the stadion race at the Panathenaia of 182/181 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II (2) 2314.

[POS]EIDONIOS (6), son of Poseidonios, of Antiocheia, named in a list of foreigners at Athens, 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1008 (= *SEG* XXI 477).

POSEIDONIOS (7), son of Straton, a contributor to the purchase of community land at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 8.

POSEIDONIOS (8), son of Straton, of Sidon, became a citizen of Miletos, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, *Chiron* 18, 1988, 399–400).

POSEIDONIOS (9), son of Theodektos, city president (*stephanephoros*) of Miletos, 271/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 432; *Milet* I, 3, 123.

POSEIDONIOS (10), son of [. . .]nos, one of the annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, c. 200, named in a dedication (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 937.

POSEIDONIOS (11), of Apamea, a Stoic philosopher, geographer and historian; pupil of Panaetius; wrote a history which was a continuation of Polybios (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.10.
References: A. Momigliano, *Alien Wisdom*, Cambridge 1975.
RE 22.558–826.

POSEIDOPHANES, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

POSIS, son of Phanodikos, grandson of Phanodikos, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

POSKOS, son of Oiseos, a mercenary soldier recorded in an inscribed list at Ephesos, Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 1991, 963.

POTAMON, an envoy of the settlers (*katoikoi*) at Magnesia to Smyrna, c. 244 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 229 (= *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos*, 1 = Austin 182).

POTHEINOS, son of Kratetos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8266.

PRAULOS, of Samaria, subscribed to the Sarapeion at Delos, end C2 or early C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2616.

PRAXIANAX, son of Sokrates, grandson of Bitiados, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

P[R]AX[ILA]S, son of Pyle, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (w).

PRAXILOS, son of Hierokles, of Amyzon, (?brother of Apollonios (25)), a contributor to an exceptional financial fund for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 28.

PRAXINOE, daughter of Meleagros, granddaughter of Lachares, recorded on an epitaph at Miletos, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 991.

PRAXIOCHOS, son of Theotimos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (c).

[PR]EPON, son of Demokles of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and subscriber, end C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2629.

PREXAS, son of Euboulos, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment at Erythrai, c. 270/265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

PROTAGORAS (1), son of Anaxiphon, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 426A.

PROTAGORAS (2), son of Hegelochos, grandson of Hegelochos, city president (*stephanephoros*) of Miletos when a group of Cretan mercenary soldiers were made citizens of the city, 229/228 (a), and a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (b).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 37 and 38 and 124.
(b) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

PROTAGORAS (3), of Ephesos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 60.

PROTAGORAS (4), of Erythrai, overseer (*hieropoios*) of Erythrai, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 33.

PROTARCHOS (1), son of Aristolochos, grandson of Philommene, daughter of Zopyros, a slave owner, many of whose slaves died at the same time, perhaps in a building fire, at Delos, later C2 (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 416.
References: Klaffenbach, *Die Grabstelen*, 28.
L. Robert, *BE* 1965, 61.

PROTARCHOS (2), city president (*stephanephoros*) of Priene, later C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 19.

PROTEAS (1), son of Artemi[doros], a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 33.

PROTEAS (2), of Herakleia-by-Latmos, an envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

[PR]OTHYMO[S], son of [An]droni[kos], of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C4/3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8269.

PROTOGENEIA, daughter of Achaios, of Hierapolis, wife of Achaios (2), noted at Delos 128/127 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2226.

PROTOGENES (1), son of Apollonios, of Hierapolis, brother of Achaios (2) and Apollonios (8), noted at Delos, 128/127 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2226.

PROTOGENES (2), son of Moirios, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

PROTOS (1), son of Demetrios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8271.

PROTOS (2), son of Dionysios, of Antiocheia, winner of a hundred *drachmai* at the games at Iasos (date unknown) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 206.

PROTOS (3), son of Hieronymos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8272.

PROTOS (4), of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8270.

PROTOS (5), a builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 25 etc.

PROXENOS, son of Herakleitos, of Erythrai, one of a group making an offering to Aphrodite, at Erythrai (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 215.

PRYTANIS (1), son of Eirenados, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment for a priesthood at Erythrai, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

PRYTANIS (2), son of Pythonides, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to association of Dionysians and to an unknown city soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 54 and 82.

PTOLEMAIOS (1), son of Andronikos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8273.

PTOLEMAIOS (2), son of Apoll[odoros (?)], of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and subscriber, end C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2629.

PT[OL]EMAIOS (3), son of Pto[l]emaios, of Gaza, temple attendant (*zakoros*) of Zeus Kynthios and Athena Kynthia at Delos, c. 100 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1896.

PULMENUSU, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness to a division of inheritance at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 63.

PYLON, son of Eirenios, of Miletos, funerary epigram for, at Miletos, 2nd half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 990.

PYRGIAS, son of Kallidokos, from Priassos, husband of Artemis (2), daughter of Leontos, father of Kallidokos and Pyrros, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (q) and (kk).

PYRRA, daughter of Aristoboulos, mother of Mnesitheos, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (z).

PYRROS (1), son of Dionysios, of Amyzon, named in a fragmentary list from that city, undated (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 33.

PYRROS (2), of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9188.

PYRROS (3), of Priene, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 232.

PYTHAGORAS (1), son of Aristarchos, bodyguard (*somatophylax*) at Susa, honours the governor (*strategos*) Arrhenides, first half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* 1930, 209–210.

PYTHAGORAS (2), son of Demokrinos, of Smyrna, named on a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

PYTHAGORAS (3), son of Metrodoros, of Erythrai, one of a group making an offering to Aphrodite at Erythrai, mid C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 215.

PYTHAGORAS (4), son of Poseidonios, named in a list from Erythrai, c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

PYTHAGORAS (5), son of Sperchylos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

PYTHAGORAS (6), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

PYTHAGORAS (7), of Teos, an envoy of Teos to Athamania in 205/201 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 35.

PYTHARATOS, son of Philemos, of Phokaia, an artist, *proxenos* at Delos 240/230 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 652.

PYTHARCHOS, son of Hislaios, of Smyrna, named on a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

PYTHAS (1), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

PYTHAS (2), of Phokaia, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 217.

PYTHEAS, recipient of a 'chiliarchy' near Sardis, probably in the time of Antigonos I (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1–7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).

PYTHERMOS, son of Aristarchos, of Erythrai, priest of Apollo 'egkoilios' at Erythrai, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

PYTHEOS (1), son of Pytheos, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) at Erythrai, 276/275 (a) and manager of the tempoe (*hieropoios*) at Erythrai, c. 260 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 24.
(b) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

PYTHEOS (2), of Kolophon, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued after 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 41.

PYTHES, an envoy of Erythrai to Antiochos II on autonomy for the city (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 15.

PYTHEUS, the recipient of a farmstead at Tobalmoura, near Sardis, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1–7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).

PYTHIAS, daughter of Kallion, of Samos, wife of Platon (1), son of Charmidos from Ephesos, mother of Bion and Artemisia, granted citizenship at Miletos, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 41.

PYTHIKON, son of Philiskos, of Erythrai, named in a list from the city, c. 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

PYTHION (1), son of Dexion, of Paros, a mercenary soldier named on a list of soldiers at Tralles, Hellenistic date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Tralles* 33.

PYTHION (2), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

PYTHION (3), an envoy of Magnesia to Attalos I, soliciting recognition for the new festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 34.

PYTHION (4), of Smyrna, a citizen of Smyrna (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 575.

PYTHIOS, son of Dionysios, from Ainia, became a citizen of Miletos, 194/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 53/54.

PYTHIS (1), a builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 25 etc.

PYTHIS (2), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued c. 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

PYTHODEMOS, an envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Rhodes, Knidos, Kos (?) and another city soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 55, 56, 57, 58.

PYTHODOROS (1), son of Pythodoros, of Klazomenai, noted at Delphi mid-C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Klazomenai*, 503a.

PYTHODOROS (2), city president (*stephanophoros*) at Smyrna, c. 244 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 229 (= *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos*, 1 = Austin 182).

PYTHODOTOS, son of Charisios, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to the association of Dionysians soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a), and honoured by Antiocheia for his service as a judge (b).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 54.
(b) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 90.

PYTHOKLES, son of Akesteus, of Erythrai, priest of Athene, c. 265, and priest of Engous and Engalios, c. 265 at Erythrai (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

PYTHOKRATE, daughter of Ra[...]os, of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9187a.

PYTHOKRITOS, of Erythrai, overseer (*hieropoios*) at Erythrai, c. 270/265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

PYTHON (1), son of Maiandros, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

PYTHON (2), son of Om[. . .]tos, of Sidon, an old tenant at Delos, 157/156 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1416.

PYTHON (3), son of Python, a citizen of Laodikeia-in-Media, who proposed an honorary inscription for the governor Menedemos (O) (a).
Sources: L. Robert, 'Addenda', *Hellenica* VIII, Paris 1950, 73–75.

PYTHONIKOS (1), son of Apollonios, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to an unknown city soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 66.

PYTHONIKOS (2), of Kyme, a magistrate named on silver and bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

QIBITU(?), son of Abdi-Amasal, a neighbour noted at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VII.

QISTI-ANU, son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Labasi, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of land, 311/310 (a), in a lease of a house, 304 (b), and in the sale of three slaves, 303 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 51.
(b) Clay II 1.
(c) Clay II 2.
References: W 30, 50-F, 899.

RABAT, son of Nergal-uballitsu, of Kutha, 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

RABI-ANU (1), son of Ana-rabi-Anu, brother of Dumqi-Anu (1), blacksmith listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival at Uruk, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

RABI-ANU (2), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a contract for future delivery, 296 (a), and in a sale of a prebend 282 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2200.
(b) Clay II 4.
References: W 285, 841.

RABI-ANU (3), son of Anu-uballit, brother of Nana-iddin (27) and Nidintu-Anu (71), named in a sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 65.

RABI-ANU (4), son of Anu-zer-ibni, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of slaves, 300/299 (a), and neighbour named in the sale of share of a plot of land, 274 (b), both at Uruk.

Sources: (a) MLC 2194.
(b) Doty 202–4 (= NCBT 1976).
References: W 922.

RABI-ANU (5), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Labasi (27), seller of real estate, 258 (a), witness in a division of property, 244 (b), in a sale of land, 241 (c), to the sale of a baker's prebend, 239 (d), in a division of property, 224 (e), in a quitclaim, 236/224 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Doty 206–210 (= *VDI* 1955/4 II).
(b) Doty 212–215 (= NCBT 1948).
(c) Clay II 20.
(d) McEwan 15.
(e) MLC 2170.
(f) NCBT 1964.
References: Doty 188.
W 339, 479-B, 905, 987.

RABI-ANU (6), son of Anu-[. . .], witness in a legal document from Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 53.

RABI-ANU (7), son of Dumqi-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 223 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 28 (= Weisberg 19).

RABI-ABU (8), son of Dumqi-Anu, named as a witness at Uruk in 261 (a), witness in a sale of land, 259 (b), and in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 249 (c).
Sources: (a) Rutten X.
(b) MLC 2174.
(c) *DJur* 301.
References: W 872-A, 938.

RABI-ANU (9), son of Labasi, grandson of Rabi-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of property 186 (a), in a quitclaim for the sale of a prebend, after 186 (b), in a deed of sale of a storage hut, 172 (c), in sale of land, 168/162 (d), in a sale of land, 159 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 53.
(b) McEwan 54/55.
(c) Weisberg 32.
(d) NCBT 1945.
(e) HSM 913.1.7.
References: W 711.

RABI-ANU (10), son of Nidintu-Anu, named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 28.

RABI-ANU (11), named in a deed of sale of storehouse at Uruk, in the time of king Antiochos and Antiochos his son (exact date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 37.

RABI-ANU (12), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 168/162 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1945.
References: W 166.

RABI-ANU (13) witness in a transfer of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 8.

RABI-[. . .], a neighbour named in a sale of land at Uruk, 221 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 1.

RAHMAT-ANU, son of Rihat-Hadad, seller of land at Uruk, 208 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2306.
References: W 1021.

RA-SAM-MA, son of Rihat-Anu, grandson of *NIG.DU*-[. . .], guarantor in a sale of land at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) BIN 2 136.
References: W 971.

RAUKIOS, son of Phylokratos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (i).

RA[. . .], son of Anu-belsunu, descendant of Ahutu, a neighbour named in a transfer of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 8.

RE'INDUSU, daughter of Nidintu-Anu (135), granddaughter of Nana-iddin, sister of Saalil* and Ina-Irigal-amat*, named in a request for a loan at Uruk, 301 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 2.

RHEINA, daughter of Ophellon of Damascus, buried on Rhenaia about the end of the C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 1.

RHIBOUS, of Hierapolis, buried on Rhenaia, late C2 or early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 490.

RHINTHON, son of Hiketas, a contributor to the purchase of community land at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 8.

RHODANOS, son of Epainetos, from Antiocheia, named on a grave-association inscription at Iasos, 200/160 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 408.

RHODE, daughter of Euagidos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8274.

RHODIPPOS (1), son of Ammonios, of Arados, *proxenos* at Delos, honoured by a decree of the community at Delos, 192 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XI 4 816.

RHODIPP[O]S (2), son of Kyrtios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8275.

RHODON, a Phokaian envoy to Seleukos, son of Antiochos III, in 190 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.6.4.

RHOIKOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

RHOMA, daughter of Apollonios, of Antiocheia, wife of Demetrios (17), son of Demetrios of Antiocheia, buried on Rhenaia about the end of the C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 1.

RHOM[E], daughter of Artemid[oros], of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8277.

RHOTHOS, son of Seleukos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8256.

RHOUMATHA, of Antioch, wife of Agathokles (1), son of Glaukias, mother of Glaukias, noted at Delos c. 98 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2263.

RHOUMATHA, daughter of Menippos, of Antiocheia, mother of Dionysios, mother of Sostratos and Athenis, buried on Rhenaia, 108/107, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 180.

RIBUT-ANU, daughter of Abdi-Girra, a former slave owner at Uruk in 281/261 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten 2.

RIHAT-ANU (1), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Rihat-Anu, great-grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Sumat, participant in a division of property at Uruk, 151 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2304.
References: W 658.

RIHAT-ANU (2), son of Anu-ah-iddin, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, seller of rights to rations at Uruk, 193 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 48.

RIHAT-ANU (3), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, great-grandson of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Nidintu-Anu, seller of income from an orchard, 181 (a), seller of revenue rights in 180 (b), named in a deed of sale of a plot of land, 174 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Moore 244.
(b) Rutten XIV.
(c) Weisberg 13.

RIHAT-ANU (4), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, buyer of house plots at Uruk, 223 (a), leather-worker at Uruk, 209 (b), witness in the gift of a slave girl at Uruk (date lost) (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 19.
(b) McEwan 41.
(c) McEwan 12.

RIHAT-ANU (5), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, of Uruk, witness to a contract in 182 (a).
Sources: (a) Boissier, 'Contrat'.

RIHAT-ANU (6), son of Anu-iqisa-annu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unninni, witness to the sale of a baker's prebend 239 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 15.

RIHAT-ANU (7), son of Anu-qisan, descendant of Sin-leqi-unninni, witness in a sale of land at Uruk 260/249 (a), in a sale of land, 254/254 (b), and in a quitclaim, 245 (c), and in a sale of a prebend, 239 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1970.
(b) MLC 2181.
(c) MLC 2164.
(d) McEwan 15.
References: W 53.

RIHAT-ANU (8), son of Anu-uballissu, descendant of Kuri, priest (*kiništu*), witness in the lease of a double prebend at Uruk, 155 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 62.
References: W 141-C.

RIHAT-ANU (9), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, plaintiff in case of slave ownership at Uruk 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MCL 2202).
References: (b) W 475.

RIHAT-ANU (10), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a prebend, 264 (a), in a sale of land, 258 (b), in a

division of property, 251 (c), in a sale of land, 240/239 (d), in a sale of prebend, 234 (e), in the sale of a butcher's prebend, after 232 (f), and in a sale of a prebend, 227 (g), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 12.
(b) *VDI* 1955/4 II.
(c) MLC 2162.
(d) HSM 913.1.1.
(e) Weisberg 1.
(f) McEwan 22.
(g) NCBT 1947.
References: W 22, 972-D, 637, 467, 366n, 550n, 673n, 674n.

RIHAT-ANU (11), son of Anu-usezib, *gadaja* at Uruk, named in a deed of release of property at Uruk, 225/224 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 27.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 61.

RIHAT-ANU (12), son of Illut-Anu, grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, witness to the sale of property at Uruk, 179 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 56.

RIHAT-ANU (13), son of Illut-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named as a witness in 213 (a), and witness in a sale of a prebend, 204 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten XII.
(b) NCBT 1971.
References: W 228n, 536n.

RIHAT-ANU (14), son of Iqisa, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a lease of a prebend at Uruk, 155 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 47.
References: W 282.

RIHAT-ANU (15), son of Kidin-Anu, witness in a sale of land, 260 (a), and in a sale of a prebend, 262/261 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 14.
(b) Rutten X.
References: W 571.

RIHAT-ANU (16), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, witness in an assignment of temple offerings, 188 (a), in dispute over a prebend at Uruk in 169/168, which he had seen transferred in 182/181, referred to in a letter from the city-prefect (b), witness in a deed of sale of a plot of land, 174 (c), to the transfer of an estate, 160/161 (d), in a sale of land, 155 (e), and in a deed of sale, 149 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 34.
(b) McEwan, 'A Seleukid Tablet in the Redpath Museum', *Annual Review of the Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project*, 4, 1986, 35–36.

(c) Weisberg 13.
(d) Clay II 41.
(e) VAS 15 27.
(f) Weisberg 41.
References: W 256, 259-A, 318.

RIHAT-ANU (17), son of Labasi, grandson of Anu-mar-ittannu, husband of Ia*, witness in a deed of sale of prebend, 234 (a), named in a deed of sale of prebend, 234 (b), participant in a division of an estate between two brothers, 230 (c), witness in a deed of sale of property, 230 or 229 (d), in a contract, 223 (e), and seller of house plots, 223 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 1.
(b) Clay II 22.
(c) Clay II 24 (= MLC 2124A).
(d) Weisberg 21.
(e) Clay II 28.
(f) Weisberg 19.
References: W 89, 112, 848.
McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 49, 52.

RIHAT-ANU (18), son of Mattattum-Istar, named in a deed of exchange of property at Uruk, 157 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 45.

RIHAT-ANU (19), son of Nabu-usezib, noted as giving silver to the temple at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 3.

RIHAT-ANU (20), son of Nana-iddin, potter, brother of Anu-ab-usur (62) and Anu-rabika-Istar (2), named in a deed of sale of a plot of land, 275 (a), seller of land 269 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 14.
(b) Rutten II (= Moore 235).

RIHAT-ANU (21), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unninni, witness to a sale of *bit qati* at Uruk, 189 (a), and named as a principal in the relinquishment of a claim to land at Uruk (date lost) (b).
Sources: (a) McEwan 49.
(b) Weisberg 47.

RIHAT-ANU (22), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Sumat, named in a division of property at Uruk, 180 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 40.
References: W 696-Q.

RIHAT-ANU (23), see Nikolaos (2).

RIHAT-ANU (24), son of Sa-Anu-issu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, participant in a property exchange at Uruk in 217 (a).
Sources: (a) BIN II, 135.
References: W 726.

RIHAT-ANU (25), son of Samas-iddin, *gadaja*, witness in a sale of land 174 (a), and in a sale of a plantation, 173 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2156.
(b) Clay II 38.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 61.

RIHAT-ANU (26), son of [...]-Anu, grandson of Matnittu-Anu, boatman at Uruk, 174 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2156.

RIHAT-ANU (27), son of [...]-Anu, a worker and a member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

RIHAT-ANU (28), brother of Anu-mar-ittannu (38), named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 35.

RIHAT-ANU (29), descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of baker's prebend, 239 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 15.
References: W 109-A.

RIHAT-ANU (30), witness in a document from Uruk, 292/275 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 39.

RIHAT-ANU (31), mentioned in a temple administrative inventory of 253 as providing fabrics (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 2.

RIHAT-ANU (32), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 197/196 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1962.
References: W 264.

RIHAT-ANU (33), named in a deed of sale of a storage hut at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 32.

RIHAT-ANU (34), slave of Labasi and Nidintu-Anu, at Uruk, named in a sale of a slave at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 25.

RIHAT-APLI, son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of [...]-Beltia, witness of a document concerning income rights of ceremonies of Aja at Larsa, after 226 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 26.

RIHAT-BEL (1), son of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a receipt of sale of land, 258 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 II.
References: W 833-Bn.

RIHAT-BEL (2), son of Bi-i(a)-da-ti-i, construction worker at the temple of the gods at Uruk (*epis dulli titti sa bit ilani sa Uruk*) witness in a sale of a prebend, 168 (a), (b).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1957.
References: W 94n, 113n, 165n, 1049n.

RIHAT-BEL (3), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a receipt for a sale of land at Uruk, 258 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 II.
References: W 833-B.

RIHAT-BEL (4), son of Nergal-uballissu, butcher, witness in an allotment for an exorcist at Kutha (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 46.

RIHAT-BELET-SERI (1), son of B'gan-Anu, grandson of Rihat-Anu, husband of Antu-banat*, construction worker, seller of land, 160/159 (a), and named as a neighbour in a transfer of property, 158/157 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 41.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.
W 280.

RIHAT-BELET-SERI (2), descendant of Mannuki-Istar, noted as giving silver to the temple at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 3.

RIHAT-BELET-SERI (3), named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 35.

RIHAT-ISTAR (1), son of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in sales of land 274 (a) and 260/249 (b), and in sales of prebends in 255 (c) and 249 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1976.
(b) NCBT 1970.
(c) Clay II 16.
(d) NCBT 1951.
References: W 513, 826.

RIHAT-ISTAR (2), son of Anu-ittannu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, a witness noted at Uruk in 261 (a), and named in a sale of land at Uruk, 259 (b).
Sources: (a) Rutten X.
(b) MLC 2174.
References: W 824.

RIHAT-ISTAR (3), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Rihat-Istar, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a quitclaim, 196 (a), in a sale of land, 189 (b), and in a sale of land, 174 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Rutten XIII.
(b) McEwan 49.
(c) MLC 2156.
References: W 886-An, 962n, 1048n.

RIHAT-ISTAR (4), son of Bagana-Anu, grandson of (Sa)hilu, construction worker at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 V.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.

RIHAT-ISTAR (5), son of Dumqi-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a quitclaim at Uruk 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XIII.
References: W 886-An.

RIHAT-ISTAR (6), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in the sale of a brewer's prebend (date lost) (a), in the sale of an oil pressor's prebend, 269 (b), in a sale of an estate, 260 (c), and in sales of prebends, 260 (d) and 255 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 8.
(b) McEwan 11.
(c) Clay II 14.
(d) NCBT 1935.
(e) Clay II 16.
References: W 890.

RIHAT-ISTAR (7), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, a neighbour noted at Uruk in 224 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten IV.

RIHAT-ISTAR (8), son of Istar-sum-eris, descendant of Ahutu, witness to the sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk, 228 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 23.

RIHAT-ISTAR (9), see Apollonous.

RIHAT-ISTAR (10), son of Mannu-iqap, witness in a sale of slave at Uruk, 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.
References: W 160.

RIHAT-ISTAR (11), son of Nana-iddin, scribe, seller of land, 282 (a), and witness to an arrangement between neighbours, 271 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2163.
(b) McEwan 10.
References: W 460.

RIHAT-ISTAR (12), son of Samsayya, grandson of Anu-uballissu, brother of Mannuki-Istar (8), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 283 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 4.
References: W 1064.

RIHAT-ISTAR (13), son of Sumuttu-Anu, grandson of Rihat-Istar, inspector (*dajjalu*), seller of a house and plantation, 160 (a), and witness in a deed of gift, 146 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 42.
(b) Clay II 50.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 62.
W 1000, 1006

RIHAT-ISTAR (14), son of Sumuttu-Anu, a worker and a member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

RIHAT-ISTAR (15), son of Ubar, seller of land at Uruk, 240/239 (a).
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.1.
References: W 977-A.

RIHAT-ISTAR (16), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 197/196 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1962.
References: W 170.

RIHAT-NANA, a slave at Uruk in 281/261 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten 2.

RIHAT-NERGAL, in receipt of payment from the temple at Babylon (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 99.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 143–146.

RIMUT, son of Bel-uballit, carpenter, witness in an assignment of land to an exorcist at Kutha, 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

RUBUTU, daughter of Anu-uballit, granddaughter of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, seller of a prebend at Uruk, 161/151 (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 315.
References: W 972-DD.

SAALIL, daughter of Nidintu-Anu (135), son of Nana-iddin, sister of Ina-Irigal-amat* and Re'indusu*, principal in a request for a loan at Uruk, 301 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 2.

SA-ANU-ISSU (1), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land, 190 (a), and in a quitclaim for a prebend, after 186 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 49.
(b) McEwan 54/55.

SA-ANU-ISSU (2), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Balatu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in sales of land, 168/167 (a) and 159/158 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) VAS 15 30.
(b) HSM 913.1.7.
References: W 696-S 778-A.

SA-ANU-ISSU (3), son of Anu-sum-lisir, descendant of Hunzu, witness to a lease of a butcher's prebend 215 (a), and named in a division of inheritant 149 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 37.
(b) McEwan 63.

SA-ANU-ISSU (4), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, grandson of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a lease of a prebend at Uruk, 147 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 VIII.
References: W 1100-S.

SA-ANU-ISSU (5), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of Kidin-Anu (22), witness in a request for a loan, 301 (a), in sales of prebends, 300 (b) and 292 (c), and in a sale of a slave, (date lost) (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 2.
(b) *VDI* 1955/4 VI.
(c) Clay II 3.
(d) Clay II 25.
References: W 115, 605-A.

SA-ANU-ISSU (6), son of Anu-ab-usabsi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, noted as a witness at Uruk in 246 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XI.

SA-ANU-ISSU (7), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, witness in a lease of a house, 304 (a), and in a sale of land, 280/267 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 1.
(b) MLC 2189.
References: W 190, 80n.

SA-ANU-ISSU (8), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, brother of [...]-Anu (5), devote of the goddess Sarrahitu, listed as involved in the annual festival at Uruk, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

SA-ANU-ISSU (9), son of Istar-sum-eris, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a deed of sale of a house and a field, 237 (a), scribe active in 229/228 (b), witness in a sale of a brewer's prebend, 228 (c), in a sale of a prebend, 227 (d), in a sale of house plots, 223 (e), and in a sale of a hut, 216 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 21.
(b) Weiher, *SpTU* 18 157.
(c) McEwan 23.

(d) NCBT 1947.
(e) Clay II 28 (= Weisberg 19).
(f) Weisberg 34.
References: W 401, 719, 1030.

SA-ANU-ISSU (10), son of Istar-sum-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, noted as a witness at Uruk in 246 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XI.

SA-ANU-ISSU (11), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, great-grandson of Anu-ah-usabsi, witness in a document concerning adoption, 161/151 (a), and in a sale of land, 153 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 49.
(b) *VDI* 1955/4 III.
References: W 188-B.

SA-ANU-ISSU (12), son of Labasi, grandson of Labasi, great-grandson of Mannu-iqap, descendant of Kuri, brother of Anu-ah-iddin (50) and Nana-iddin (55), witness in a sale of a prebend, 186 (a) and in a sale of food allowance, 168/167 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 33.
(b) Clay II 56.

SA-ANU-ISSU (13), son of Nadin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 193/192 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2305.
References: W 171.

SA-ANU-ISSU (14), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Ebabbar-sum-ibni, witness in sales of prebends, 213 (a) and 205 (b), in a sale of land, 203 (c), in sales of prebends, 201/200 (d), 193 (e), and after 202 (f), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 VII.
(b) MLC 2188.
(c) Clay II 30.
(d) HSM 913.1.3.
(e) McEwan 48.
(f) McEwan 57.
References: W 566-C, 652, 734-An.

SA-ANU-ISSU (15), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of *BAR*-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, brother of *BAR*-Anu*, named in a quitclaim at Uruk, 158 (a)
Sources: (a) Clay II 44.

SA-ANU-ISSU (16), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of a prebend, 264 (a), and in a sale of land, 258 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 12.
(b) *VDI* 1955/4, II.
References: W 823.

SA-ANU-ISSU (17), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, husband of Ina-qibit-Nana (2), witness in a property exchange at Uruk in 217 (a).
Sources: (a) BIN II, 135.
References: W 64.

SA-ANU-ISSU (18), grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 161 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2180 (= *FB* 16 6).
References: W 206.

SA-ANU-ISSU (19), grandson of Sa-Anu-issu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of a plot of land at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 17.

SA-ANU-ISSU (20), descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 184 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1936.
References: W 960.

SA-ANU-ISSU (21), descendant of Kuri, witness in a transfer of property at Uruk, 158/157 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 13.

SA-ANI-ISSU (22), witness in a division of property at Uruk, 209 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 41.
References: W 696-I.

SA-ANU-ISSU (23), named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 181 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 6.

SA-ANU-ISSU (24), seller of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 4.
References: W 616-CC.

SA-[. . .], son of Ardi-bit-Res, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, seller of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 15.

SABAITHIS, donor of a gift of two phials to the temple at Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 547.

SABIT, a slave woman, named in a division of property at Uruk, 244 (a)
Sources: (a) Doty 212–215 (= NCBT 1948).

SAHILA, son of Nidintu-Anu, construction worker at Uruk, 155 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 27.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.

SALIM-ABISU, daughter of Anu-ab-usur, wife of Nidintu-Anu, purchaser of land at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1940.
References: Doty 243.

SAMAS-AD-[. . .], son of Nana-iddin, grandson of *SAL*-sahil, a neighbour named in a sale of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 8.

SAMAS-AH-IDDIN, son of Samas-iddin, named in a transaction at Uruk, 311 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 51.

SAMAS-ERIS, son of Samas-iddin, witness in a sale of three slaves at Uruk, 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 2.
References: W 97.

SAMAS-IDDIN (1), son of Anu-sum-lisir, grandson of Samas-iddin, witness in an arrangement concerning prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 42.

SAMAS-IDDIN (2), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land, 282 (a), and in a receipt for the sale of land, 258 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2163.
(b) *VDI* 1955/4 II.
References: W 511-D, 1018.

SAMAS-IDDIN (3), named in a sale of land at Uruk 168 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 17.
References: W 26-B.

SAMAS-ITER (1), son of Anu-ittannu, grandson of Anu-usallim, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a document concerning a plot of land, 172 (a), noted as a witness in 168 (b), in a deed of sale of prebend, 157 (c), and a witness in 151 (d), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.
(b) Rutten VII.
(c) Weisberg 25.
(d) Rutten XV.

SAMAS-ITER (2), son of Balatu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a prebend, 295 (a), and in a sale of a slave, 275 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2654.
(b) Clay II 10.
References: W 884, 930.

SAMAS-ITER (3), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 204 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2165.
References: W 108.

SAMAS-ITER (4), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Sipqat-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, astrologer, *sesgallu* priest and *asipu* priest at Uruk, 194/193 (a).
Sources: (a) Oelsner 46.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 10, 16, 24.

SAMAS-ITER (5), son of Ina-qibit-anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, scribe at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 28 (= Clay II 54).

SAMAS-ITER (6), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a prebend, 227 (a), and named in a quitclaim, 236/224 (b) and in a sale of land, 220 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1947.
(b) NCBT 1964.
(c) NCBT 1940.
References: W 368, 366n, 550n, 673n, 674n, 564n, 795n.

SAMAS-ITER (7), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, seller of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 12.

SAMAS-ITER (8), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Samas-iter, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of a double prebend at Uruk, 155 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 62.
References: W 785-B.

SAMAS-ITER (9), son of Samas-ittannu, grandson of Samas-iter, witness in a sale of land, 172 (a), and in a sale of a prebend, 150 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 32.
(b) Weisberg 12.
References: W 972-CC.

SAMAS-ITER (10), descendant of Lustammar-Adad, noted as a witness at Uruk in 213 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XII.

SAMAS-ITER (11), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 264/263 (a).
Sources: (a) WZJ 19 1970 905.
References: W 616-H.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (1), son of Ana-rabuti-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, carpenter at Uruk, witness in a sale of a prebend, 168/167 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 56.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 38.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (2), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a document recording the division of a property, 226 (a), in a sale of land, 223 (b), in a quitclaim 213/212 (c), and in a sale of a prebend, 201/200 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 46.
(b) McEwan 27.
(c) McEwan 38.
(d) HSM 913.1.3.
References: W 598-A.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (3), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ahutu, named in a quitclaim for a field at Uruk, 314/313 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 1.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (4), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 286 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1960.
References: W 459n, 504n, 1075n.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (5), son of Anu-usallim, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of land, 220 (a), and in a sale of a prebend, 209/193 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1940.
(b) NCBT 1961.
References: W 949, 91.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (6), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a transfer of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 8.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (7), son of Balatu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in sales of property (date lost) (a) and 179 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 51.
(b) McEwan 56.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (8), son of Dannat-Belti, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Kidin-Anu (52) and Anu-ahhe-iddin (28), principal in divisions of inheritances, 209 (a) and 205 (b), named in a sale of a prebend, 201 (c), in a sale of rights to rations, 193 (d), the sale of land, 189 (e), a gift of prebend 187/186 (f), in sales of land, 173 (g), 166/165 (h) and 161/160 (i), and a sale of a prebend 159 (j), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 41.
(b) McEwan, 43.
(c) McEwan, 45/46.
(d) McEwan, 48.
(e) McEwan, 49.
(f) McEwan, 50.
(g) Clay II 38.

(h) MLC 2166.
(i) MLC 2180 (= *FB* 16 6 = Clay II 42).
(j) McEwan 60.
References: Doty 250–257.
W 12.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (9), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness to a lease of a butcher's prebend, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 37.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (10), son of Istar-sum-eris, grandson of Samas-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a dedication of slaves, 189/186 (a), in the sale of land, 184/183 (b), and in a transfer of an estate, 160/159 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) YBC 11633.
(b) MLC 2187.
(c) Clay II 41.
References: W 325, 692.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (11), son of Mukin-apli, grandson of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, purchaser of land at Uruk in 221 (a), and named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 217/216 (b).
Sources: (a) Rutten V.
(b) NCBT 1954.
References: W 518.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (12), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a document referring to labour for the temple at Uruk 245 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: W 302.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (13), son of Nikarchos*, witness in a document from Uruk, 245 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2164.
References: (a) Doty, 'N & K'.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (14), son of Tattannu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in sales of prebends at Uruk, 265/264 (a) and 256 (b).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1972.
(b) Clay II 15.
References: W 391, 568.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (15), son of Ubar, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land, 184/183 (a), in a sale of a house, 172 (b), and in a sale of prebend (date lost) (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2187.
(b) Weisberg 20.
(c) McEwan 51.
References: W 269, 1100-K.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (16), son of [. . .]nu (?), construction worker of the temple of the gods at Uruk (*epis dulli titti sa bit ilani sa Uruk*), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 191/187 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 22.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.
W 332-A.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (17), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 161/151 (a).
Sources: (a) YBC 11672.
References: W 970.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (18), named in a deed of sale from Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 9.

SAMAS-ITTANNU (19), witness in a deed of sale of a *bit qati* at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 9.

SAMAS-MUSEZIB-SUMI, son of Usursu-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness to a gift of prebend at Uruk, 187/186 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 50.

SAMAS-UBALLISSU, son of Samas-iddin, named in a transaction at Uruk, 311 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 51.

SAME-RAMMAT (also Karatu), daughter of Artemidoros, named in a dedication of slaves at Uruk, 189/186 (a).
Sources: (a) YBC 11633.
References: W 23.

SAMIADES, of Abai, husband of Herais*, the sex-changer of Abai (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 32.10, 2–9.

SAMIOS (1), son of Andrios, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a), and was the representative of Miletos named in a treaty made with Kios, 228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).
(b) *Milet* I, 3, 141.

SAMIOS (2), son of Dionysios, the proposer of a decree to make Polemarchos of Samos *proxenos* at Magnesia-on-Maiandros (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 6.

SAMIOS (3), of Miletos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 194.

SAMOS, son of Dexion, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (m).

SANNION, son of Zoilos, of Smyrna, brother of Teisandros*, named in a subscription list, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

SARAPIAS (1), daughter of Dioskouridos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8280.

SARAPIAS (2), of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8279.

SARAPION (1), son of Asklepiados, of Laodikeia, made a dedication to the Syrian gods at Delos, c. 100 (a), noted also at Delos, 108/107 (b), and commemorated his wife on a column capital at Nisyros (also undated) (c).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2267.
(b) *I Delos* 2628.
(c) *IG* XII 3 410.

SARAPION (2), son of Demetrios, from Media, named on a grave-association inscription at Iasos, 200/160 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 408.

SARAPION (3), son of Hermaphilos, of Antiocheia, made a dedication to the Syrian gods at Delos, before 118/117 (a), and made an offering to Hagne Aphrodite at Delos, c. 108/107 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2280.
(b) *I Delos* 2281.

SARAPION (4), son of Manbo[. . .], of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9189.

SARAPION (5), of Hierapolis, priest of the Syrian gods at Delos, before 118/117 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2283.

SARAPION (6), a Syrian slave in Sicily who betrayed the citadel of Tauromenion to the Romans during the slave rebellion (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 34/35.2.21.

[SATY]RION, son of Satyrion, of Laodikeia, named in a list of foreigners at Athens, 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1008 (= *SEG* XXI 477).

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[SEL]EUKOS (4), son of Kephalon, buried at, and memorialised in a *stele* at Kara-Ilan, near Antiocheia-in-Syria (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* VII 63.

SELEUKOS (5), son of Mnesiptolemos (O), poet and composer of 'joy-songs', perhaps at the court of Antiochos III (a); a contributor to a loan made to the city of Miletos, 205/204 (b).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 687d (from Demetrios of Skepsis, Fr 13 Gaede).
(b) *Milet* I, 3, 147.
References: *RE* 2A.1249.

SELEUKOS (6), son of Zounodoros, of Hierapolis, priest of the Syrian gods at Delos, before 118/117 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2247.

SELEUKOS (7), of Hierapolis, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

SELEUKOS (8), of Seleukeia, called the 'Chaldaean', philosopher and mathematician (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.1.6.
References: *RE* 2A.1249–1250.

SELEUKOS (9), of Tarsos, author of the *Art of Angling* (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 320a.

SELEUKOS (10), a grammarian, author of *On Hellenistic Greek* and *On Hellenism* (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 267c, 298a, 367a, quoted at 430c.

SERAPIAS, daughter of Posidonios, of Media, buried on Rhenaia, end C2 or early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 9.

SIBQAT-ANU (1), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, witness in a division of property, 284/183 (a), and in a sale of a prebend, 256 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 5.
(b) Clay II 15.
References: W 129n, 144n, 738n.

SIBQAT-ANU (2), son of Anu-ab-uter, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 24.
References: W 972-Tn, 972-Un.

SIBQAT-ANU (3) (also Tattannu), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, guarantor in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 264 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 12.
References: W 29.

SIBQAT-ANU (4), son of Etir-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named as a witness at Uruk in 224 (a), and named as a witness at Uruk in 221 (b).
Sources: (a) Rutten IV.
(b) Rutten V.

SIBQAT-ANU (5), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, named as a witness at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VI.

SIBQAT-ANU (6), son of Kidin-Anu, brother of Ina-qibit-Anu (48), builder working on the temple at Uruk, 245 (a), and named in a duty roster (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

SIBQAT-ANU (7), son of Musezib-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness to a sale of brewer's prebend 234 (a), in an exchange of shares of a house (date lost) (b), and in the sale of prebends, 217 (c) and 201 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 19.
(b) McEwan 29.
(c) McEwan 33.
(d) McEwan 45/46.

SIBQAT-ANU (8), son of [. . .]-Anu, named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.

SIBQAT-ANU (9), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 28.
References: W 770-B.

SIBQAT-BEL, a slave at Uruk in 298 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten 1.

SIDA, a slave at Uruk in 298 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten 1.

SI-IQISA, son of Rabi-Anu, freeman of Uruk, freeman of Uruk present at a hearing before the assembly, 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 14–18 (= MCL 2202).

SILENIS, daughter of Krasios, wife of Antigonos, of Miletos, whose death was recorded on an epitaph at Miletos, 100 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 992.

SILLI[S . . .], of Arados, perhaps son of Iason, and brother of Straton (3), a statue of him was erected at Delos, second half C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1203.

SIMIDES, son of Simos, of Soli, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10380.

SIMON (1), of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 161.

SIMON (2), manager (*epistates*) at Priene, 240s (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 37.

SIMONIDES, an epic poet of Magnesia-by-Sipylos of the time of Antiochos III, author of an epic on the king, and one on the Galatian war (a).
Sources: (a) *Suda* (= *FGrH* 183 T 1 = Burstein 18).

SIMOS (1), son of Apollonios, of Amyzon, named in a fragmentary list from that city, undated (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 33.

SIMOS (2), son of Apollonios, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai (a), priest of Apollo in the city, and guarantor of payment for a priesthood (b), all at Erythrai in 276/275.
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 24.
(b) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

SIMOS (3), son of Aristophon, grandson of Timopolis, son of Lygkeos, natural son of Simos, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

SIMOS (4), son of Lamprokles, a judge from Priene honoured at Bargylia, 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Bargylia* (= *I Iasos* II) 607.

SIMOS (5), son of Poseidippos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 272/271 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123, *I Didyma* 430, 431.

SIMOS (6), son of Trephontes, of Erythrai, named in a list from the city, 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

SIMOS (7), of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 193.

SIN-BANUN, son of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of land, 282 (a), in the sale of a house, 280 (b), in a sale of an oil pressor's prebend, 269 (c), and in a sale of a prebend, 252/251 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2163.
(b) McEwan 7.
(c) McEwan 11.
(d) *DJur* 296.
References: W 96-A, 980, 696-A.

SIN-BANUNA, daughter of Tattannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 28 (= Clay II 54).

SIN-BELSUNU, son of Sin-[ah?]-iddin, named in the sale of a slave at Uruk, 297 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 1.
References: W 616-E.

[SISKA], son of Ina-qibit-Anu, devotee of the goddess Sarrahitu, listed as involved in the annual festival, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

SITA, son of Iddin-Nabu, named in a transfer of deed of sale at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 18.

SITTHYA, daughter of Eugenidas, mother of Kadrex*, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (i) iii.

SKOPADES, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 60.

[SKO]PAS, son of Demetrios, of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and subscriber, end C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2629.

SKYMNOS (1), son of Herodotos, of Erythrai, named in a list from the city, 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

SKYMNOS (2), son of Herxandros, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

SKYMNOS (3), son of Polemon, from Xanthos in Lydia, granted citizenship at Miletos, 212/211 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 46.

SKYTHES, of Ilion, president of the games (*agonothetes*) of the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Ilion*, 51.

SKYTHIS, daughter of Demeas, of Priene, one of a family recorded in an epitaph from a tomb, early Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) Malay.

SMYRNE, daughter of Diodoros, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8285.

SOKLES (1), son of Damasila, husband of Artemisia (1), daughter of Epi[. . .], father of Meno, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (e).

SOKL[ES] (2), son of [E]pich[. . .]os, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (k).

SOKRATES (1), son of Sotairos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (o).

[S]OKRATES (2), son of Sotim[os], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (o).

SOKRATES (3), son of Theokles, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8297.

SOKR[ATES] (4), of Amyzon, named in a fragmentary list from that city, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 32.

SOKRATES (5), envoy of Sardis to Queen Laodike, 213/212 (a).
Sources: (a) P. Gauthier, *Nouvelles Inscriptions de Sardes* II (Paris 1989) 1.

SOKYDES, son of Hermon, husband of Hedeia (2), daughter of Euandros, father of Paithemidas, and Metrodora, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (r).

SOLON, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 280/258 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 58.

SOMENES, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (kk).

SOMENOS, son of Pyron, husband of Agesias*, daughter of Aimos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (h) ii.

SOPATRA, daughter of Apollonios, of Antiocheia, wife of Athenion, son of [H]erakleitos, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8298.

SO[PATR]OS (1), son of Archias, of Soli, sculptor at Delos, c. 96/95 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1762.
References: *RE* 3A.1008.

SOPATROS (2), son of Mnaseas, of Berytos, brother of Gorgias (3), Mnaseas (2), and Manasia*, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and subscriber, end C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2611.

SOPATROS (3), son of Noumenios, of Apamea, brother of Noumenios (1), buried on Rhenaia, C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 203.

SOPATRO[S] (4), son of Sopatr[os], of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8299.

SOPHRON (1), son of Philiskos, of Soli, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10381.

SOPHRON (2), of Antiocheia, overseer (*hieropoios*) of the youths undergoing gymnastic training at the Apollonia at Delos, 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

SOPOLIS (1), son of Eudemos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

SOPOLIS (2), daughter of Moschos, of Miletos, death recorded in a funerary epigram at Miletos, 2nd half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 990.

SOP[OLIS?] (3), became a citizen of Miletos, 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 402).

SOSAICHOS, son of Arg[o]nos, from Arkas, husband of Balto*, daughter of Philolos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (bb).

SOSANDROS, son of Diodoros, grandson of Isidoros, citizen of Uruk (*Urukayya*), witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 40.
References: W 1052.

SOSARCHOS, son of Theopompos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (l).

SOSIBIOS (1), son of Apollonios, of Seleukeia, winner of a hundred drachmai in the games at Iasos (date unknown) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 217.

SOSIBIOS (2), son of Aristios, of Laodikeia, made a dedication to Hagne Theos at Delos, 108/107 (a), and offered a column to the same (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2262.
(b) *I Delos* 2270.

SOSIBI[. . .], of Priene, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 232.

SOSIKLES, son of Diokles, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Kephallenia, Ithaka, Korkyra, Apollonia, Epidauros and Syracuse soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, 207 (a), and served as *hieromnemon* at the Amphiktyony at Delphi, 195/194 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 35, 36, 44, 45, 46, 72.
(b) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 91a, b, c.

SOSIKRATES (1), of Abdera (?), became a citizen of Miletos, late C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 396).

SOSIKRATES (2), of Ephesos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 280/258 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 58.

SOSIPHANES, son of Zenobios, of Antiocheia-on-Kydnos, the winner of the chariot race for colt horses at the Panathenaia of 166/165 (a).
Sources: (a) Tracy and Habicht.

SOSIPOLIS, son of Ariston, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 298/297 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123.

SOSIPPOS, of Priene, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 229.

SOSIS, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 60.

SOSIGENES, of Apamea, member of a college at Athens, when Theokles was archon (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1335.

SOSISMOS, son of Aristokles, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment for a priesthood, 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

SO[SISTRATOS], of Miletos, named in an inscription concerning naturalizations at the city (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (g).

SOSOS (1), son of Girgaios, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (c).

SOSOS (2), son of Nikon, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (l).

SOSOS (3), son of Orthan[. . .], husband of Basilinna*, daughter of Sp[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (b).

SOSOS (4), son of Theos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (d).

SOTADAS (1), son of Demetrios, of Apamea, an ephebe listed as graduating at Delos, 105/104 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2599.

SOTADAS (2), son of Oinaios, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (gg).

SOTADAS (3), son of Sot[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (f).

SOTADES, son of Demetrios, of Apamea, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 104/103 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2599.

SOTAS, son of Lukos, honoured by Priene for services against the Galatians, 270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 17 (= *OGIS* 765 = Burstein 17).

SO[TEI]RA (1), wife of Stratagos, son of Antiphilon, mother of Antiphilos, Sosos and Kallio, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (d).

SOTEIRA (2), became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (aa).

SOTELES (1), commander of the soldiers, put up a commemorative altar to Poseidon Asphatheios at Ikaros (Failaka) island in the Persian Gulf, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XL 1384; Y. Calvet and J. Gualet (ed.), *Failaka, Fouilles Francaises, 1986–1988*, Lyon and Paris 1990 (= *SEG* XL 1990).

SOTELES (2), son of Papaornos, husband of Nikaia (2), daughter of Attalos, father of Paraon and Sopolis, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (b).

SOTER, son of Timoth[eos], of Antiocheia, made a dedication to the Delian triad at Delos second half of C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2335.

SOTERICHOS (1), son of Aristippos, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 33.

SOTERICHOS (2), son of Damalos, of Erythrai, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 300/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 132.

SOTERICHOS (3), of Antiocheia, president of the games (*gymnasiarchos*) at Rhodes, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 127.

SOTERIS (1), son of Euangelos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8301.

[S]OTERIS (2), daughter of [S]oteris (1), of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8302.

SOTION (1), son of Menogenos, of Apamea, died and was buried in Athens (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8345.

SOTION (2), son of S[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (bb).

SOTO, daughter of Polyainos, wife of Panteles*, mother of Sotadas and Soteira, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (r).

SOUS[. . .] son of Demok[rates] of Sidon, died and was buried in Athens, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10285.

SOZAIA, daughter of Beltibanatis, a slave freed with her mother and father (?) at Susa, first half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Deux inscriptions de Suse', *CRAI* 1933, 260–263.

SPAR[. . .], of Media, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9355.

SPERCHAS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

SPEUSIPPOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

SPHAIR[OS] (1), son of Apoll[o . . .], of Apamea, died and was buried at Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8344.

SPHAIR[OS] (2), son of Sphairo[s], of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8296.

SPHOUDRIS, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 219/218 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma* 450.

SRIRTOS, son of Demetrios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8284.

STALPHON, son of Klopion, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (m).

STASIL[. . .], daughter of Bergios, wife of Euxio[s]*, son of [M]akridos, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (p).

ST[A]SIM[OS, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (b).

STASIPPOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

STEPHANOS, son of Metrodoros, from Myndos, granted citizenship at Miletos, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 41.

STERIS, son of Steris, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 276/275 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma* 426A.

STESICHOROS, of Iasos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Caria*, 125.

STESIOCHOS, son of Theodotos, city secretary (*grammateus*) of Iasos at an unknown date, when judges from Teos and Klazomenai were honoured (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 930, 931.

STRA[TAGO]S, son of Antiphilon, husband of So[tei]ra (1), father of Antiphilos, Sosos and Kallio, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (d).

STRATE[IA], of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8290.

STRATIONA, daughter of Dionysios, of Seleukeia, named in a decree at Amorgos (date unknown) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 7, 392.

STRATOKLES, son of Dionysios, from Kolophon, granted citizenship at Miletos, 222/221 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 45.

STRATON (1), son of Aphrodisios, of Antiocheia, named in a list of foreigners at Athens, 132/129 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1011.

STRATON (2), son of Iason, of Arados, husband of Timokleia (2), brother of Silli[s. . .] (?)*, in 235, (a) and a statue of him was put up at Delos, second half of the C3 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 313.
(b) *I Delos* 1203.

STRATON (3), son of Metrodoros, a member of the prytany in office at Iasos at an unknown date, when judges from Teos and Klazomenai were honoured (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 930, 931.

STRATON (4), son of Simias, makes a dedication to Nanaia at Susa, 140/139 (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse', *CRAI* *1932*, 278–279.

STRATON (5), son of Sota, from Magnesia, granted citizenship at Miletos, 222/221 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 45.

STRATON (6), son of Straton, of Antiocheia, named in a list of foreigners at Athens, 132/129 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1011.

STRATON (7), son of Straton, brother of Triballos*, made a dedication to Hermes and Herakles at the gymnasium at Ai Khanum, Baktria, mid C3 (a).
Sources: (a) L. Robert, 'De Delphes à l'Oxus, Inscriptions grecques nouvelles de la Bactriane', *CRAI* 1968, 421-439.

STRATON (8), a builder employed on work in stone at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Didyma* 25 etc.

STRATONAX, son of Amyntas, from Magnesia, husband of Platthis*, daughter of Hippodamantos, from Ephesos, father of Amyntas, Stratonax and Nane, granted citizenship at Miletos, 212/211 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 46.

STRATONIKE (1), daughter of Antiochos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8291.

STRATONIKE (2), daughter of Apollodoros, of Laodikeia, died and was buried at Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9190.

STRATONIKE (3), daughter of Asklepiadon, wife of Achaios (4), son of Polyainos, mother of Polyainos and Aniton, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (h) ii.

STRATONIKE (4), daughter of Olympichos, wife of Menogenes, death recorded on a grave *stele*, in the Aydin area, of the Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) Blumel and Malay.

STRA[T . . .] son of Iason, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8292.

[ST]YMIS, son of Ani[. . .], father of Misgolas and Protarche, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (cc).

SUBILTU, daughter of Anu-mar-ittannu, named in a sale of land at Uruk, 211 (a), and in a division of an inheritance, 205 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) RIAA 293.
(b) McEwan 43.
References: W 1035-A.

SULLUM, son of Serki-Anu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, brother of Anu-qisan (8), witness to a division of property, 284/283 (a), and to a sale of a prebend, 283 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 5.
(b) Clay II 4.
References: W 376.

SULLUMA (woman), the guarantor in the sale of land at Uruk, 187/175 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 16.
References: W 696-R.

SUMATI, son of Idat-Anu, of Uruk, neighbour noted in a sale of land, 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 246 (= Rutten V).

SUMIA, son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in assignments of temple offerings, 276 (a) and 255 (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 8.
(b) Clay II 16.

SUMUTTU-ANU (1), son of Ana-rabuti-Anu, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Kuri, brother of Anu-ahhe-iddin (1), seller of an oil pressor's prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 59.
References: W 447-A.

SUMUTTU-ANU (2), son of Anu-ab-usur, brother of Anu-uballissu (1), builder working on the temple at Uruk, 245, and named in a duty roster (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

SUMUTTU-ANU (3), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, inspector (*dajjalu*) at Uruk, witness in a sale of a house and field, 237 (a), and a neighbour recorded in a record of land-division, 224 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 21.
(b) Moore 240.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 62.

SUMUTTU-ANU (4), son of Anu-mar-ittannu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 39.
References: W 1005.

SUMUTTU-ANU (5), son of Anu-uballit, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 211 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1975.
References: W 951.

SUMUTTU-ANU (6), son of Dumqi-Anu, grandson of [. . .]-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 18.

SUMUTTU-ANU (7), son of Kitu-Anu, carpenter, a witness in a division of land between two brothers, 226 (a), witness in a sale of land, 216 (b), and in a quitclaim, 215 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 46.
(b) RIAA 298.
(c) Weisberg 48.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 39.

SUMUTTU-ANU (8), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Nadin, descendant of Kuri, witness in a division of property, 230 (a), in a sale of land, (date lost) (b), in a quitclaim, 225/224 (c), witness to a sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk, 219 (d), in a sale of land, 208 (e), in a sale of a prebend, 206 (f), and in a sale of land, 203 (g), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 24 (= MLC 2124A).
(b) Clay II 25.
(c) Clay II 27.
(d) McEwan 30/31.
(e) NCBT 2306.
(f) MLC 2188.
(g) Clay II 30 (= HSM 913.1.8).
References: W 211, 252.

SUMUTTU-ANU (9), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in a warranty deed for an improved estate at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 49.

SUMUTTU-ANU (10), son of Nana-iddin, witness in an exchange of holdings of temple property at Uruk, 183/182 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 35.

SUMUTTU-ANU (11), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Rihat-Anu, brother of Mattanittum-Anu, boatman, named in a deed of transfer of an estate at Uruk, 241 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 20.

SUMUTTU-ANU (12), son of Nidintu-Anu, in charge of the district of the temple of Adad and six date palms (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 5.

SUMUTTU-ANU (13), son of Nidintu-Anu, witness to a sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 44.

SUMUTTU-ANU (14), son of Pagan-Anu, named in an exchange of property at Uruk, 169 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 58.

SUMUTTU-ANU (15), son of Rihat-Istar, grandson of Sumuttu-Anu, guarantor in a sale of land at Uruk, 160 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 42 (= *FB* 16 6).
References: W 1093.

SUMUTTU-ANU (16), brother of [. . .]-Anu (13), witness in a document recording the relinquishment of a claim to land at Uruk, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 48.

SUMUTTU-ANU (17), son of [. . .]-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Dumqi-Anu (25), noted in a document of Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 18.

SUMUTTU-ANU (18), named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 197/196 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1962.
References: W 557, 1045.

SUMUTTU-ANU (19), witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 49.
References: W 1098.

SU[. . .], manager (*epistates*) at Miletos, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 39.

SYLICHOS, son of Deinias, husband of Aristoboule*, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (l) and (hh).

SYMMACHOS (1), son of Chaires, of Ephesos, became a citizen of Miletos, late C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 396).

SYMMACHOS (2), son of Demarchos, of Antiocheia-by-Daphne, winner of ten drachmai in the games at Iasos (date unknown) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 188.

SYMMACHOS (3), son of Demophon, of Berytos, brother of Damokles*, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and subscriber in the names of himself and his brother, end C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2611.

SYMMACHOS (4), son of Thal[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (t).

SYMMACHOS (5), of Antiocheia-of-the-Chrysaorians, magistrate of the mint in the city, 200/190 (a).
Sources: (a) Boehringer, *Chronologie*.

SYMMACHOS (6), city secretary (*grammateus*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 13.

TAB-ANU (1), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Ana-rabutika-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 189 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 14.
References: W 247-D.

TAB-ANU (2), son of Anu-zer-iddin, brother of Nidintu-Anu, named in a letter written (from Uruk) (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 50.

TAB-ANU (3), son of Ardi-Res, construction worker at Uruk, after 160 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2167.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 53.

TAB-ANU (4), son of Illut-Anu, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Kuri, witness in a deed of transfer of a house at Uruk, 159 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 43.
References: W 258.

TAB-ANU (5), son of Illut-Anu, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in a transfer of property, 158/157 (a), and named in a sale of land, 153/152 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 2/16.
(b) YBC 8955.
References: W 283.

TAB-ANU (6), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Anu-sum-lisir, descendant of Kuri, witness in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 164 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 27/29.
References: W 21-E.

TAB-ANU (7), witness in a division of property at Uruk, 151 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2304.
References: W 18.

TABAT-NANA (1), daughter of Hunin-Esi, the seller of a slave at Uruk in 298 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten 1.

TABAT-NANA (2), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 139/138 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 52.

TABAT-NANA (3), mother of Tattannu (18), named in a deed of sale of a house plot at Uruk, 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.

TABAT-NANA-(IDDIN), daughter of Dannat-Belti, named in a division of inheritance at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 63.

TABIYA, son of Apla, witness in the sale of slaves at Uruk, 297 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 I (= *BagM* Beiheft 2, 119).
References: W 916-C.

TABLUT, daughter of Musallim-Anu, granddaughter of Rabi-Anu, wife of Anu-uballit (10), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Ahutu, named in a slave sale at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 66.

TACHOS, son of Gongylos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 262/261 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123.

TALATTU, son of Anu-uballit, launderer, guarantor of a contract at Uruk in 182 (a).
Sources: (a) Boissier, 'Contrat'.

TALLAIOS, son of Damageiton, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (a).

TAMHIRU (also Tamhiri), named in the deed of sale of a storehouse at Uruk in the time of a king Antiochos and Antiochos his son (exact date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 37.

TANITTU, son of Labasi, watchman at Babylon, in receipt of clothing (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 11.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 56–57.

TANITTU-ANU (1), son of Anu-ah-usur, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 286 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1960.
References: W 459n, 831n.

TAN[ITTU]-ANU (2), son of Anu-ah-usur, a scribe of the temple at Uruk in 253 (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 2.

TANITTU-ANU (3), son of Anu-ab-uter, named as a witness at Uruk in 213 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten XII.

TANITTU-ANU (4), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, witness to a lease of a butcher's prebend at Uruk 215 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 37.

TANITTU-ANU (5), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, witness to a sale of a prebend at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 2/16.

TANITTU-ANU (6), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Nikarchos*, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a lease of a prebend, 174/173 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2197.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.
W 174n, 1033n.

TANITTU-ANU (7), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, witness in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 155 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 47.
References: W 140.

TANITTU-ANU (8), son of Anu-ittannu, grandson of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness to a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 159 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 60.
References: W 257.

[TANITTU]-ANU (9), son of Anu-uballit, brother of Anu-ab-usur (4) and Ana-rabi-Anu (6), one of those carrying the throne of Anu in the annual festival at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

TANITTU-ANU (10), son of Anu-uballit, a worker and a member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

TANITTU-ANU (11), son of Anu-zer-lisir, descendant of Ahutu, named in the sale of a slave at Uruk, 296 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2184.
References: W 1024.

TANITTU-ANU (12), son of Balatu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in sale of a slave, (date lost) (a), and in sales of land, 260 (b) and 259 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 25.
(b) Clay II 14.
(c) MLC 2174.
References: W 413, 381, 497.

TANITTU-ANU (13), son of Illut-Anu, grandson of Dannat-Belti, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Idat-Anu (9) and Dannat-Belti (3), named in a sale of land at Uruk, 189 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 49.
References: Doty 263–264.

TANITTU-ANU (14), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Nidintu-Anu (93), noted in a document of Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 39.

TANITTU-ANU (15), son of Iqisa, descendant of Ahutu, seller of plot of land at Uruk, 286 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 69–72 (= NCBT 1960).
References: W 195.

TANITTU-ANU (16), son of Istar-[. . .], named in an arrangement concerning prebends at Uruk, 239 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 16.

TANITTU-ANU (17), son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness to the sale of a baker's prebend (date lost) (a) and to the sale of rights to rations 193 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 28.
(b) McEwan 48.

TANITTU-ANU (18), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 249 (a), and in a quitclaim, 225/224 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) *DJur* 301.
(b) Clay II 27.
References: W 562, 696-B.

TANITTU-ANU (19), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Kuri, principal in a document recording the relinquishment of a claim to land at Uruk, 215 (a), and named in a property exchange at Uruk in 217 (b).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 48.
(b) BIN II, 135.

TANITTU-ANU (20), son of Kirib-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, seller of rights to rations at Uruk, 210 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 39.

TANITTU-ANU (21), son of Labasi, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a quitclaim at Uruk, 213/212 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 38.

TANITTU-ANU (22), son of Mukin-apli, descendant of Ahutu, named in a document recording the division of a property at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.

TANITTU-ANU (23), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-zer-iddin (24) and Anu-ah-usur (29), witness in a transfer of deeds at Uruk, 244 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 18.

TANNITTU-ANU (24), son of Nergal-uballissu, temple superintendent and guild president at Kutha (a).
Sources: (a)
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 32.

TANITTU-ANU (25), son of Nidintu-Anu, son of Anu-ah-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, seller of land at Uruk, 221 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 241 (= Rutten V).

TANITTU-ANU (26), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a document recording the division of a property at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.

TANITTU-ANU (27), son of Samas-ittannu, grandson of Nikarchos*, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a transaction at Uruk, 189 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2182.
References: Doty, 'N & K'.

TANITTU-ANU (28), son of Samas-ittannu, grandson of Tanittu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of an estate, 223 (a), and seller of a prebend, 216 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 28 (= Weisberg 19).
(b) Clay II 29.
References: W 1082.

TANITTU-ANU (29), son of Uppul, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, seller of land, (date lost) (a), and witness in a sale of a hut, 216 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 9.
(b) Weisberg 34.
References: W 93.

TANITTU-ANU (30), son of [. . .]-Anu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk 286 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1960.
References: W 459n, 831n.

TANITTU-ANU (31), named in a division of property at Uruk, 216/215 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1958.
References: W 356.

TANITTU-BEL (1), son of Bel-ab-usur, scribe at Babylon, 279–257 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 104, 105, 108, 111, 114, 121, 172.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 28.

TANITTU-BEL (2), son of Nabu-uballit, named in a document concerning a loan of dates at Kish, after 315 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 75.

TANITTU-ISTAR, son of Anu-ittannu, grandson of Anu-ab-usur, witness in a deed of transfer of a house at Uruk, 159 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 43.

TARIB, son of Nidintu-Anu, named in a division of property at Uruk, 251 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2162.
References: W 338.

TATTAN-NANA, son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Rihat-Anu, a guarantor in a sale of land at Uruk, 193 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 32 (= MLC 2171).
References: W 767.

TATTANNU (1), son of Anu-ah-iddin, grandson of Nana-[. . .], descendant of Hunzu, witness in a transfer of property, 158/157 (a), named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 150 (b).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 13.
(b) Weisberg 12.

TATTANNU (2), son of Anu-ah-iddin, grandson of Rihat-Anu, descendant of Imbi-Anu, witness in a sale of land, 161/151 (a), and in a quitclaim, 158 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2175.
(b) Clay II 44.
References: W 586.

TATTANNU (3), see Sibqat-Anu (3).

TATTANNU (4), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of land, 311/310 (a), and in a sale of a prebend, 295 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 51.
(b) MLC 2654.
References: W 2-B, 181.

TATTANNU (5), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of a prebend, 276 (a), and in a sale of land, 259 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1959.
(b) MLC 2174.
References: W 624, 635.

TATTANNU (6), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of a house and a field, 237 (a), and in a sale of property, 236 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 21.
(b) McEwan 18.

TATTANNU (7), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Nana-iddin, great-grandson of Anu-uballit, great-great-grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, of Uruk, seller of land, 234 (a).
Sources: (a) Moore 239.

TATTANNU (8), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Etirtu (3), Anu-uballit (24), and Dumqi-Anu (10), principal in a contract at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 4.

TATTANNU (9), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Anu-iksur, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 147 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 VIII.
References: W 188-C.

TATTANNU (10), son of Anu-*TIN*-[. . .], named in a contract for work at Uruk, 300 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1953.
References: W 779.

TATTANNU (11), son of Anu-zer-iddin, grandson of Tattannu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 2/16.

TATTANNU (12), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness to an arrangement between neighbours at Uruk, 271 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 10.

TATTANNU (13), son of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, named in a sale of a brewer's prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 65.

TATTANNU (14), son of Anu-zer-iddin, witness in a transfer of property at Uruk, 158/157 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 13.

TATTANNU (15), son of Ardiya, worker and member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

TATTANNU (16), son of Balatu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in an assignment of temple income at Uruk, 292 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 3.
References: W 898.

TATTANNU (17), son of Dumqi-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in two sales of prebends in 234 (a, b), in a division of an estate between two brothers, 230 (c), in a sale of a house and a plot of land, 230 or 229 (d),

and in a quitclaim for the sale of a slave, 228 (e), named as a witness in 221 (f), and witness in a lease of land 221 (g), all in Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1949.
(b) Clay II 22 (= Weisberg 1).
(c) Clay II 24.
(d) Weisberg 21.
(e) McEwan 22.
(f) Rutten V.
(g) *FB* 16 1.
References: W 418.

TATTANNU (18), son of Dumqi-Anu, grandson of Tattannu, descendant of Hunzu, named in sales of land, 160 (a) and 152 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2180.
(b) *VDI* 1955/4 III.
References: W 869.

TATTANNU (19), son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 269 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten II.
References: W 206-A.

TATTANNU (20), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-uballit, descendant of Hunzu, seller of prebends, 201/200 (a) and 209/193 (b), and witness in a sale of land, 200 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.3.
(b) NCBT 1961.
(c) McEwan 47.
References: Doty 261.
W 993-A, 266.

TATTANNU (21), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Ana-rabi-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, seller of a house at Uruk 172 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 20.

TATTANNU (22), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Kitu-Anu, inspector of oxherds in the temple, buyer of part of a property at Uruk 156 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 95–98 (= MLC 2186).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 62

TATTANNU (23), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 152.
References: W 270-A.

TATTANNU (24), son of Nidintu-Anu, brother of Anu-zer-lisir (15), one of those involved in the annual festival of Anu (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

TATTANNU (25), son of Sin-banun, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a sale of a brewer's prebend 234 (a), of a baker's prebend (date lost) (b), and the sale of a brewer's prebend 216 (c), and in the sale of a prebend, 201 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 19.
(b) McEwan 28.
(c) McEwan 34/35.
(d) McEwan 45/46.

TATTANNU (26) see Anu-ab-usur (76).

TATTANNU (27), named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk, 187/175 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 16.
References: W 616-Y.

TATTANNU (28), named in a deed of sale from Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 15.

TATANNU-ANU, a slave sold at Uruk, 297 (a).
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 119.

TATTANNU-NANA (1), servant of Kiplu, son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, a neighbour cited in a contract of 182 (a).
Sources: (a) Boissier, 'Contrat'.

TATTANNU-NANA (2), named in a document recording the division of a property at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.

TAT[...], son of Apollonios, of Lampsakos, judge honoured at Kolophon (date unknown) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Lampsakos*, 33.

TAURISKOS, son of Be[rg]os, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (e).

TEISANDROS, son of Zoilos, brother of Sannion*, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

TELEKLES, son of Timagoras, of Erythrai, named in a list from the city, 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

TELEMACHOS (1), son of Athenogenes, of Erythrai, guarantor of payment for a priesthood at Erythrai, c. 265 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

TELEMACHOS (2), son of Nikanor, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (b).

TELESINOS, of Smyrna, name of the inscriber, C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 806.

TELESIOS, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 60.

TELLENEUS, son of Prokritos, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

TEMELLATOS, of Gerrha, made a gift of incense to the Kynthian temple in 145/144, of a rope (*strophon*) to the Sarapeion, and made other gifts to the Artemision in 143, 141/140 and 140, all at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1442.

TENONTOS, of Tarsos, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued after 164 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Lycaonia, Isauria, Cilicia*, 182.

THARGELIOS, of Herakleia-by-Latmos, an envoy of the city to Antiochos III and Zeuxis, 196/193 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVII 859.

THAROULAS (1), son of Monimos, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 33.

THAROULAS (2), son of Tharoulas, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, 300/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 32.

THARSAGORAS, of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 193.

THARSEON, son of Timokles, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (o).

THARSYNON, son of Polycharmos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

THEAITETOS (1), son of Anaxippos, mentioned in a decree for a judge from Teos honoured at Bargylia, 270/261 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Bargylia* (= *I Iasos* II) 608.

THEAITETOS (2), son of Melanion, president of the games (*agonothetes*) at Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 164.

THEARIDES, son of Hipponikos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

THEMISTOKLES (1), son of Aischylos, of Ilion, rhetor who had stayed at Xanthos for some time and was rewarded with a present of 400 dr and a decree of the city, 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 15B.

THEMISTOKLES (2), son of Themison, of Antiocheia, aged 12, buried on Rhenaia and commemorated in a poem, late C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 473.

THEODAITES, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

THEODORA, daughter of Theodoros, of Laodikeia-in-Phoenicia, wife of Hermaphilos of Antiocheia, buried on Rhenaia, end C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a); she died in a fire, perhaps that which killed Protarchos' (1) slaves (b).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 477.
(b) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 418.
References: Klaffenbach, *Die Grabstelen*, 28.

THEODOROKOS, of Klazomenai, named in a letter to Magnesia-on-Maiandros on the subject of the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Klazomenai* (in *I Erythrai* II), 507.

THEODOROS (1), son of Baton, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 287/286 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123.

THEODOROS (2), son of Dionysios, of Berytos, brother of Zenon (3), member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and subscriber, about the end of the C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2629.

THEODOROS (3), son of Noumenios, of Iasos, sent to Kalymnos as a judge (mid C3 (?)) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 82.

THEODOROS (4), son of Onasimos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (e).

THEODOROS (5), son of Polyxenos, of Antiocheia, a foreigner at Athens, 100/99 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1028.

THEODOROS (6), son of Theodoros, honoured at Iasos for his services as a judge, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 931.

THEODOROS (7), son of Zenon, of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and subscriber, about the end of the C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2629.

THEODOROS (8), son of Zopyrios, an envoy of Teos to Antiochos III (a).
Sources: (a) P. Herrmann, 'Antiochos der Grosse und Teos', *Anadolu* 9, 1965, 29–165 (= Burstein 33).

THEODOROS (9), of Antiocheia, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2596.

THEODOROS (10), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

THEODOROS (11), of Laodikeia 'in Phoenicia' (i.e., Berytos), died and was buried at Delos, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXIII 518.

THEODOROS (12), of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) BMC Greek Ionia, 193.

THEODOROS (13), of Siphnos, became a citizen of Miletos, late C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 396).

THEODOSIA (1), daughter of Artemon, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8203.

THEODOSIA (2), of Berytos, wife of Phronimos*, son of Dionysios, buried on Rhenaia, late C2 or early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 336.

THEODOTOS (1), son of Aristomachos, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to a Cretan city soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 70.

THEODOTOS (2), son of Dionysodoros, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 275/274 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 427.

THEODOTOS (3), son of Euhemeros, of Tyre, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 118/117 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1925.

THEODOTOS (4), builder employed on work in marble at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 25 etc.

THEOD[. . .], of Babyl[on], died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III

THEOGEITON, son of Simo, of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, honoured at Knossos in a decree of the city (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 67.

THEOMENES, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

THEOMNETROS (1), son of Diogenes, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 33 (a).

THEOMNESTOS (2), of Antiocheia, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

THEON (1), son of Polites, judge from Mylasa, honoured at Iasos by a decree of the city, late C3/early C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 929 (= *I Iasos* 18 +).

THEON (2), son of Theodosios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8205.

THEON (3), of Antiocheia, a sculptor working at Rhodes and Lindos, early C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 42, 73, 127, 381, 683.

THEOPHANES (1), son of Herodotos, of Erythrai, the priest of King Alexander at Erythrai, c. 275/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

THEOPHANES (2), son of Hierokles, of Antiocheia(-on-Maiandros?), became a citizen of Miletos, 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 399–400).

THEOPHILOS (1), son of Ant[. . .], priest of Apollo at Seleukeia-in-Pieria, c. 186 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 245 (= Austin 177).

THEOPHILOS (2), son of Diogenes, of Seleukeia-in-Pieria, honoured with an inscription recording that he was *theoros* of a festival (*agonothetes*) at Antiocheia, 198/197 (a).
Sources: (a) Kraeling, 'A New Greek Inscription from Antioch on the Orontes', *American Journal of Archaeology* 1964, 178–179.

THEOPHILOS (3), son of Theophilos, of Antiocheia, (*melanephoros*), dedication at Delos by 112/111 (a), and involved in work on the Sarapeion at Delos, 112/111 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2085, 2086.
(b) *I Delos* 2081.

THEOPHRON, son of Demetrios, of Erythrai, priest of Herakles at Erythrai, 279/278, and guarantor of payment for a priesthood, c. 260, also at Erythrai (b).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).
(b) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

THEOPOMPOS, son of Hegesippos, from Rhodes, granted citizenship at Miletos, 232/231 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 41.

THEORON, son of Aristodemos, grandson of Diokles, envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Kephallenia, Ithaka, Korkyra, Apollonia, Epidauros and Syracuse soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 35, 36, 44, 45, 46, 72.

THEOROS, son of Autophrontos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma 224/223 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 446, 447.

THEOTIMIDES, son of Eudemos, grandson of Ba[.]aithios, contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

THEOTIMOS, named in a choregic inscription from Iasos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos* 160.

THEOXENA, daughter of Moschion, wife of Moiris*, son of Timapolis, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (p).

THEOXENOS, son of Theoxenos, of Tarsos, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10424.

THERSILOCHOS, of Ephesos, a magistrate named on coins of the city issued 258/202 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 59.

THESSALOS, son of E[. . .], honoured by the city of Magnesia-on-Maiandros at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 13.

THEUDAITES, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

THEUDOROS (1), son of Artemon, of Erythrai, honoured at Erythrai with a statue, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 53.

THEUDOROS (2), son of Doros, the proposer of a decree making Apollophanes of Macedon *proxenos* at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, first half of C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 2.

THEUDOROS (3), son of Metron, of Erythrai, named in a priest list of Erythrai, 279/278 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

THEUDOROS (4), of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

THEUDOSIOS, of Ptolemais, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

THEUPEITHOS, son of Theupeithos, of Erythrai, overseer (*hieropoios*) at Erythrai, c. 270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

THEUPHANES, son of Phanes, of Erythrai, a judge honoured at Antiocheia-on-Maiandros, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 117.

THEUPOMPOS, son of Demonaklos, of Erythrai, guarantor of payment for priesthoods at Erythrai, 300/281 and 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

THEUTIMIDES, son of Eudemidos, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

THEUXENOS, son of Thrasymachos, of Erythrai, priest of Dionysios at Erythrai, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

THOAS (1), son of Pythokles, sceptre-bearer (*skeptophoros*) at Seleukeia-in-Pieria c. 186 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 245 (= Austin 177).

THOAS (2), addressee of a letter from Menedemos (O), governor of Hellespontine Phrygia (a).
Sources: (a) L. Robert, 'Inscriptions grècques de Phrygie et d'Iran', *CRAI* 1967, 289–297.

THRAKIDES, of Tarsos, died and was buried in Athens, after c. 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10425.

THRASIERIDES, son of Thrasikles, of Paros, became a citizen of Miletos, late C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVIII, 1196 (= Gunther, 396).

THRASON, the proposer of a decree making Maussolos of Gerdinos *proxenos* at Magnesia-on-Maiandros at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 4.

THRASYBOULOS (1), son of Basileidos, of Erythrai, guarantor of payment for a priesthood at Erythrai, 300/281 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

THRASYBOULOS (2), son of Menedemos, manager (*epistates*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, first half of C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 2.

THRASYDEMOS, son of Thrasydemos, natural son of Herakleides, of Erythrai (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 32.

THRASYMACHOS, leader of a group exploring a quarry near Miletos for stone, perhaps for stone for Didyma, Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXI 980.

THRASYNON, son of Alkemon, of Erythrai, named in a list from the city, 270/260 (a), and an envoy of Erythrai to Antiochos I or II on autonomy for his city (b).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.
(b) Welles *RC* 15 (= *OGIS* 223).

THRASY[. . .], of Priene, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 231.

THYMNOS, son of Hestiaios, from Mylasa, became a citizen of Miletos, with his children, 230/229 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 180A.

THYSSOS, son of Apollonios, steward (*tamias*) of Mylasa, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Mylasa* I, 201.

TIBULI, son of Iddina, brother of Kiramane*, ordered to pay rent to the temple at Babylon, 262/261 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 118.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 133.

TIMAIOS (1), chief priest of Zeus at Amyzon, who promoted an honorary decree for Chionis governor of Alinda and Friend of the kings 202 (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 14.

TIMAIOS (2), the sculptor of a statue (a), apparently of his brother Timon, also a sculptor, at Antiocheia-in-Syria (b).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 831.
(b) Pliny *NH* 34.91.

TIMEAS, son of Phyrson, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, one who received the gifts of Seleukos I and Antiochos (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 424.

TIMESILAOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

TIMGURTI (Timokrates), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Kephalon (3) and Anu-belsunu (16), named in an arrangement concerning prebends at Uruk, (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 42.

TIMOCHARIS (1), daughter of So[. . .]os, of Apamea, died and was buried in Athens, (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8347.

TIMOCHARIS (2), of Eleuthera, a sculptor active at Sidon 200 (a).
Sources: (a) E. Bikerman, *Melanges Dussaud* I, 91–99 (= Burstein 34).

TIMODEMOS, son of Dionysios, son of Dionysiodoros, of Erythrai, one of the nine annual magistrates (*strategoi*) of Erythrai, 300/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 32.

TIMOGENES, son of A[sk]lep[. . .], honoured by the city of Magnesia-on-Maiandros at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 13.

TIM[OKLEI]A (1), daughter of Sillis*, of Arados, wife of Straton (3), named on a statue at Delos, second half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1203.

[T]IMOKLEIA (2), daughter of Straton (2) and Timokleia (1), of Arados, named on a statue at Delos, second half C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1203.

TIMOKLES, of Alabanda-Antiocheia, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued after 197/189 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Caria*, 182; Boehringer, *Chronologie*.

TIMOKRATES, son of Timos, of Erythrai, honoured at Delphi, mid C3 (a)
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 36.

TIMON (1), son of Archelaos, of Samos, a judge honoured at Bargylia, 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Bargylia* (= *I Iasos* II) 609.

TIMON (2), named in an inscription from Antiocheia-in-Syria, perhaps a one of a line of artists (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 831.
References: Pliny *NH* 34.91.

TIMON (3), an infantry commander at Old Magnesia who was granted citizen rights at Smyrna on the incorporation of that fort into the city (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 229 (= *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos*, 1 = Austin 182).

TIMOPHANES (1), son of Archinos, of Erythrai, *strategos* of Herakles at Erythrai in Hellenistic period (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 214.

TIMOPHANES (2), son of Demetrios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8303.

TIMOPOLIS, son of Hephaistion, a representative of Miletos named in a treaty made with Kios, 228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 141.

TIMOROS, of Miletos, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 300/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 192.

TIMOS, son of Maneas Kaikos, a slave living at Tobalmoura, 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1-7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).

TIMOTHEOS (1), son of Demetrios, of Amyzon, named in a list from the city (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 29.

TIMOTHEOS (2), son of Theudoros, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 275/274 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 427.

TIMOTHEOS (3), an envoy of the temple of Pluto at Nysa to Seleukos I and Antiochos I (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 9.

TIMOTHEOS (4), of Phokaia, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued C3/2 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 217.

TITTHE, daughter of Antiphilos, wife of Symmachos son of Aphrodisios, of Tyre, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10472.

TOUI[. . .], a mercenary soldier recorded in an inscribed list at Ephesos (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 1991, 963.

TREPHON, son of Simos, of Erythrai, priest of Demeter of Kolonai at Erythrai, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

TRIBALLOS, son of Straton, brother of Straton (7), made a dedication to Hermes and Herakles at the gymnasium at Ai Khanum, Baktria, mid C3 (a).
Sources: (a) L. Robert. 'De Delphes à l'Oxus, Inscriptions grècques nouvelles de la Bactriane', *CRAI* 1968, 421–439.

TROCHILOS, son of Pyrgionos, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

TRYPHERA (1), daughter of Nikarchos of Apamea, half-sister of Athenokles*, buried on Rhenaia, late in the Hellenistic period, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 488.

TRYPHERA (2), daughter of Ti[. . .], of Laodikeia, buried on Rhenaia, latter part of C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 214.

TRYPHON, son of Kittos, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8304.

TR[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (e).

TU-PA-A, son of Idat-[. . .], witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 149 (a).
Sources: (a) BIN 2 136.
References: W 1097.

TYCHAMENES, son of Akousila, father of Arkas, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (x).

TYCHON, son of S[. . .], from [. . .]saios, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (b) and (x).

TYRON (1), son of Dionysios, an envoy of Kolophon named in a decree of that city for an envoy from Priene, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 57.

TYRON (2), son of Polyphros, of Teos, a judge honoured at Bargylia, 270/261 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Bargylia* (= *I Iasos* II) 608.
References: Olshausen 130 (but Tyron is not an envoy).

TYRTAI[O]S, son of [. . .]imnos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (gg).

U-AN/UM-ANU (= Oannes (?)), a scribe (*apkallu*), named in a list of authors and texts, undated (a).
Sources: (a) *BagM* Beiheft 2, 90.

UBALLIT, son of Mukina, witness to the sale of an estate at Uruk 260 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 14.

UBAR (1), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, brother of Kidin-Anu (7), witness in a sale of an allotment, 247 (a), principal in a receipt for a prebend share and property, 228 (b), named as a witness in 221 (c), witness in a division of property, 213 (d), and in a sale of land, 222/210 (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) NCBT 1963.
(b) McEwan 24.
(c) Rutten V.
(d) *VDI* 1955/4 VII.
(e) VAS 15 42.
References: W 384, 397-C.

UBAR (2), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a deed of exchange of property at Uruk, 158 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 45.

UBAR (3), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Sumat, witness in the sale of a plot of land (date lost) (a), named in the sale of a brewer's prebend (date lost) (b), named in a lease of a brewer's prebend 272 (c), and in an arrangement between neighbours, 271 (d), and in the sale of a brewer's prebend (date lost) (e), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 6.
(b) McEwan 8.
(c) McEwan 9.
(d) McEwan 10.
(e) McEwan 65.

UBAR (4), son of Anu-belsunu, grandson of Ubar, witness in a deed of sale of a house at Uruk 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 54 (= Weisberg 28).

UBAR (5), son of Anu-ittannu, one of those carrying the throne of Anu in the annual festival at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

UBAR (6), son of Anu-mukin-Anu, descendant of Kuri, brother of Nidintu-Anu (57) and Labasi (20), named in a deeds of gift, 281 and 276 (b) at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 5.
(b) Clay II 6/7.
References: W 601, 297.

UBAR (7), son of Anu-qisan, grandson of Ubar, descendant of Kidin-Marduk, witness in a deed of sale of property at Uruk 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 54 (= Weisberg 28).

UBAR (8), son of Anu-uballit, grandson of Ubar, descendant of Sumat, guarantor in a sale of land at Uruk, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 30 (= HSM 913.1.8).
References: W 720.

UBAR (9), son of Anu-uballit, named in a sale of a baker's prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 67.

UBAR (10), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1940.
References: W 145.

UBAR (11), son of Musezib-Anu, grandson of Ubar, descendant of Kuri, witness in a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk, 174 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 13.
References: W 211-A.

UBAR (12), son of Musezib-Anu, descendant of Kuri, seller of land, 288/283 (a), witness in a sale of land, 280/267 (b), and in sales of prebends at Uruk in 265 (c) and 264/263 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) MLC 2159.
(b) MLC 2189.
(c) Clay II 11.
(d) WZJ 19 1970 905.
References: W 98, 210.

UBAR (13), son of Musezib-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 215 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 34/35.

UBAR (14), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Kuri, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 249 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1951.
References: W 641.

UBAR (15), son of Nana-iddin, one of those carrying the throne of Anu in the annual festival at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 53.

UBAR (16), son of Rihat-Anu, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 222/210 (a).
Sources: (a) VAS 15 42.
References: W 40-Dn.

UBAR (17), son of Sirqi-Anu, scribe, named in a lease of a house at Uruk, 304 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 1.

UBAR (18), witness in a division of property at Uruk, 151 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 2304.
References: W 1016.

UBAR (19), witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 222/212 (a).
Sources: (a) YBC 16655.
References: W 469.

UBAR (20), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 252/251 (a).
Sources: (a) *DJur* 296.
References: W 206-Cn.

UB-TUM-BEL, son of Nergal-uballit, carpenter (*nangaru*), of Kutha, 187 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay I 88.

UPPUL (1), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, brother of Anu-balassu-iqbi (10), witness in a duty roster, 245 (a), and in a sale of land, 226 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
(b) NCBT 1937.
References: W 466, 647.

UPPUL (2), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, grandson of Anu-ahhe-iddin, descendant of Ahutu, witness in a sale of a hut, 201 or 191 (a), and in a sale of prebend, 188 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 33.
(b) Clay II 33.

URRU'DAMULUSU, son of Aqatasu, witness to a document concerning income rights of ceremonies of Aja at Larsa, after 226 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 26.

USABSI-ANU (1), son of Ana-rabi-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of prebend at Uruk, 256 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 15.

USABSI-ANU (2), son of Kidin-Anu, brother of Ina-qibit-Anu (49), named in a document referring to labour for the temple at Uruk, 245 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.

USALLIM-ANU (1), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Hunzu, named in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 152 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 48.

USALLIM-ANU (2), son of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a sale of three slaves at Uruk, 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 2.

USALLIM-ANU (3), son of Sumuttu-Anu, witness in an exchange of property at Uruk, 183/182 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 35.

USALLIM-ANU (4), witness in a sale of three slaves at Uruk, 303 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 2.

USTIMMAT-ANU, a worker contracted to deliver a harvest of dates at Uruk, 296 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 172–4 (= MLC 2200).

USU-ANU, son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, brother of Dumqi-Anu (5), witness in the sale of a baker's prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 64.

USURSU-ANU (1), son of Ana-rabut-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a deed of assignment of interest in an estate at Uruk, 226 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 26.
References: W 611.

USURSU-ANU (2), son of Anu-ab-usur, grandson of Iddina, descendant of Ahutu, witness in two sales of prebends at Uruk in 204 (a, b).
Sources: (a) MLC 2165.
(b) NCBT 1971.
References: W 535.

USURSU-ANU (3), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, a worker and a member of the assembly at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 4.

USURSU-ANU (4), son of Anu-eriba, guarantor in the sale of an oil pressor's prebend at Uruk, 161/151 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 59.
References: W 1017-B.

USURSU-ANU (5), son of Anu-qisan, grandson of Nana-iddin, witness in a deed of sale of a house at Uruk, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 54.

USURSU-ANU (6), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, witness in a document recording the division of property, 220 (a), in a sale of land, 208 (b), and in sales of prebends, 205 (c) and 209/193 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.
(b) NCBT 2306.
(c) RIAA 294.
(d) NCBT 1961.
References: W 358.

USURSU-ANU (7), son of Anu-uballit, witness to a sale of perquisites at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 68.

USURSU-ANU (8), son of Ardi-Res, *gadaja* at Uruk, 161/160, doorkeeper of the temple (*adu se bit ilani*), named in a transfer of a house and plantation, 160 (a), in a transfer of an estate 160/159 (b), in a sale of land, 161/151 (c), and in a warranty deed for an improved estate, 146 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 42.
(b) Clay II 41.
(c) Doty 297–9 (= MLC 2180).
(d) Clay II 49.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 61.

USURSU-ANU (9), son of Ardi-Res, named in the deed of a sale of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 35.

USURSU-ANU (10), son of Idat-Anu, grandson of Ina-qibit-Anu, great-grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Kuri, guarantor in a sale of land at Uruk, 166/165 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2166.
References: W 443n.

USURSU-ANU (11), son of Istar-zer-ibni, grandson of SES[. . .], principal in a document recording the division of property at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.

USURSU-ANU (12), son of Kitu-Anu, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Kuri, witness to a sale of land, 200 (a), in a sale of rights to rations, 193 (b), and in a sale of land 192 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 47.
(b) McEwan 48.
(c) MLC 2652/2655.
References: W 92.

USURSU-ANU (13), son of Kitu-Anu, brother of Nana-iddin (54), principal in a document concerning the division of land between two brothers, 226 (a), seller of a house, (date lost) (b), witness in sales of land, 208 (c) and (date lost) (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Weisberg 46.
(b) Weisberg 24.
(c) NCBT 2306.
(d) Clay II 9.
References: W 988, 1100-I, 972-Jn.

USURSU-ANU (14), son of Labasi-Anu, potter at Uruk, 146 (a).
Sources: (a) RIAA 295 (= Clay II 50).

USURSU-ANU (15), son of Nana-iddin, grandson of Anu-zer-iddin, descendant of Ekur-zakir, witness in a deed to transfer a house at Uruk, 159 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 43.
References: W 965.

USURSU-ANU (16), son of Nidintu-Anu, grandson of Anu-ah-ittannu, descendant of Hunzu, named in a receipt for a prebend share and property, 228 (a), and witness to a sale of land, 200 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) McEwan 24.
(b) McEwan 47.

USURSU-ANU (17), son of Rihat-Istar, builder working on the temple at Uruk, 245 (a), and named in a duty roster (b).
Sources: (a) Clay II 17.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 50–51.

USURSU-ANU (18), son of Sa-Anu-issu, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Ebabbar-sum-ibni, witness in the gift of land and a slave, 188/187 (a), in a sale of land, 162 (b), and in a deed of sale of property, 162 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) HSM 913.1.5.
(b) Clay II 39.
(c) Weisberg 28 (= Clay II 54).
References: W 167-D, 275.

USURSU-ANU (19), son of Tanittu-Anu, grandson of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Hunzu, guarantor in a property exchange in 217 (a), witness in a sale of land, 200 (b), and in a gift of prebend 187/186 (c), and named in a sale of property, 186 (d), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) BIN II, 135.
(b) McEwan 47.
(c) McEwan 50.
(d) McEwan 53.
References: W 614.

USURSU-ANU (20), son of Uppul, witness in an assignment of temple income at Uruk, 188 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 33.

USURSU-ANU (21), a brewer listed as one of the men harnessed to transport the image of Anu at the annual festival at Uruk, 203 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

USURSU-ENLIL, son of Ubar, of Nippur, named in an assignment of temple offerings at Uruk, 283 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 4.
References: W 809.

XANTHIPPOS, son of Pythokles, of Smyrna, named in a subscription list from the city, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 687.

XENARES, son of Antenor, donor of gift to Didyma (a), and possibly noted at Didyma in 225/224 (b).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 446.
(b) *Didyma* 259.

XENARIOS, the architect of the city of Antiocheia in Syria, and commemorated by a statue (a).
Sources: (a) Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.13.

XENOKLEA, of Laodikeia, buried on Rhenaia, early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 5.

XENOKRATES, son of Zenon, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8257.

XENON (1), son of Apollodoros, of Apamea, buried on Rhenaia, late C2 or early C1, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 323.

XENON (2), of Kyme, a magistrate named on silver coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

XENOPHILOS, of Erythrai, priest in the city, 300/281 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

XENOPHON, son of Dionysios of Berytos, made a dedication to Zeus Kasios at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2182.

XENOTHEMIS (1), son of Lampitos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 195/194 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 124.

XENOTHEMIS (2), son of Leophontos, grandson of Philiskos, great-grandson of Philiskos, husband of Nanno*, noted in a document of Miletos, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

XENOTIMOS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

XOUTHOS (1), son of Nikanor, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (b).

XOUTHOS (2), son of Simos, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 275/274 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 427.

ZABABA-IDDIN, son of Ea-iddin, named in a document concerning a loan of dates at Kish, after 315 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 75.

ZAIDOS, a Nabataean, a slave belonging to Protarchos (1) killed in a fire or a building collapse at Delos with twenty others, late C2/early C1, and buried on Rhenaia (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 418.
References: Klaffenbach, *Die Grabstelen*, 28.

ZAKI-ANU (1), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Idat-Anu, descendant of Ardi-Ninsikil, witness in a quitclaim, 169/168 (a).
Sources: (a) *BagM* 15, 1984 274.
References: 26-C.

ZAKI-ANU (2), named in a document concerning an adoption at Uruk, 161/151 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 49.

ZENAS, son of Zenophanos, grandson of Zenophanos, high priest of Zeus, honoured in an inscription of 'Diokaisareia', early C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXVI, 1451.

ZENIPHANES, son of Xenodotos, a contributor to the purchase of community land at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 8.

ZENIS, son of Philiskos, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment for a priesthood in the city, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

ZENO, son of Dioskorides, of Tarsos, philosopher of the school of Chrysippos (a).
Sources: (a) Suda.
References: *RE* 10A.122.

ZENOBIOS (1), son of Sosiphanos, of Antiocheia-on-Kydnos, of Antiocheia in Mygdonia, winner of the horserace at the Panathenaia of 166/165 (a).
Sources: (a) Tracy and Habicht.

ZENOBIOS (2), son of Zenon, priest of Apollo at Seleukeia-in-Pieria, c. 186 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 245 (= Austin 177).

ZENOBIOS (3), named on a weight found near Seleukeia in Pieria, and thus presumably the market supervisor (*agoranomos*) of the city, 106/5 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 1536.

ZENODOROS, of Iamnia, made an offering to Herakles and Hauronos at Delos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2308.

ZENODOTOS (1), son of Aris[t...], city president (*stephanephoros*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, 221/220 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 15, 16.

ZENODOTOS (2), son of Athenaios, of Erythrai, named in a list from the city, 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 160.

ZENODOTOS (3), son of Myton, of Erythrai, guarantor of payment for a priesthood at Erythrai, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

ZENODOTOS (4), son of Polites (3), of Mylasa, brother of Menoitas (2) and Ouliades (4), a landowner whose property bordered on lands which were sold by Queen Laodike to Olympichos and then given by him to Zeus Osogoras, c. 240 (a).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, 1, 8.

ZENODOTOS (5), city president (*stephanephoros*) of Amyzon, named in a decree of the city on finances, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 36.

ZENODOTOS (6), of Erythrai, overseer of the temple (*hieropoios*) of Erythrai, 275/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

ZENODOTOS (7), of Kilikia, a chieftain who quarrelled with Demetrios I, and became an ally of Eumenes of Pergamon, and a supporter of Alexander Balas (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 31.32a.

ZENODOTOS (8), of Mallos, a philosopher, a follower of Krates* of Mallos C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) Eustathius 957, 1006, 1014.
References: *RE* 10A.5–47.

ZENON (1), son of Apollodoros, of Apamea, died and was buried at Zakynthos C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXIII, 360.

ZENON (2), son of Demostratos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 268/267 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123.

ZENON (3), son of Dionysios, of Berytos, made dedications to Poseidon (a), to the Theoi Patrioi (b), and another (c), brother of Theodoros (2).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1788 and 2611.
(b) *I Delos* 1789.
(c) *I Delos* 1784.

ZENO[N] (4), son of Diony[s . . .], of Media, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9351.

ZENON (5), son of Eirenaios, of Berytos, named in a list of foreigners at Athens, 132/129 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1011.

ZENON (6), son of Heliodoros, of Ptolemais, buried on Rhenaia, second half of C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 482.

ZENON (7), son of Loulabelos (a Babylonian name), of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

ZENON (8), son of Simylos, of the bodyguard (*doryphoroi*) honoured in a decree of the *katoikia* of Daphnous, Apollonia-ad-Rhyndakon (a).
Sources: (a) Tanrive and Kutuk.

ZENON (9), son of Zenon, of Antiocheia, buried on Rhenaia and commemorated in a poem, end C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 834.

ZENON (10), son of Zenon, of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and subscriber, about the end of the C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2671.

ZENON (11), of Antiocheia, priest of a college at Athens, 103/102 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1335.

ZENON (12), of Laodikeia, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

ZENOPHANES (1), son of Teukros, grandson of Zenophanes, priest of Zeus at Olba (a).
Sources: (a) *MAMA* III 68.

ZENOPHANES (2), son of Zenophanes, grandson of Zenophanes; great high priest, *Basileos* Trebe[min] at Olba, name restored with reference to the *asylos* of an unknown city (a).
Sources: (a) *MAMA* III 64, 66, 67.

ZENOPHONTES, son of Herakleitos, of Erythrai, named in a list from the city, 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 160.

ZERIYA (1), son of Anu-ahhe-iddin, grandson of Zeriya, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a quitclaim, 158 (a), and in a deed of sale of a house and plot, 157 (b), both at Uruk (c).
Sources: (a) Clay II 44.
(b) Weisberg 25.
References: W 892n, 1034n.

ZERIYA (2), son of Anu-iksur, grandson of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Ahutu, seller of property at Uruk, 158/157 (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 2/16.

ZERIYA (3), son of Anu-iksur, named in a sale of brewer's prebend (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 69.

ZERIYA (4), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Gimil-Anu, named in a sale of slaves at Uruk, 296 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2184.
References: W 429.

ZERIYA (5), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Gimil-Anu, brother of Anu-balassu-iqbi (19), witness in an assignment of temple offerings, 241 (a), and in a deed of transfer of an estate, 234 (b), and in a sale of land 213 (c), all at Uruk.
Sources: (a) Clay II 19.
(b) Clay II 23 (= MLC 2123A).
(c) *VDI* 1955/4 VII.
References: W 574, 594, 696-G.

ZERIYA (6), son of Anu-mukin-apli, descendant of Gimil-Anu, named in a document concerning an adoption at Uruk, 161/151 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 49.
References: W 1100-Q.

ZERIYA (7), son of Anu-usallim, grandson of Nana-iddin, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a quitclaim at Uruk, 158 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 44.
References: W 892n, 1034n.

ZERIYA (8), son of Anu-usallim, descendant of Gimil-Anu, named in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *VDI* 1955/4 VI.
References: W 833-A.

ZERIYA (9), son of [Bul]lut, grandson of Zeriya, descendant of Gimil-Anu, witness in a sale of land, 191/187 (a), and in a gift of prebend, 187/186 (b), both at Uruk.
Sources: (a) VAS 15 22.
(b) McEwan 50.
References: W 660-J.

ZERIYA (10), witness in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 292/281 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 36.
References: W 444-A.

ZERIYA (11), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk 192/188 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 55.

ZERIYA (12), named in a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 31.

ZEUXILEOS, son of Prokritos, steward (*tamias*) of Telleneus son of Prokritos, a contributor to a loan made to the city, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

ZEUXIS, of Kyme, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 250/190 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ZOBIES son of Dionysodoros, donor of gift to Didyma, 275/274 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 428.

ZOBIOS, son of Diodotos, of Erythrai, participated in an offering to Aphrodite at Erythrai, mid C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 215.

ZOILOS (1), son of Chindos, of Klazomenai, proposer of a decree to honour the tyrannicide Philitos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Klazomenai* (in *I Erythrai* II), 503.

ZOILOS (2), son of Euagoras, corn inspector (*sitophylax*) of Priene, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Priene* 81.

ZOILOS (3), son of Horaios, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anybis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

ZOILOS (4), son of Sosibios, of Erythrai, a guarantor of payment for a priesthood at Erythrai, c. 270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (c).

ZENODOROS, of Iamnia, made an offering to Herakles and Hauronos at Delos (undated) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2308.

ZENODOTOS (1), son of Aris[t . . .], city president (*stephanephoros*) of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, 221/220 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 15, 16.

ZENODOTOS (2), son of Athenaios, of Erythrai, named in a list from the city, 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 160.

ZENODOTOS (3), son of Myton, of Erythrai, guarantor of payment for a priesthood at Erythrai, 280/279 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

ZENODOTOS (4), son of Polites (3), of Mylasa, brother of Menoitas (2) and Ouliades (4), a landowner whose property bordered on lands which were sold by Queen Laodike to Olympichos and then given by him to Zeus Osogoras, c. 240 (a).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, 1, 8.

ZENODOTOS (5), city president (*stephanephoros*) of Amyzon, named in a decree of the city on finances, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) Robert, *Amyzon*, 36.

ZENODOTOS (6), of Erythrai, overseer of the temple (*hieropoios*) of Erythrai, 275/270 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (a).

ZENODOTOS (7), of Kilikia, a chieftain who quarrelled with Demetrios I, and became an ally of Eumenes of Pergamon, and a supporter of Alexander Balas (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 31.32a.

ZENODOTOS (8), of Mallos, a philosopher, a follower of Krates* of Mallos C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) Eustathius 957, 1006, 1014.
References: *RE* 10A.5–47.

ZENON (1), son of Apollodoros, of Apamea, died and was buried at Zakynthos C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXIII, 360.

ZENON (2), son of Demostratos, city president (*stephanephoros*) at Miletos, 268/267 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 123.

ZENON (3), son of Dionysios, of Berytos, made dedications to Poseidon (a), to the Theoi Patrioi (b), and another (c), brother of Theodoros (2).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1788 and 2611.
(b) *I Delos* 1789.
(c) *I Delos* 1784.

ZENO[N] (4), son of Diony[s . . .], of Media, died and was buried in Athens, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 9351.

ZENON (5), son of Eirenaios, of Berytos, named in a list of foreigners at Athens, 132/129 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1011.

ZENON (6), son of Heliodoros, of Ptolemais, buried on Rhenaia, second half of C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 482.

ZENON (7), son of Loulabelos (a Babylonian name), of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

ZENON (8), son of Simylos, of the bodyguard (*doryphoroi*) honoured in a decree of the *katoikia* of Daphnous, Apollonia-ad-Rhyndakon (a).
Sources: (a) Tanrive and Kutuk.

ZENON (9), son of Zenon, of Antiocheia, buried on Rhenaia and commemorated in a poem, end C2, having presumably lived on Delos (a).
Sources: (a) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 834.

ZENON (10), son of Zenon, of Berytos, member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and subscriber, about the end of the C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2671.

ZENON (11), of Antiocheia, priest of a college at Athens, 103/102 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1335.

ZENON (12), of Laodikeia, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2598.

ZENOPHANES (1), son of Teukros, grandson of Zenophanes, priest of Zeus at Olba (a).
Sources: (a) *MAMA* III 68.

ZENOPHANES (2), son of Zenophanes, grandson of Zenophanes; great high priest, *Basileos* Trebe[min] at Olba, name restored with reference to the *asylos* of an unknown city (a).
Sources: (a) *MAMA* III 64, 66, 67.

ZOILOS (5), donor of gift to Didyma, 275/274 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 428.

ZOILOS (6), named on a weight from Laodikeia-ad-Mare, C2 or early C1, and thus he was presumably market supervisor (*agoranomos*) of the city (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXXVI 1292.

ZOILOS (7), of Tyre, made a dedication to Apollo at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2366.

ZOILO[. . .], of Priene, a magistrate named on silver and bronze coins of the city issued C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 229, 231.

ZOPAS, son of Zopas, of Erythrai, priest of Artemis Phosphoros at Erythrai, c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 201 (d).

ZOPYRION (1), son of Amykles, grandson of Euktimon, a contributor to a loan made to the city of Miletos, 205/204 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 147.

ZOPYRION (2), son of Kratinos, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

ZOPYRION (3), a builder employed on work in stone at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, 225/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 25 etc.

ZOPYRION (4), of Kyme, magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 320/250 (a).
Sources: (a) Masson.

ZOPYRION (5), of Magnesia-on-Maiandros, a magistrate named on bronze coins of the city issued 350/190 (a).
Sources: (a) *BMC Greek Ionia*, 160.

ZOPYROS (1), son of Hermonax, an envoy of Magnesia-on-Maiandros to Gonnos soliciting recognition for the festival of Artemis Leukophryene, c. 207 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Maiandros* 33.

ZOPYROS (2), son of Minnion, granted citizenship at Miletos, 201/200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 51.

ZOPYROS (3), son of Neon, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 275/274 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 427.

ZOPYROS (4), son of Simon, of Erythrai, named in a list from the city, 270/260 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 160.

ZOPYROS (5), son of Theophanos, of Antiocheia, victor in the wrestling at games at Chalkis in Euboia, C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 9 952.

ZOPYROS (6), son of Theutos, of Klazomenai, a judge honoured at Iasos for his services, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 930.

ZOROS, see Anu-uballit (29).

ZURSU, son of Kiplunu (Kephalon), grandson of Zursu, patron (?) at Uruk in 151 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VII.

ZU[UR]SU, son of Niknuru (Nikanor), son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Rum-Anu (?), named as a witness at Uruk in 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.

[. . .]A-APLA-IDDIN, son of Suzubu, grandson of Murasu, descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, named in a deed of sale of a property at Uruk 164 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 29.

[. . .]-ADAD, named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 230/229 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 21.

[. . . A]GIOS, of Laodikeia, made a dedication to Isis, between 88 and 60 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2164.

[. . .]AGORAS (possibly Pythagoras), son of Metrodoros, statue of, erected by order of the *demos* of Erythrai, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 54.

[. . .]-AH, named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 191 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 6.

[. . .]-AH-IDDIN, son of Kidin-Anu, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 17.

[. . .]-AH-ITTANNU, a merchant who gave silver to the temple at Uruk (a).
Sources: (a) Beaulieu 3.

[. . .]AIA, daughter of Iason, of Arados, noted on a statue at Delos, second half of C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1203.

[. . .]AIOS, son of [. . .]taios, of Antiocheia, died and was buried in Athens, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 8319.

[A or SU]-'LIK[or U]-SANDAR, son of Anu-aha-ittannu, named in an exchange of property at Uruk, 169/168 (a).
Sources: (a) McEwan 58.

[. . .]-ANU (1), son of Anu-ab-usur, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a document recording the division of property at Uruk, 220 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.

[. . .]-ANU (2), son of Anu-ah-ittannu, oil-presser at Uruk, recorded in an earlier division of land, 224 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten IV (= Moore 240).
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 47.

[. . .]-ANU (3), son of Anu-ah-usabsi, descendant of Kuri, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, 274/273 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1952.
References: W 492n.

[. . .]-ANU (4), son of Anu-balassu-iqbi, brother of Nidintu-Anu (36), named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 42.

[. . .]-ANU (4a), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, a neighbour named in a transaction at Uruk in 315 (a).
Sources: (a) Rutten VIII.

[. . .]-ANU (5), son of Ina-qibit-Anu, brother of Sa-Anu-issu (8), devote of the goddess Sarrahitu, listed as involved in the annual festival at Uruk, 109 (a).
Sources: (a) Joannes, *Textes Économiques*, 52.

[. . .]-ANU (6), son of Labasi, descendant of Ahutu, named in a deed of sale of a doorkeeper's prebend at Uruk, 242 (a),
Sources: (a) Weisberg 11.

[. . .]-ANU (7), son of Labasi, descendant of Hunzu, witness in a transfer of property at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 8.

[. . .]-ANU (8), son of Nidintu-Anu, sellee at Uruk, 185/184 (a).
Sources: (a) *MLC* 2158.
References: W 958.

[. . .]-ANU (9), son of Samas-ittannu, descendant of Ahutu, named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 16.

[. . .]-ANU (10), son of Usursu-Anu, named in a sale of a storehouse at Uruk in the time of a king Antiochos and Antiochos his son (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 37.

[. . .]-ANU (11), descendant of Hunzu, named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 18.

[. . .]-ANU (12), descendant of Sin-leqi-unnini, named in a document concerning a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 9.

[. . .]-ANU (13), brother of Sumuttu-Anu (16), named in a document recording the relinquishment of a claim to land at Uruk 215/214 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 48.

[. . .]-ANU (14), named in a sale of land at Uruk 260/246 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1970.
References: W 940.

[. . .]-ANU (15), named in a deed of sale of a plot of land at Uruk, 230/229 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 26.

[. . .]-ANU (16), named in a document concerning a division of property at Uruk, 220/219 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 45.

[. . .]-ANU (17), named in a deed of sale of a storage hut at Uruk, 172/171 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 32.

[. . .]-ANU (18), witness in a sale of a prebend at Uruk, 150/149 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 12.
References: W 972-FF.

[. . .]-ANU (19), named in a document concerning a prebend at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 9.

[. . .]AS, son of Do[. . .]x[. . .], messenger (*diakonos*), a mercenary soldier recorded in an inscribed list at Ephesos (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 1991, 963.

[. . .]ASIA, of Seleukeia, wife of Antipatros (5) son of Athenaios, of Seleukeia, died and was buried at Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10257.

[. . .]-BELTI (1), son of Anu-uballit, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, giver of real estate at Uruk, 245/223 (a).
Sources: (a) Doty 247 50 (= NCBT 1939).
References: W 948n.

[. . .]-BELTI (2), descendant of Lustammar-Adad, named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk, in the time of a king Seleukos (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 16.

[. . .]-BU, witness in a sale of land at Uruk, after 160 (a).
Sources: (a) MLC 2167.
References: W 701.

[. . .]CHOS, of Laodikeia, made an offering to the Syrian gods at Delos, before 118/117 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2259.

[. . . D]OROS (1), son of Glaukos, of Erythrai, honoured by his city, probably C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, II, 431.

[. . .]DOROS (2), of Berytos, son of a benefactor of the Berytian community at Delos, end C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1791.

[. . .]I[CH]ARIS, son of Hie[. . .]nos, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (k).

[. . .]-IDDIN (1), son of Nana-iddin, named in a deed of sale at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 40.

[. . .]-IDDIN (2), son of Tanittu-Bel, scribe at Babylon, 275/238 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 107, 130.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 28.

[. . .]IMIS, son of Sokles, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (cc).

[. . .]IMOS, of Arados, honoured in a decree passed by the city at Iasos, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Iasos*, I, 58.

[. . .]IOS, son of Antiochos of Antiocheia-by-Kydnos, *proxenos* at Delos in the early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 822.

[. . .]IPHON, son of Ak[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (d).

[. . .]IPPOS, of Apamea, died and was buried at Eretria (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 9 123.

[. . .]IS, daughter of Herakleidos, of Seleukeia, wife of Marthanios, of Seleukeia, died and was buried at Athens, C2/1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 10252.

[. . .]ISON, of Seleukeia, an ephebe graduating at Delos in 104/103 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2599.

[. . .]-ITTANNU, son of Kidin-Anu, grandson of Anu-mukin-apli, named in a deed of sale of a prebend at Uruk, 181/180 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 6.

[. . .]KA, son of Bapipha, neighbour named in a sale of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) *FB* 16 3.

[. . .]KLES, son of Zenon, of Berytos, a doctor, a member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and subscriber, about the end of the C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2611.

[. . .]LA, son of Sosikrates, arbitrator in a peace between Miletos and Magnesia-on-Maiandros, 196 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 148.

[. . .]-LE'U named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 17.

[. . .]-LU, named in a document concerning the sale of a storehouse at Uruk in the time of a king Antiochos and Antiochos his son (exact date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 37.

[. . . M]ACHOS, son of Diognetos, of Antiocheia, named in a list of foreigners at Athens, 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1008 (= *SEG* XXI 477).

[. . .]MES, descendant of Lustammar-Adad, witness in a gift of land at Uruk, 245/223 (a).
Sources: (a) NCBT 1936.
References: W 948n.

[. . .]MON, son of Dioskouridos, of Antiocheia, tenant on Delos, 157/156 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1416.

[. . .]-MU, son of Nidintu-Anu, descendant of Gimil-Anu, named in a deed for the sale of property at Uruk 292/281 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 36.

[. . .]N, son of Telephanes, of Klazomenai, a party in a lease contract, C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Klazomenai* (in *I Erythrai* II), 310.

[. . .]NAIOS, of Berytos, father of an ephebe who graduated at Delos in 104/103 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2599.

[. . . N]DROS, son of Menandros, of Antiocheia, named in a list of foreigners, ephebes graduating at Athens, 119/118 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1008 (= *SEG* XXI 477).

[. . .]NIKAS, son of Ech[. . .], a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (l).

[. . . N]IOS, son of Digenes, of [. . .](?Antiocheia-)of-the-Chrysaoreos, winner of the men's long-distance race at the Panathenaia of 190/189 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II (2) 2313.

[. .]NLOS, son of Aristion, from Rithymna, husband of Eukleia (2), daughter of Theopompos, father of Exalion, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (z).

[. . .]-N-NA, son of Dumqi-Anu, descendant of Ekur-zakir, named in a document concerning an adoption at Uruk 161/151 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 49.

[. . .]OKLEIDES, of Sidon, named in an inscription at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2879.

[. . .]ON (1), son of Gorgias, of Berytos, a member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and subscriber, about the end of the C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2629.

[. . .]ON (2), son of Palon, husband of [. . .]sima*, daughter of Polyainos, mother of Polyainos, Achaios and Kleo, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (h) ii.

[. . .]ON (3), son of Paionios, of the Chrysaores at Antiocheia (Alabanda), victor in the hoplite race at the Panathenaia, 194/193, and 190/189 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 2313.

[. . . O]S (1), son of Artemidoros, of Antiocheia, servant, made a contribution to the Syrian gods at Delos, 105/104 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2224.

[. . .]OS (2), son of Attalos, of Laodikeia, foreigner at Athens, 100/99 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1028.

[. . .]OS (3), son of Charion, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 229/228 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 38 (l).

[. . .]OS (4), son of Paionion, of Antiocheia-of-the-Chrysaoreos, winner of the hoplite race at the Panathenaia of 190/189 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II (2) 2313.

[. . .]OS (5), son of Philokles, grandson of Alexandros, husband of Agenika*, daughter of Neon, father of Glykera, Menekles and Timagenes, a Cretan mercenary soldier who became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (b).

[. . .]OS (6), son of Theocharis, of Parion, named in a decree of Parion honouring a judge, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Parion* 1.

[. . .]OS (7), of Berytos, made a dedication to Apollo at Delos (date uncertain) (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2356.

[. . .]OS (8), of Laodikeia, made a dedication to Hagne Theos at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2462.

[. . .]OTAS, son of [. . .]idos, armour-bearer (*hypsapistes*), a mercenary soldier recorded in an inscribed list at Ephesos (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI, 963.

[. . .]PA-A, son of Ana-rabut-Anu, grandson of Arad-Res, witness in a dedication of slaves, at Uruk, 131/130 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 53.
References: W 179.

[. . .]PHON, of Laodikeia, named in a list of ephebes who graduated about the end of C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2633.

[. . . P]ORIS, son of Bagos, messenger (*diakonos*), a mercenary soldier recorded in an inscribed list at Ephesos (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI, 963.

[. . .]RES, son of Apollon[ios], of Berytos, made a dedication to Poseidon for himself and his wife at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2324.

[. . .]RMOPHANES, a steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, 218/217 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 26A.

[. . .]ROS (1), son of Dionysios, of Smyrna, participated in an offering to Anubis for Queen Stratonike, 280/250 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Smyrna*, II, 1, 765 (a).

[. . .]ROS (2), of Antiocheia, president of the games (*gymnasiarchos*) at Rhodes, C1 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* XII 1 127.

[. . .]S (1), son of Attalos, of Arados, foreigner at Athens, 100/99 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1028.

[. . .]S (2), son of Demokles, of Berytos, a member of the Poseidoniasts of Berytos at Delos, and a subscriber, about the end of the C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2629.

[. . .]S (3), son of Philodemos, of Antiocheia, foreigner at Athens, 116/115 (a).
Sources: (a) *IG* II/III 1009.

[. . .]S (4), of Berytos, named in a list of graduating ephebes at Delos, end C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2633.

[. . .]SIMA, daughter of Polyainos, wife of [. . .]on (2), son of Palon, mother of Polyainos, Achaios and Kleo, became a citizen of Miletos by a special law, 234/233 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 34 (h) ii.

[. . .]-SIS, named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk (date lost) (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 18.

[. . .]SKYS, son of Gouras, mercenary soldier (*idiotes*) recorded in an inscribed list at Ephesos (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 1991, 963.

[. . .]TEUS, son of Diophantos, donor of slaves to the temple at Uruk, 132/131 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 44.
References: W 1100-U.

[. . .]THEMIS, son of Lysias, ambassador (*presbeutos*) of Temnos, named in an isopolity decree of Temnos for Teos, end C2/early C2 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXIX, 1149.
References: Herrmann, 'Die Stadt Temnos und ihre auswartigen Berziehungen in hellenistische Zeit', *Ist Mitt* 19, 1979, 242–249.

[. . .]TOS son of Apollonidos, of Hierapolis, priest of the Syrian gods at Delos, before 118/117 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 2259.

[. . .]TUM, son of Ina-qibit-Anu, witness in a sale of a slave at Uruk, 275/274 (a).
Sources: (a) Clay II 10.

[. . .]-U, descendant of Ebabbar-sin-ibni, named in a document concerning a plot of land at Uruk in the time of a king Seleukos (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 16.

[. . .]-UBALLIT, son of Muranu, scribe at Babylon, 254/253 (a).
Sources: (a) CT 49 127.
References: McEwan, *Priest and Temple*, 29.

[. . . .]USUR, descendant of Kuri, named in a deed of sale of property at Uruk, 164/163 (a).
Sources: (a) Weisberg 27.

PART FOUR

FOREIGNERS AFFECTING THE KINGDOM

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The people listed here are those who were not Seleukid subjects but had some dealings with the Seleukid state. Only such dealings are mentioned, so that, for instance, Scipio Africanus is only noted in his capacity as a direct enemy of Antiochos III, and not for his other achievements, and Hannibal is only noted as an adviser to Antiochos.

ACILIUS Glabrio, M., consular commander against Antiochos III in Greece, whom he defeated at the battle of Thermopylai (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 17–21; Livy 36.2.1; 14.1–21.4.
References: Broughton I 352.
RE 1.255 Acilius 35.

AELIUS (1) Paetus, P., a Roman commissioner appointed to treat with Antiochos III in 193 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 34.59.8; 35.13.7.
References: Broughton I 341, 348.

AELIUS (2) Tubero, P., a legate assisting Manlius (2) Vulso in Asia in 189/188 in the enforcement of the terms of the peace of Apamea (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.55.7, 38.38.1, 40.1, 44.9–47, 54.6; Pol 21.24.9, 16.17.
References: Broughton I 363, 367.
RE 1.535 Aelius 152.

AEMILIUS (1) Lepidus, M., a Roman envoy appointed by the Senate in 201 to investigate the situation in Greece and Asia after Philip V's Asian campaign, who probably went on to Syria and Egypt in 199 (a).
Sources: (a) Justin 30.3.3–4; Pol 16.27.5, 34.2; Livy 31.18.1, 33.19.8.
References: Broughton 321, 328.
M. Holleaux, 'Recherches sur l'histoire des négociations d'Antiochos III avec les Romains', *REA* 15, 4, nn. 1 and 2.
RE 1.552–553 and S1.18 Aemilius 68.

AEMILIUS (2) Lepidus, M., prefect of the camp at the battle of Magnesia, which he prevented Antiochos III's victorious right wing from taking (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.43.1–5; Justin 31.8.6; Zonaras 8.20; App. *Syr* 36.
References: Broughton I 358.
RE 1.553 Aemilius 69.

AEMILIUS (3) Paullus, L., a legate assisting Manlius (2) Vulso in Asia in 189/188 in the enforcement of the terms of the peace of Apamea (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.55.7, 38.38.1, 40.1, 44.9–47, 54.6; Pol 21.24.9, 16.17.
References: Broughton I 363, 367.

AEMILIUS (4) Regillus, L., the Roman naval commander (*praetor*) against Antiochos III in 190; he was of limited ability, but won the battle off Cape Myonnesos, and he dismissed Antiochos' proposal of negotiations (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.2.1; 14.1 32.14; Pol 21.7 11; App. *Syr* 26 27; Livy 47.34.
References: Broughton I 356.
Thiel, *Studies* 326 361.
RE 1.582 and S1.18 Aemilius 127.

AEMILIUS (5) (Regillus), M., served under his brother L. Aemilius (4) Regillus in the Roman fleet in the Aegean in 191, and died at Samos (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.22.2.
References: Broughton I 359.
RE 1.583 Aemilius 139.

AEMILIUS (6) Scaurus, L., served under L. Aemilius (4) Regillus, at one point being placed in charge of a squadron sent to the Hellespont (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.31.6.
References: Broughton I 359.
RE 1.583 Aemilius 138.

AEMILIUS (7) Scaurus, M., a promagistrate in Pompeius'* service in Syria in 65/64 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 14.29 and 79–80; Jos *BJ* 1.6.3, 1.7.7, 1.8.1.
References: Broughton I 158, 163.
RE 1.588–590 Aemilius 141.

ALEXANDER JANNAEUS, king of the Jews, 103 –76, son of John Hyrkanos (O). By the time Alexander became king the Seleukid state was in disintegration, and so his relations with Seleukids were largely accidental. He was a conqueror, and set about eliminating the independent Greek cities around his borders, which may or may not have been Seleukid subjects at the time. Ptolemais-Ake (which was Seleukid later), successfully resisted his attacks (a), but he conquered Anthedon, Gaza and Raphia (b). Across the Jordan he captured Gadara and Amathos (c), and, later, Pella, Dion, Gerasa, Gaulana and Seleukeia (d).

In the process Alexander collided with Demetrios III Eukairos, who took advantage of dissension within the Jewish state to invade it, unsuccessfully (e), and later Antiochos XII, who was able to march through the Jewish coastal territories without Alexander being able to stop him (f).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.324–334.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.365.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.356.
(d) Jos *AJ* 15.393–394; *BJ* 1.4.8.
(e) Jos *AJ* 13.375–376; *BJ* 1.4.4.
(f) Jos *AJ* 15.389–392; *BJ* 1.4.7.
References: Schurer I 219–226.

AL[EX]ANDROS (1), son of Apoll[odoros?], of Athens, dedicated a statue of Antiochos IV at Delos, on behalf of the Athenians (a). Antiochos had

lived in Athens before his accession, and as king, he contributed to the resumed construction of the great temple of Zeus.
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1540.
References: Morkholm, *Antiochos IV*, 58–59.

ALEXANDROS (2), son of Lochagos, a priest at Didyma who received gifts from Seleukos I, 288/287 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 5.

ALEXANDROS (3), son of Lysimachos*, fled from his father to Seleukos I in Babylon, to ask for his assistance against his father (a).
Sources: (a) Paus 1.10.4; App. *Syr* 64; Polyainos 6.12.
References: *RE* 1.1436–1437 Alexander 17, and S7.21–22.

ALEXANDROS (4), son of Philiskos, of Teos, honoured at Iasos for his services as a judge, at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 931.

ALEXANDROS (5), an Akarnanian, who was present at a meeting of Minnio (O), the chief minister of Antiochos III and the Roman envoys in 193 (a). He was commander at Stratos in 191 (b).
Sources: (a) Livy 35.18.1–8.
(b) Livy 36.11.6.
References: *RE* 1.1444 Alexander 59.

ALEXION, son of Speusippos, the Athenian representative in an arbitrated peace between Miletos and Magnesia-on-Maiandros, 196 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 148.

ALKITHOS, son of Xenophon, of Aigion, an envoy of Achaian League to Ptolemy in 168, who then went on to Antiochos IV (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 28.12.9 and 19.3.
References: *RE* 1.1551 and S1.68.

AMITROCHATES, see Bindusara.

AMYNANDROS, king of the Athamanes, who was allied to Antiochos III and attended Antiochos' council in Chalkis in 191 (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 13; Livy 35.47.5–8; 36.6.7 and 31.12.
References: *RE* 1.2004–2005 Amynandros 2.

ANDROCOTTAS, see Chandragupta.

ANDROS, son of Andros, grandson of Kolotion, of Knidos, honoured for his work as a judge at Magnesia-on-Maiandros, 221/220 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 15.

ANTIGONOS Monophthalamos, the enemy of Seleukos I who drove him from his post as satrap of Babylon in 315 (a). He failed in his attempt to

suppress Seleukos after his return to Babylon in 311, in an obscure war which lasted until 308 (b). Finally, in 302 301, Seleukos was one of the leading spirits in the coalition which destroyed Antigonos' power at the battle of Ipsos (c).
Sources: (a) Diod 19.86.4-5.
(b) Plut *Dem* 7; Diod 19.100.4-7; Polyainos 4,9,1.
(c) Diod 20.106.3-5; 113.4; 21.1.1-6; Paus 1.6.7; Justin 15.4.22–23.
References: Bevan 1.40-60.
R. A. Billows, *Antigonos the One-Eyed*, Berkeley 1990.
R. Engel, *Untersuchungen zum Machtaufstieg des Antigonos I Monophthalamos*, Kallmunz, 1976.
Grainger, *Seleukos Nikator*.

ANTIOCHOS I Theos Dikaios Epiphanes Philorhomaios and Philohellenos, king of Kommagene, son of Mithridates* of Kommagene and Laodike (R 9) Thea, daughter of Antiochos VIII and Kleopatra (R 4) Tryphaina, an inheritance which Antiochos emphasised in his dynastic propaganda (a).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* 1–36.
References: T. Fischer, 'Zum Kult des Antiochos' I von Kommagene fur seine seleukidischen Ahnen', *Ist Mitt* 22, 1972, 141–144.
RE 1.2487 Antiochos 37.

ANTONIUS (1), M., *praetor* in 102, and as *proconsul* in 101 and 100 commanded in a campaign against the Kilikian pirates (a).
Sources: (a)
References: Broughton I 568, 572, 576.
RE 1.2590–2594 and S1.96 Antonius 28.

ANTONIUS (2), Q., sent to Phokaia by L. Aemilius (4) Regillus as envoy in 191 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.32.8.
References: Broughton I 358.
RE 1.2614 Antonius 33.

APOLLODOROS, the leader of a party at Athens in favour of Antiochos III in 191, who was exiled when he failed to persuade the city to join the king (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 35.50.4.

APOLLONIAS, an envoy of Klazomenai to Ptolemy in 168, who was sent to Antiochos IV (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 28.29.5.

APOLLONIDES, an envoy of Klazomenai to Ptolemy in 168, who was sent to Antiochos IV (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 28.29.5.
References: *RE* 2.118 Apollonides 7.

APOLLONIOS (1), son of Alexandros, an envoy of John (O) Hyrkanos to Rome in 132 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.260.

APOLLONIOS (2), of Klazomenai, envoy to Egypt and Antiochos IV in 168 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 28.16.5.

APOLLONIS, the wife of Eumenes II* who assisted Antiochos IV to reach the Seleukid throne (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 248 (= Burstein 38).
References: *PE* 2.163–164 Apollonis 4.

APUSTIUS (Fullo), L., killed while serving under Livius* in the Roman fleet in Lycia in 190 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.16.12.
References: Broughton 359, 360 n. 2.

ARCHELAOS, a garrison commander at Babylon for Demetrios* Poliorketes in 311 (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 19.100.7.

ARCHIAS, the Ptolemaic governor of Cyprus in c. 154 who was bribed by Demetrios I to arrange the surrender of the island, but was discovered before he could effect the plot (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 33.5.1–4; Diod 31.18.
References: *RE* 2.463 Archias 18.

ARETAS III, king of the Nabataeans, who defeated Antiochos XII, c. 90, and who took control of Damascus afterwards (a). He issued coins showing a male head on the obverse, and Nike or the city goddess of Damascus-Demetrias on the reverse (b).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.392; Jos *BJ* 1.4.8.
(b) Head *HN* 139; *BMC Arabia Mesopotamia Persia* 811.
References: *RE* 2.673–674 Aretas 3.

ARIAMNES, the king of Kappadokia who arranged a marriage alliance with Antiochos II, by which his son Ariarathes II married Antiochos' daughter Stratonike (R 2) (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 31.19.6; Justin 27.3 and 7.8.
References: *RE* 2.813 Ariamnes 2.

ARIANOS, a Cretan soldier in Ptolemaic employ who betrayed Achaios (R 1) to Antiochos III (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 8.16.1–20.7.
References: *RE* 2.814.

ARIARATHES III, son of Ariamnes*, king of Kappadokia, married Stratonike (R 2), daughter of Antiochos II (a); he issued coins with his own head on the obverse and Athene holding Nike on the reverse (b).

Sources: (a) Diod 31.19.6; Por F 32.6.
(b) Head *HN* 750; *BMC Galatia Cappadocia Syria* 31–32.
References: *RE* 2.816–817.

ARIARATHES IV, king of Kappadokia, the son of Ariarathes III* and Stratonike (R 2), married to Antiochis (R 1) the daughter of Antiochos III (a), and Antiochos' ally in the Roman war, who sent troops to fight with Antiochos at Magnesia (b). As a result he had to seek peace terms from Manlius* Vulso (c).
Sources: (a) Diod 31.10.2; App. *Syr* 5.
(b) App. *Syr* 32, 42; Livy 37.31.4; 38.31.4.
(c) Pol 21.44; Livy 38.37.5.
References: *RE* 2.816–7.
E. S. Gruen, 'Rome and the Seleucids in the Aftermath of Pydna', *Chiron* 6, 1976, 73–95.

ARIARATHES V, king of Kappadokia, son of Ariarathes IV* and Antiochis (R 1), harboured suspicions that his mother and sister had been murdered by Lysias (O 4), but chose not to pursue the issue (a). He was defeated by Demetrios I when he renounced his alliance with him (b), and was then replaced by his brother Orophernes* at Demetrios' instigation (c). He later returned to the throne, thus inflicting a diplomatic defeat on Demetrios (d).
Sources: (a) Diod 31.28; Trog, *Prol* 34; Pol 31.3.1–2; App. *Syr* 47.
(b) Pol 31.7.2–4.
(c) Pol 32.10.1–8; Justin 35.1.2–4.
(d) Pol 33.6.2.
References: *RE* II 817–8.
L. B. P. Doria, 'Diodoro e Ararate V', *La Parola del Passato* 33, 1978, 104–129.

ARISTAGORAS, son of Philemon, a priest at Didyma who received gifts from Seleukos I, 288/287 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 5.

ARISTODEMOS, a sculptor who made a statue of Seleukos I (a).
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 34.19.86.
References: *RE* 2.929 and S3.159 Aristodemos 35.

ARISTOKLES, a Ptolemaic commander in Kilikia and at Antiocheia at the start of the Third Syrian War, 246 (a).
Sources: (a) *P. Gurob*/*P. Petrie* (= Burstein 98).

ARISTONAX, father of a man who died and was buried at Kandahar; his stele is one of the main items of evidence that Greeks settled there (a).
Sources: P. M. Fraser, 'The Son of Aristonax at Kandahar', *Afghan Studies* 2, 1979, 9–22.
References: F. L. Holt, *Alexander the Great and Bactria*, *Mnemosyne* supplement, Leiden 1984, part 4.

ARSABES, an Armenian chieftain who joined Antiochos Hierax in his rebellion as he passed through the mountains of Armenia (a).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 4.17.

ARSAKES I, the first Parthian king; he invaded the Parthian satrapy and conquered it from the independent (rebellious) satrap Andragoras (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 11.8.8 and 9.2; Justin 41.4.6–7; App. *Syr* 65; Arrian, *Parthike*, frag 1 (= *FGrH* II B 156).
References: Debevoise, *Political History*, 9–11.
Karras-Klapproth, *Prosopographie* 18–22.
D. Sellwood, *The Coinage of Parthia*, London 1971, 16–20.

ARSAKES II, the Parthian king who was the enemy of Antiochos III in his eastern expedition; he was defeated and compelled to accept Antiochos' suzerainty (a). He is called Artabanos in one source (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 10.28.7.
(b) Justin 41.5.7.
References: *RE* 2.1292.
Debevoise, *Political History*, 9–16.
Karras-Klapproth, *Prosopographie* 22–24.
D. Sellwood, *The Coinage of Parthia*, London 1971, 21–23.

ARSINOE, the wife and widow of Lysimachos*. She was in Ephesos at the time of the battle of Koroupedion, and fled from the city when a pro-Seleukid party seized power in the city (a).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 8.57.
References: *RE* 2.1282–1287 and S3.162 Arsinoe 26.

ARYU, the first king of Osrhoene, dated to 132–127. His origin is unknown, but he is presumed to have been, from his name, Arab (a). As the first king he was originally either a rebel against Seleukid authority, or an invader; if an Arab, probably the latter.
References: (a) J. B. Segal, *Edessa The Blessed City*, Oxford 1970.

ASOKA, Indian emperor, known to the Greeks as Piodasses, erected an exhortatory column at Kandahar, bilingual in Greek and Aramaic, c. 260 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XX 326.
References: F. L. Holt, *Alexander the Great and Bactria*, *Mnemosyne* Supplement, Leiden 1984, part 4.

ATHANODOROS, son of Agasistratos, of Tenedos, the brother of Elpinikos*, honoured at Kyme at an unknown date (a).
Sources: (a) *I Kyme*, 4.

ATHENAIOS, of Lemnos, erected temples to Seleukos I and Antiochos I in gratitude for the island's liberation from the tyranny of Lysimachos*; local practice was to pour an extra measure of wine for 'Seleukos Soter' (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 254f–255a.

ATILIUS Serranus, A., the Roman naval commander (*praetor* 192 and *propraetor* 191) against Antiochos III in 192/1; he at first fought against Nabis of Sparta, but then was retained to confront Antiochos' fleet (a). He is commemorated on trophies erected by the Roman commanders at Delos (b).
Sources: (a) Livy 35.20.12–13, 22.1–3, 23.4, 37.3, 36.11.9, 12.9, 20.7–8, 42.7; App. *Syr* 22; Zonaras 9.19.
(b) *I. Delos* 442B, 1429A, 1450A.
References: Broughton I 350, 353.
RE 2.2096–2097 Atilius 60.

ATTALOS I, king in Pergamon 241–197, son of Attalos (O) and Antiochis (S 1), daughter of Achaios (S 5), married to Apollonis*, father of Eumenes II*, Attalos II*, Philetairos and Athenaios. Attalos was an enemy of Antiochos Hierax, whom he defeated (a), then of Seleukos II and Seleukos III, whose generals he fought and defeated (b), and of Achaios (R 1), who drove him back to his stronghold of Pergamon. He became the ally of Antiochos III because of their mutual enmity to Achaios (c). This, of course, placed him in a subordinate position to Antiochos until the end of his reign.
Sources: (a) *I Perg* 58, 547.
(b) *I Perg* 35, 36.
(c) Pol 5.77.1; 107.4.
References: Allen 27–75.
Hansen 26–69.
McShane, *Attalids*, 58–65, 131–135.
RE 2.2159–2168 Attalos 9.

ATTALOS II, the brother of Eumenes II*, of Pergamon, both of whom assisted Antiochos IV to reach the Seleukid throne (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 248 (= Burstein 38).
References: Hansen 130–142.
McShane, *Attalids*, 163–164.
RE 2.2158–2168 Attalos 9.

AURELIUS (1) Cotta, M., conducted the envoys of Antiochos III to Rome on behalf of L. Cornelius (9) Scipio in 189 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.52.1–2; Pol 21.18.1.
References: Broughton I 363.
RE 2.2487 Aurelius 104.

AURELIUS (2) Orestes, L., a Roman envoy to the east, including the Seleukid kingdom, in 163/162, after the death of Antiochos IV (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 31.2.9–14; (b) App. *Syr* 46.
References: Broughton I 441.
RE 2.2514–2515 Aurelius 179.

AURUNCULEIUS, L., a legate assisting Manlius* Vulso in Asia in 189/188 in the enforcement of the terms of the peace of Apamea (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.55.7, 38.38.1, 40.1, 44.9–47, 54.6; Pol 21.24.9, 16.17.
References: Broughton I 363, 367.
RE 2.2555 Aurunculeius 4.

AZIZOS, phylarch of the Arabs, helped to relieve the siege of Beroia by Demetrios III Eukairos in 88 (a); probably he is the same man as the Arab ruler who was the ally and attempted betrayer of Philip II in 65 (b).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.384.
(b) Diod 40.1a–b.

BAEBIUS Tamphilus, M., *praetor*, a commander against Antiochos III in Thessaly in winter 191/190 (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 16; Livy 36.10.10; 22.8.
References: Broughton I 353.
RE 2.2732–2733 Baebius 44.

BAKASIS (or Vagasis), the Parthian commander in Media (*Mediae praepositus*), perhaps the governor, soon after its conquest, c. 155 (a).
Sources: (a) Justin 41.6.7.
References: Bengtson no. 5.

BINDUSARA, son of Chandragupta, Indian emperor, known to the Greeks as Amitrochates, asked Antiochos I for grape syrup, figs and a sophist, of which Antiochos sent the first two (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 652f (Hegesander).

BOLIS, a Cretan soldier in Ptolemaic employ who was commissioned to rescue Achaios (R 1) from Sardis, but who betrayed him to Antiochos III (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 8.15.1–20.7.
References: *RE* 3.675.

BOULAGORAS, son of Alexis, of Samos, an envoy of the city to Antiochos (1) Hierax concerning the lost Samian lands of Anaia on the mainland (a).
Sources: (a) *Syll* (3) 577 (= Austin 113).

BRYAXIS, a sculptor of Seleukos I (a). He also made the statue of Apollo for the temple at Daphne, but was most famous for his image of Sarapis (b).
Sources: (a) Pliny 34.73.
References: *RE* 3.916–920.
(b) J.J. Pollitt, *Art in the Hellenistic Age*, Cambridge, 1986, 277–180.

CAECILIUS (1) Metellus Calvus, L., travelled with Scipio Aemilianus* in Asia and the East in 140–139 (a).
Sources: (a) Justin 38.8.8.
References: Broughton 481.
RE 3.1208 and S3.222 Caecilius 83.

CAECILIUS (2) Metellus Nepos, Q., placed in command of the coast from Lykia to Phoenicia in the anti-pirate campaign of Pompeius*, active in Syria in 65, and hence having relations with the current Seleukid king and subjects (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Mith* 95; Jos *AJ* 14.29.
References: Broughton II 148, 160, 164.
RE 3.1216–1218 and S3.223 Caecilius 96.

CHAMAILEON, envoy of Herakleia Pontika to Seleukos I whom he addressed in such a broad Doric accent that the king could not understand him. He was a noted Peripatetic philosopher so the gesture was presumably deliberate (a).
Sources: (a) Memnon 226a.
References: *RE* 3.2103-2104 and S11.368 372 Chamaileon 1.

CHANDRAGUPTA Maurya (Sandracottas), Indian emperor 321–297, the creator of the first Indian empire, against whom Seleukos I fought; in the subsequent peace Seleukos ceded large territories to him, including Arachosia, Paropamisadai, and perhaps Areia (a); Megasthenes (O) was then sent as Seleukos' envoy to him (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 15.2.9; App. *Syr* 55.
(b) Strabo 15.1.36.
References: J. D. Grainger, *Seleukos Nikator*, London 1991.
F. L. Holt, *Alexander the Great and Bactria*, part 4.
H. Scharfe, 'The Maurya dynasty and the Seleucids', *Zeitschrift fur Vergleichende Sprachforschung* 85, 1971, 211-225.

CHAROPS, the envoy from Epeiros to Antiochos III in 191 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 20.3.1.
References: *RE* S1.284.

CLAUDIUS (1) Nero, Ap., a legate assisting Manlius* Vulso in Asia in 189/188 on the enforcement of the terms of the peace of Apamea (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.55.7, 38.38.1, 40.1, 44.9 47, 54.6; Pol 21.24.9, 16.17.
References: Broughton I 363, 367.
RE 3.2774 Claudius 249.

CLAUDIUS (2) Nero, C., a Roman envoy appointed by the Senate in 201 to investigate the situation in Greece and Asia after Philip V's Asian campaign, who probably went on to Syria and Egypt in 199 (a).
Sources: Justin 30.3.3–4; Pol 16.27.5, 34.2; Livy 31.18.1, 33.19.8.
References: Broughton 321, 328.
RE 3.2774–2776 and S1.320 Claudius 246.

CLAUDIUS (3) Pulcher, Ap., a junior commander against Antiochos III in Thessaly in 192/1 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 18.15.9; Livy 36.10.10–14; App. *Syr* 16.
References: Broughton I 355.
RE 3.2847–2848 Claudius 294.

CORNELIUS (1) Lentulus, L., one of the Roman envoys to Antiochos III at Lysimacheia in 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 18.49.2–52.5; Livy 33.39.2, 41.2; App. *Syr* 3.
References: Broughton I 337.
RE 4.1367–1368 Cornelius 188.

CORNELIUS (2) Lentulus, P., a legate assisting Manlius* Vulso in Asia in 189/188 in the enforcement of the terms of the peace of Apamea (a).

Sources: (a) Livy 37.55.7, 38.38.1, 40.1, 44.9–47, 54.6; Pol 21.24.9, 16.17.
References: Broughton I 363, 367.
RE 4.1373 Cornelius 200.

CORNELIUS (3) Lentulus Caudianus, P., a Roman envoy to Bargylia who also attended the conference with Antiochos III at Lysimacheia in 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 18.48.2; 50.1–52.5; Livy 33.35.2; 39.2; Plut, *Flam* 12.1.
References: Broughton I 337, 355.
RE 4.1379–1380 Cornelius 214.

CORNELIUS (4) Lentulus Lupus, L., Roman envoy to the east after the accession of Demetrios I, 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 31.15.9–12; 32–33; Diod 31.28.
References: Broughton I 443.
RE 4.1386–1387 Cornelius 224.

CORNELIUS (5) Merenda (or Merula), Cn., a legate assisting Manlius* Vulso in Asia in 189/188 in the enforcement of the terms of the peace of Apamea (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.55.7, 38.38.1, 40.1, 44.9–47, 54.6; Pol 21.24.9, 16.17.
References: Broughton I 363, 367.
RE 4.1406–1407 Cornelius 265.

CORNELIUS (6) Scipio, L., son of Africanus*, captured by Antiochos III during the war, and supposedly released as a gesture of goodwill (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.15.2 and 11; Justin 31.7.4; App. *Syr* 29; Livy 37.34.4–7.
References: *RE* 4.1431–1433 Cornelius 325.

CORNELIUS (7) Scipio Aemilianus Africanus, P., visited Syria on his eastern tour in 140/139 (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 33.18.1–4, 28b.3; Strabo 14.5.2; Justin 38.8.8–11; Plut *Mor* 200 E–F; Athenaios 6.273a, 12.549d, 14.657f.
References: Broughton I 480–481.
H. B. Mattingley, 'Scipio Aemilianus' Eastern Embassy', *CQ* 36 491–495.
RE 4.1439–1462, S1.330–331 and S3.260 Cornelius 335.

CORNELIUS (8) Scipio Africanus, P., accompanies his brother (Cornelius (9) in the campaign against Antiochos III into Asia (a); occupied Lysimacheia (b). He received Herakleides (O) of Byzantion as the envoy of Antiochos III (c), and proposed terms to him (d). He was too ill to be present at the decisive battle at Magnesia (e). He is also supposed to have joined the embassy to Antiochos III in 193, and conversed with Hannibal*, but this is regarded as a fiction (f).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.4.5, 13.1–15.11.
(b) Diod 29.5.
(c) Diod 29.7–8.
(d) Livy 37.19.6–7, 34–37, 45.
(e) Justin 31.7.2.
(f) App. *Syr* 23, 28–39.

References: Broughton I 348–349.
RE 4.1462–1471 and S3.260–261 Cornelius 336.
A. Mastrocinque, 'P. Cornelio Scipione Africano e la campagna di Siria', *Contributi dell'Istituto di Storia Antica* 8, 101–122.

CORNELIUS (9) Scipio Asiaticus, L., the Roman consul commanding against Antiochos III in the invasion of Asia, 190 (a); his victory was commemorated with trophies at Delos (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.4.–5.8, 11, 13–14; Livy 36.45.9; 37.1.7–10; 2.2–3; 4.1–4; 37.6–7; 18.10; 25.8; 33–44; Front, *Strat* 4.7.30; App. *Syr* 23, 28–29; Justin 31.7.8.
(b) *I Delos* 427, 428, 442B, 1429B, 1441A, 1450A.
References: Broughton I 356.
RE 4.1471–1483, S1.331 and S3.261 Cornelius 227.

COSSUTIUS, an architect who worked for Antiochos IV on the great temple of Olympian Zeus at Athens (a). His name appears in a *graffito* on a revetment of the aqueduct of Antiocheia-in-Syria (b).
Sources: (a) Vitruvius VII praef 15, 17.
(b) *IGLS* 825.
References: *RE* 4.1673–1674 Cossutius 1.

DECIMIUS, C., a Roman envoy to Antiochos IV with Popilius* in 167 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 44.19.13; 45.12.3 and 13.1.
References: Broughton I 430.
RE 4.2273 Decimius 1.

DEMARATOS, of Athens, an envoy to Ptolemy in 168, who went on to see Antiochos IV (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 28.19.4 and 20.3.
References: *RE* 4.2705 Demaratos 6.

DEMETRIOS (1) Poliorketes, king; attacked Babylon and captured the city from Seleukos I, but then withdrew, 311; defeated by Seleukos I at Ipsos, 301; made a marriage alliance with Seleukos by which his daughter Stratonike (R 3) married Seleukos (a). The alliance was broken by 292, and in 287 Demetrios attacked Seleukos. He was prevented from crossing the Amanus, and his army gave up on an appeal by Seleukos in person. Demetrios was then captured, imprisoned at Pella in Syria, and died there in 285 (b).
Sources: (a) Plut *Dem* 7, 29, 32–3; Por F 32.2 and 4.
(b) Plut *Dem* 47–52; Polyainos 4.9.2, 3, 5; Diod 21.1.20.
References: *RE* 4.2769–2792 and S1.342 Demetrios 33.

DEMETRIOS (2), son of Euthydemos*, of Baktria; Antiochos III proposed a marriage alliance with him as part of the peace negotiations in 206, but there is no evidence that this took place (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 11.39.9.
References: *RE* 4.2802 Demetrios 43.
Olshausen 158.

DEMOTELES, a Spartan envoy to Onias, Jewish high priest (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.167.

DIKAIARCHOS, a major Aitolian political figure who was an Aitolian envoy to Antiochos III, 192 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 35.12.6.
References: *RE* 5.546, S2.336 Dikaiarchos 1.

DINON, a general (*strategos*) of Ptolemy V* in command at Damascus who was defeated by 'Antiochos son of Seleukos', that is, Antiochos III (a).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 4.15.

DIODOROS, son of Iason, an envoy of John (O) Hyrkanos to Rome in 132 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.260.
References: *RE* 5.660 Diodoros 27.

DIODOTOS II, the first independent king of Baktria, who inherited rule from his father Diodotos I (O), who had been the satrap of the province (a). He issued coins in his own name as king, showing the head of a king on the obverse and either Zeus or Artemis on the reverse (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 11.9.2–3; Justin 41.4.
(b) Head *HN* 836.

DIONYSIOS (1), son of Herakleon (O), tyrant of Beroia with Bambyke and Herakleion in the 80s (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.7.
References: *RE* 5.913 Dionysios 75.

DIONYSIOS (2), dynast of Tripolis in Phoenicia, executed by Pompeius* in 64 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 14.39.
References: *RE* 5.913 Dionysios 74.

DIONYSIOS (3), of Athens, dedicated a statue of Seleukos VI at Delos (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1553.

DIOPHANES, the Achaian commander of a contingent of troops at Pergamon in action against Seleukos (IV), son of Antiochos III, 190 (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 26.
References: *RE* S2.534–538.

DIPHILOS, the Antigonid commander of the citadel at Babylon in 311 (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 19.91.4.
References: *RE* 5.1152 Diphilos 8.

DOKIMOS, a Macedonian who was appointed satrap of Babylonia by Perdikkas, after the rebellion by Archon of Pella, 321 (a); later he was a general of Antigonos* and then went over to Lysimachos*; he was the

employer of Philetairos (O) of Pergamon, and was probably the founder of the city of Dokimeion in Phrygia (b).
Sources: (a) Arrian, *Ta meta Alexandron*, frag 24.
(b) Paus 1.8.1; Diod 20.107–4.
References: *RE* 5.1274.

DOMITIUS Ahenobarbus, Cn., said to have been the *de facto* commander of the Roman army at the battle of Magnesia 190 (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 30; Livy 37.39.5; Plut *Mor* 197 D E.
References: Broughton I 359.
RE 5.1320 1324 Domitius 18.

DROMICHAETES, a Thracian ally of Antiochos II in the siege of Kypsela, c. 250 (a), and presumably a descendant of the enemy of Lysimachos of the same name.
Sources: (a) Polyainos 4.16.
References: *RE* 5.1715 Dromichaetes 2.

ELPINIKOS, son of Agasistratos, of Tenedos, brother of Athanadoros*, honoured at Kyme (a).
Sources: (a) *I Kyme*, 4.

ENIOS, a general of Phraates II* insulted by the people of Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris, 130 (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 34/35.19.
References: Karras-Klapproth, *Prosopographie* 54.

EPIGENES, a soldier appointed by Ptolemy III to command a Kilikian city's acropolis in 246, perhaps Tarsos (a).
Sources: (a) *P. Gurob/P. Petrie* (= *FGrH* 160 = Burstein 98).
References: *RE* 6.63 Epigenes 8.

EUBULIDES, of Chalkis, an ally of Antiochos III whose surrender was demanded by the Scipios in the peace terms after Magnesia (a); there is no indication that Antiochos complied.
Sources: (a) Pol 21.17.7; 42.11; Livy 37.45.17.
References: *RE* 6.970 Eubulides 6.

EUDEMOS, an envoy of Miletos to Ptolemy in 168 who went on to Antiochos IV (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 28.19.5; 20.3.
References: *RE* 6.895 Eudemos 8.

EUHEMEROS, see Himeros.

EULAIOS, a slave of Syrian origin who was joint regent for Ptolemy VI* with Lenaios*, and who aimed to regain Syria for Ptolemy (a).
Sources: (a) Por 49a; Livy 42.29.5–7; Diod 30.15.1.
References: *RE* 6.1063 Eulaios 3.

O. Morkholm, 'Eulaios and Lenaios', *Classica e Medievalia* 22, 1961, 32–43.

EUMENES I, nephew and heir of Philetairos (O) of Pergamon, son of Eumenes*, who defeated Antiochos I in a battle near Sardis, and claimed the title of king, 262 (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 13.4.2; *I Perg* 13.
References: *RE* 6.1090–1091 Eumenes 5.
McShane, *Attalids*, 42–45.

EUMENES II, king of Pergamon who urged L. Aemilius (4) Regillus to fight on in the war against Antiochos III (a). He commanded his small army at the battle of Magnesia and was awarded most of the Seleukid territories in Asia Minor in the peace of Apamea (b). In 175 he assisted Antiochos IV to the Seleukid throne (c) as a means of disarming the hostility of the Seleukids, and in 159 he promoted Alexander Balas as pretender of the Seleukid throne (d).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.10.3–11.
(b) Livy 38.39.8.
(c) *OGIS* 248 (= Burstein 38).
(d) Diod 31.32a.
References: *RE* 6.1091–1104 Eumenes 6.
McShane, *Attalids*, 135–154.

EUMENES, a brother of Philetairos (O) of Pergamon, and father of Eumenes I*, who was honoured at Delphi (a).
Sources: (a) *I. Delphi* 432 (= Burstein 84); Strabo 13.4.2.
References: *RE* 6.1104–1105 Eumenes 7.

EURYLOCHOS, of Magnesia (Thessaly), recruited by Ptolemy IV to assist in the recruiting and training of a new army in the face of Antiochos III's invasion of Koile Syria in 219 (a); in 191 he was the Magnetarch and as such he welcomed Antiochos III to Demetrias (b); committed suicide when Philip V took Demetrias (c).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.63.
(b) Livy 35.43.5.
(c) Livy 36.33.6.
References: *RE* 6.1333 Eurylochos 8.

EUTHYDEMOS, of Magnesia, king of Baktria against whom Antiochos III campaigned in 208–206; the two finally made peace when Euthydemos threatened to call in a nomad invasion (a). He issued coins with his head on the obverse and Herakles or a prancing horse on the reverse (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 10.49.1–15; 11.34.1; Strabo 11.9.2.
(b) Head *HN* 837.
References: *RE* 6.1503–1504 Euthydemos 9.

EVAGROS, satrap of Persis for Antigonos* Monophthalamos; he was killed in battle with Seleukos I in 311 (a).

Sources: (a) Diod 19.92.4.
References: *RE* 6.834 Evagros 3.

FABIUS Labeo, Q., the Roman naval *praetor* commanding against Antiochos III in 189/188 (a); his victory was commemorated with trophies at Delos (b).
Sources: (a) Livy 38.39.2, 39.27.10; Pol 21.43.3.
(b) *I Delos* 442B, 1429A, 1441A, 1450A.
References: Broughton I 361, 366.
RE 6.1773 1775 Fabius 91.
Thiel, *Studies* 362 372.

FANNIUS, C., the Roman *praetor* who treated with envoys of John (O) Hyrkanos, 126 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.260.
References: Broughton I 508.

FURIUS Purpureo, L., a legate assisting Manlius* Vulso in Asia in 189/188 in the enforcement of the terms of the peace of Apamea (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.55.7, 38.38.1, 40.1, 44.9 47, 54.6; Pol 21.24.9, 16.17.
References: Broughton I 363, 367.
RE 7.362 364 Furius 86.

GALAISTES, of Athamania, *son of* king Amynandros*, the commander of the Alexandrian forces of Ptolemy VI* against Demetrios II (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 33.20.
References: *RE* 7.514 Galaistes 1.

GARSYERIS, of Pisidia, an exile and ally of Achaios (R 1) whom he urged to make himself king; attacked Selge (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.57.5; 72.3–76.11.
References: *RE* 7.768.

GLAUKOS, son of S[. . .]inos, of Chios, honoured at Iasos for his services as a judge (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 932.

GRATIDIUS, M., a prefect under M. Antonius (1) in the campaign against the Kilikian pirates; killed in that campaign in 102 (a).
Sources: (a)
References: Broughton I 565.
RE 7.1840 Gratidius 2.

HANNIBAL, the great Carthaginian commander, arrived in Seleukid territory at Tyre in 195 (a), and was met at Ephesos by Antiochos III (b). He was thus in Antiochos' service in 190, when the latter was defeated by the Roman army nominally commanded by Scipio Africanus' brother*. As a result of this a number of stories have clustered about him, most of which are demonstrably untrue, or at least vastly improved. He certainly attended the king's council (c), but the advice he is alleged to have given is usually

poor and no doubt apochryphal (d). He was given a commission to collect naval reinforcements in Syria and bring them to the Aegean, but was intercepted off Pamphylia by the Rhodians, and defeated (e). His surrender was demanded by the Scipios in the peace terms after Magnesia (f), but this was one of the terms never implemented.

Sources: (a) Livy 33.49.5–8.
(b) App. *Syr* 4.
(c) App. *Syr* 7–8; 14; Livy 35.19.1–7; 35.42.2–43.1.; A. Gellius 6.2.6 7 (quoting Ennius); Pol 3.11.3–12.1; Diod 29.3.
(d) Livy 36.6.7; Pol 3.11.1–2.
(e) Livy 38.8.3.
(f) Pol 21.17.7; 42.11; Diod 29.10.

References: *RE* 7.2323–2351 Hannibal 8.
M. Holleaux, 'La rencontre d'Hannibal et d'Antiochos le Grand à Éphèse', *Hermes*, 1908, 296–299.

HEGESIAS, of Lampsakos, an envoy of his city sent to find support for Lampsakos' resistance to the pretensions of Antiochos III (a).

Sources: (a) *I Lampsakos* 4.

References: M. Holleaux, 'Lampsaque et les Galates en 197/6', *REA* 1916, 1–11.

HELIANAX, son of Asklepiodoros, of Athens, dedicated statues of Antiochos VIII and Queen Kleopatra (2) Selene at Delos (a).

Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1552.

HELVIUS, C., a legate under Manlius* Vulso in his Asian campaign in 189 (a).

Sources: (a) Livy 38.14.4–6, 20.9, 22.1, 23.4; Pol 21.34.3–4.

References: Broughton I 364.
RE 8.224 Helvius 1.

HERAKLEIDES Lembos, historian and author of an agreement between Antiochos IV and Ptolemy VI* Philometor in 168 (a).

Sources: (a) Por F 49 a–b; Suda, *sv* Herakleides Oxyrhynchitis.

References: *RE* 8.488 Herakleides 51.

HIKESIAS, an envoy of Miletos to Ptolemy in 168 who went on to Antiochos IV (a).

Sources: (a) Pol 28.19.5.

References: *RE* 8.1593 Hikesias 3.

HIMEROS (also Euhemeros), governor of Babylonia for Phraates II* of Parthia (*praefectus Parthiae*) in 129/128; he was entertained generously to dinner by Lysimachos (S) of Babylon (a).

Sources: (a) Justin 42.1.3; Trog, *Prol* 42; Athenaios 466 b–c (Poseidonios 16, *FGrH* 87 F 13); Diod 34/35.21.

References: Bengtson no. 1.
Karras-Klapproth, *Prosopographie* 65–67.
RE 8.1638–1640 Himeros 5; 8.2627 Euhemeros.

HOSTILIUS (Tubulus?), C., a Roman envoy sent to Antiochos IV with C. Popilius* Laenas in 167 (a).
Sources: Livy 44.19.13; 45.12.3 and 13.1.
References: Broughton I 480.
RE 8.2501 Hostilius 3.

HYKNAPSES, a ruler at Susa/Seleukeia-on-the-Eulaios for a brief period in the C2 after the death of Antiochos IV, known only from his coins, perhaps an Elymaean (a).
References: G. Le Rider, *Suse sous les Séleucides et les Parthes*, Paris 346–347.

IATROKLES, an envoy of the temple of Pluto at Nysa sent to Seleukos I and Antiochos I (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 9.

INDATES, a Parthian general who was defeated by Antiochos VII at the Lykos river in 130 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.251 (= Nikolaos of Damascus *FGrH* 90 F 92).
References: Karras-Klapproth, *Prosopographie* 68.

IUNIUS Brutus, M., a legate assisting Manlius* Vulso in Asia in 189/188 in the enforcement of the terms of the peace of Apamea (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.55.7, 38.38.1, 40.1, 44.9–47, 54.6; Pol 21.24.9, 16.17.
References: Broughton I 363, 367.
RE 10.970 Iunius 8.

JALOKA, son of Asoka*, Indian emperor, suggested to be identical with Sophagasenos* of the Kabul valley, and therefore the ally of Antiochos III in 206 (a).
References: (a) Bouche-Leclercq 164.

KALLIAS, of Athens, a pancratiast and an envoy to Ptolemy in 168 who went on to Antiochos IV (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 28.18.4.
References: *RE* 10.1624 Kallias 10.

KALLISTRATOS, an envoy of Elis to Antiochos III in 191 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol XX.3.1.
References: *RE* 10.1737 Kallistratos 30.

KAMNISKIRES I Nikephoros, the first king of Elymais, dated after 163 in most accounts. It is assumed that he developed an independent state in the aftermath of the death of Antiochos IV in Iran the previous year. He issued coins in his own name, with his head on the obverse and that of Apollo in the reverse—very like Seleukid royal coins—which are the most persuasive evidence of his existence and status, but the dating is uncertain (a).
Sources: (a) J. de Morgan, *Ancient Persian Numismatics: Elymais*, New York 1976; Head *HN* 822.

References: J. Harmatta, 'Parthia and Elymais in the 2nd Century BC', *AAH* 29, 1981, 189–217.
G. Le Rider, *Suse sous les Séleucides et les Parthes*, Paris 1965, 349–361.

KASSANDER, king of Macedon, was an occasional ally of Seleukos in the wars with Antigonos Monophthalamos, in particular in the final war of Ipsos (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 20.106.3.

KASSANDROS, a Phokaian envoy to Seleukos (IV), son of Antiochos III (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.6.4.
References: *RE* 10.2313 Kassandros 4.

KENTARETOS, a Gallic chieftain who captured the horse of Antiochos Hierax, and was thus involved in his death, killed by the horse (a).
Sources: (a) Ael *Anim* 4.44.

KINYRAS, 'tyrant' of Byblos in 64, who was executed by Pompeius* (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.18.

KLEOMEDOS, son of Kreson, steward (*tamias*) at Didyma, one who received the gifts of Seleukos I and Antiochos I, in 288/287 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 424.

KLEOPTOLEMOS, of Chalkis, father of Euboia (R), second wife of Antiochos III (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 20.8.3–5; Livy 36.11.1.

KLEOSTRATOS, of Athens, an envoy to Ptolemy in 168 who went on to Antiochos IV (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 28.18.4.
References: *RE* 11.805 Kleostratos 2.

KLYTOS, of Akarnania, the chief magistrate of Stratos ('*praetor*'), who was persuaded to join Antiochos III by Mnasilochos*, 191 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 36.11.8.
References: *RE* S11.858–859.

KOIRANOS, an envoy of Smyrna before Antiochos III at Lysimacheia, 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 18.52.1–5.
References: *RE* S4.942 Koiranos 11.

LAODIKE, queen of the Sameni, in whose service Antiochos X Eusebes is said to have died (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.371.
References: Bevan 2.263, n. 1.

LENAIOS, a Syrian, joint regent and minister of Ptolemy VI* with Eulaios*, who advocated a Syrian War in 170 (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 30.15 (= Por 49a).
References: O. Morkholm, 'Eulaios and Lenaios', *Classica e Medievalia* 22, 1961, 32–43.
RE S5.549.

LEONIDAS, a general of Byzantion in command during the siege by Antiochos II (or this may be Philip II of Macedon) (a).
Sources: (a) Athenaios 442c (Damon of Byzantion, *FGrH* 389 F 1).
References: *RE* 12.2020 Leonidas 7.

LEONNORIOS, a Gallic chief who succeeded in crossing the Bosporos with his band 278 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 38.16.2, 6 and 7; Strabo 12.5.1; Memnon *FGrH* 424, 11.
References: *RE* S5.549–550.

LEONTIOS, the Ptolemaic commander at Seleukeia-in-Pieria in 219 who was betrayed by his own officers and forced to surrender to Antiochos III (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.60.2 and 9–10.
References: *RE* 12.2048 Leontios 1.

LICINIUS Lucullus, L., sent as an envoy to, amongst other places, Syria, in 87–86, to raise a fleet (a). In 69, it was Lucullus' invasion of Armenia which induced Tigranes* to withdraw from Syria, thus leaving it for the last time to the remaining Seleukids (b).
Sources: (a) Plut *Luc*, 2.2–3.3; App. *Mith* 33, 51; Jos. *AJ* 14.114.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.419–420.
References: Broughton II 55–56.
RE 13.376–414 Licinius 104.

LIVIUS Salinator, C., the Roman naval *praetor* who commanding against Antiochos III in 191, and went as envoy to Prusias in 190 to persuade him to remain neutral in the war (a); his victory is commemorated by trophies at Delos (b).
Sources: (a) Livy 36.3.4–6, 41–45, 37.2.10, 8.6–14.4, 37.25.13–14; App. *Syr* 20, 22–35; Justin 31.6. 7–8; Pol 21.11.12.
(b) *I Delos* 439A, 442A, 442B, 1429A.
References: Broughton I 353, 357, 358.
RE 13.888–890 Livius 29.

LOLLIUS, L., a Roman active in Syria who captured Damascus in 65 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 14.29.
References: Broughton 160.
RE 13.1376 Lollius 6.

LOUTARIOS, a Gallic chief who succeeded in crossing the Hellespont with his band, 278 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 38.16.3–6.

LUCRETIUS, Sp., a Roman envoy to the east, including the Seleukid kingdom in 163 (a); he is commemorated at Delos (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 31.2.9–14, 8.4–8; App. *Syr* 46.
(b) *I Delos* 1429.
References: Broughton I 441, 443.
RE 13.1658–1659 Lucretius 14.

LYKOS, son of Apollodotos, proposer of a decree to honour queen Apame, probably before 300 (a).
Sources: (a) *Didyma* 480.

LYSANDRA, daughter of Ptolemy I* and widow of Agathokles*, who took refuge with her children and brothers with Seleukos I at Babylon, 282, and appealed to him for help (a).
Sources: (a) Paus 1.9.10, 1.10.4; App. *Syr* 64.
References: *RE* 13.2501–2502 Lysandra 1.

LYSIMACHOS, king and ally of Seleukos I against Antigonos I* in 302–301; he was defeated by Seleukos at the battle of Koroupedion in 282 (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 55, 62.
References: *RE* 14.1–31 Lysimachos 1.

MAGADATES, governor of Syria and Kilikia for Tigranes* of Armenia (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 48.

MAGAS, governor of Kyrene for Ptolemy II who married Apama (R 1), daughter of Antiochos I, a diplomatic move which led to the Second Syrian War (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 32.5; Paus 1.7.3.
References: *RE* 14.793–797 Magas 2.

MALLIUS, L., a Roman *praetor* who treated with the envoys of John (O) Hyrkanos, 132 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.260.
References: *RE* 14.910 Mallius 6.

MANLIUS (1), T., a Roman magistrate who is named as sending a letter to the Jews in 164 approving the agreement between Judas (S) Maccabaeus and Lysias (O 4) (a); his status, and even his name, are uncertain.
Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 11.34.
References: *RE* 14.1162 Manlius 39.

MANLIUS (2) Vulso, Cn., Roman consular commander in Asia in the year after the battle of Magnesia, when he campaigned to enforce the terms of the peace of Apamea, taking food from Antiochos' supplies, and who took the peace-ratifying oath at Apamea from Antiochos III's representatives (a); commemorated by trophies at Delos (b).
Sources: (a) Diod 29.12–13; App. *Syr* 39, 42; Pol 21.27.1, 33–39, 40–45; Livy 37.50.2–3, 8, 60.1, 38.12–27, 38, 35.3, 33.1, 37–39; Trog, *Prol* 32.
(b) *I Delos* I 442B, 1429A, 1441A, 1450A.

References: Broughton 367.
J. D. Grainger, 'The Campaign of Manlius Vulso in Asia Minor', *Anatolian Studies* 45, 1995, 23 42.
RE 14.1215-1222 Manlius 91.

MANLIUS (3) Vulso, L., legate in Asia under his brother Cn. Manlius (2) Vulso in 189 (a), sent to collect money from Oroanda (b), and to take the oath of Antiochos III to ratify the peace of Apamea (c).
Sources: (a) Livy 38.20.7, 22.1, 23.3.
(b) Livy 38.37.11, Pol 21.41.7.
(c) Pol 21.43.1-2, Livy 38.39.1, App. *Syr* 39.
References: Broughton I 367.
RE 14.1223 Manlius 93.

MARCIUS Rex, Q., the Roman *proconsul* in Kilikia in 67 66, who intervened in Syria (a).
Sources: Sallust, *Histories* 5.13–14; Dio 36.15.1, 17.2; Malalas 225; Diod 40.1a–b; Dio 36.17.2–3.
References: Broughton II 146, 154.
G. L. Downey, 'Q. Marcius Rex at Antioch', *CP* 32, 1937, 144–151.
RE 14.1583–1586 Marcius 91.

MENIPPOS, a Macedonian, a soldier in the army of Antiochos III in Greece in 190 who commanded at Stratos (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 36.11.6.

MEMMIUS, Q., a Roman magistrate named as sending a letter to the Jews in 164 approving the agreement between Judas Maccabaeus and Lysias (a); his status, and even his name are uncertain.
Sources: (a) II *Mac* 11.34.

MENNEAS, the founder of a dynasty which ruled in the southern Biqaa valley from c. 120, usually called the Iturians (a); father of Ptolemaios (1).
References: Bevan 2.317.
Seyrig, 'Ères'.

[ME]NODOROS (or [Ze]nodoros), son of Eumenes of Trinemeia, Athens, acted as an envoy for Antiochos VII in c. 130, and was voted a statue by Athens, it to be erected next to the king's; he also acted later for Attalos II* (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XXIV, 135.
References: S. V. Tracy, '*IG* II(2) 937: Athens and the Seleucids', *GRBS* 29, 1988, 383–388.

MENYLLOS, of Alabanda, an envoy of Ptolemy at Rome who helped Demetrios I to escape from the city (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 31.8–13; 13.7; 14.8–13.

METRODOROS, son of Agatho[. . .], of Chios, honoured at Iasos for his services as a judge (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 932.

MINUCIUS (1) Rufus, Q., a legate assisting Manlius (2) Vulso in Asia in 189/188 in the enforcement of the terms of the peace of Apamea (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.55.7, 38.38.1, 40.1, 44.9–47, 54.6; Pol 21.24.9, 16.17.
References: Broughton I 363, 367.

MINUCIUS (2) Thermus, Q., a legate assisting Manlius (2) Vulso in Asia in 189/188 in the enforcement of the terms of the peace of Apamea, and who administered the oath to ratify the peace of Apamea to Antiochos III in Antioch (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 39; Livy 37.55.7, 38.38.1, 40.1, 44.9–47, 54.6; Pol 21.24.9, 16.17.
References: Broughton I 363, 367.

MITHRIDATES I, king of Parthia, who conquered Media from the Seleukids, c. 155 (a); he was attacked by and defeated and captured Demetrios II (b).
Sources: (a) Justin 41.6.6.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.185–186; Diod 33.28; Justin 36.1, 38.9 and 41.5.6; Strabo 11.126; 1 *Mac* 14.1–3.
References: Karras-Klapproth, *Prosopographie* 77–80.
D. Sellwood, *The Coinage of Parthia*, London 1971, 25–39.

MITHRIDATES I, of Pontos, member of the Northern League formed against Seleukos I, with Herakleia Pontike, Chalcedon and Byzantion; he defeated the invasion of Pontos by Seleukos I and called himself king (a).
Sources: (a) Memnon 226a.

MITHRIDATES II, king of Pontos, married to the daughter of Antiochos II (a), and was father of Laodike (11) who married Antiochos III in 221 (b).
Sources: (a) Por F 32.6.
(b) Pol 5.43.1–2.

MITHRIDATES Sinakes, a Parthian governor, probably of Mesopotamia, who intervened to relieve the siege of Beroia by Demetrios III Akairos, and carried Demetrios off to Parthia as a prisoner (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.384–386.
References: Bengtson No. 3.
Karras-Klapproth, *Prosopographie* 90.

MNASILOCHOS, of Akarnania, a partizan of Antiochos III who persuaded others to join him (a), and whose surrender was demanded by the Scipios in the peace terms discussed after Magnesia (b).
Sources: (a) Livy 36.11.8.
(b) Pol 21.17.7; 42.11.; Livy 37.45.17.

MUMMIUS, Sp., travelled with Scipio Aemilianus in Asia and the East in 140–139 (a).
Sources: (a) Justin 38.8.8; Cicero *Republic* 48.
References: Broughton 481.
RE 16.525–527 Mummius 13.

NEOPTOLEMOS, son of Physkos, the Aitolian *proxenos* of Erythrai honoured by that city (a).
Sources: (a) *I Erythrai*, I, 35.

NIKANDROS (1), said to be a pirate, an ally of Antiochos III in 191 (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 24–25; Livy 37.11.6 and 9.
References: *RE* 17.249 Nikandros 5.

NIKANDROS (2), an envoy of the Aitolians to Antiochos III (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 35.29.3.
References: *RE* 17.247–249 Nikandros 4.

NIKANOR, satrap of Media appointed by Antigonos* Monophthalamos and dispossessed by Seleukos I in 311 (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 32.4; App. *Syr* 55 (calling him 'Nikator'); Diod 19.92.1–5.
References: *RE* 17.269–270 Nikanor 10.

NUMISIUS, Tarquiniensis(?), T., a Roman envoy to Antiochos IV, sent to mediate in the war between Antiochos and Egypt, 169 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 29.25.3–4.
References: Broughton I 425.
RE 17.1400–1401 Numisius 10.

OCTAVIUS, Cn., a Roman envoy sent to the Seleukid kingdom in 164; he ordered the killing of the royal elephants and the burning of naval ships. He was assassinated by Leptines (S) and his murderers were later delivered to Rome by Demetrios I (a). He is commemorated at Delos (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 31.2.1–8, 9–14, 31–33; 11.1; 32.2.4–3.2; App. *Syr* 46–47; Diod 31.29; Pliny *NH* 34.24.
(b) *I Delos* 1429.
References: Broughton I 441, 443.
RE 17.1803 Octavius 2.
E. S. Gruen, 'Rome and the Seleucids in the Aftermath of Pydna', *Chiron* 6, 1976, 73–95.
G. Marasco, 'L'Uccusione del legato Gn. Ottavio (162 aC) e la political Romana in Siria', *Promethus* 1986, 226–238.

OROPHERNES, king of Kappadokia, who was emplaced by Demetrios I in 157, but removed three years later by his brother Ariarathes V* (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 47; Diod 31.32.
E. S. Gruen, 'Rome and the Seleucids in the Aftermath of Pydna', *Chiron* 6, 1976, 73–95.

PAPIRIUS, Carbo, Cn., commemorated by Antiochos VIII who put up a statue of him at Delos, probably in connection with his governorship in Asia, in 116 or 115 (a).
Sources: (a) *I Delos* 1550.
References: Broughton I 530.
RE 18.1022–1024 Papirius 37.

PARMENIO, an envoy of Lampsakos before Antiochos III at Lysimacheia 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 18.52.1–5.

PASIADAS, an envoy of Achaia to Ptolemy in 168 who went on to see Antiochos IV (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 28.178.3.

PAUSISTRATOS, Rhodian fleet commander (*nauarchos*) defeated by Polyxenidas (O), who was in charge of the Seleukid fleet at Samos, 190 (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 24; Pol 21.7.5; Livy 36.45.5; 37.10.1–11; 38.9.2–5.
References: *RE* 18.2422–2425, Pausistratos 4.
Thiel, *Studies* 318–322.

PERSEUS, king of Macedon 179–167, married Laodike (R 12), daughter of Seleukos IV in 178 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 29.4.8; Livy 42.11.3; App. *Mac* 11.2.
References: *RE* 19.996–1021 Perseus 5.

PHANEAS, of Lamia, *strategos* of the Aitolian League ('*praetor*'), who welcomed Antiochos III in 191, but who disputed strategy with Thoas* (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 35.44.1; 45.1–9.

PHARNAKES, king of Pontos; an ally of Seleukos IV (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 29.24.
References: *RE* 19.1849–1851 Pharnakes 1.

PHILIP V, king of Macedon 221–179; he made an agreement with Antiochos III to divide between them the possessions of the Ptolemies, 203 (a). In 190 he joined Rome in the war against Antiochos III (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 3.2.8; 15.20.2.
(b) App. *Syr* 15–16; Livy.
References: *RE* 19.2303–2331 Philippos 10.
F. M. Walbank, *Philip V of Macedon*, Cambridge 1936, 113.

PHILIPPOS (1), son of Alexandros, of Megalopolis, brother-in-law of Amynandros* king of Athamania, an ally of Antiochos III, and claimant to the throne of Macedon. He buried the bones of the dead Macedonians at Kynoskephalai, which so angered Philip V* that he became determined to join the Roman side (a). He was placed in charge of the garrison at Pellinaion in Thessaly, but he was defeated by Baebius* (b).

Sources: (a) Livy 35.47.5–8; 36.8.3–6.
(b) Livy 36.13.7–9; 14.2–5.
References: *RE* 19.2550 Philippos 64.

PHILIPPOS (2), son of Sosistratos, priest of Apollo at Didyma who received rich gifts from Seleukos I in 288/287 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 5.

PHILON, of Chalkis, a partizan of Antiochos III whose surrender was demanded by the Scipios in the peace terms presented to Antiochos III after Magnesia (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.17.7; 42.11.
References: *RE* 19.2530 Philon 14.

PHILOPATROS, son of A[. . .], a Rhodian representative in an arbitrated peace between Miletos and Magnesia-on-Maiandros, 196 (a).
Sources: (a) *Milet* I, 3, 148.

PHOKRITES, of Herakleia Pontike, sent as an envoy by the city to Seleukos I (a).
Sources: (a) Memnon 224, 226a.
References: *RE* 20.502.

PHRAATES I, king of Parthia, c. 176–c. 171, conqueror of the Mardi, a tribe of the Elburz and the Caspian shore, a move which thus outflanked the Seleukid position in northern Media. He compounded this by choosing as his successor his very able brother Mithridates* (I) (a).
Sources: (a) Justin 41.5; Isidore of Charax 7.
References: Debevoise, *Political History*, 18–19.
Karras-Klapproth, *Prosopographie* 131–132.

PHRAATES II, king of Parthia, 138–128; he held Demetrios II in captivity, gave him his daughter Rhodogune (R) as wife, and recaptured him after he twice escaped; finally he released him (a). He was attacked by the Seleukid army under Antiochos VII who won the early battles. He discussed peace terms with Antiochos, but then campaigned against him, and defeated and killed him in 129 (b). He supposedly criticised Antiochos for his love of wine (c). Next year he was killed when his Greek troops, captured from Antiochos, mutinied (d).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 68.
(b) Diod 34/35.15–19; Jos *AJ* 13.253, 251, 271.
(c) Athenaios 439 e (Poseidonios *FGrH* 87 F 11).
(d) Justin 38.10.9, 39.1, 41.1.
References: Debevoise, *Political History*, 29–36.
T. Fischer, *Untersuchungen zum Partherkrieg Antiochos' VII*, diss Tubingen 1970.
Karras-Klapproth, *Prosopographie* 132–135.
D. Sellwood, *The Coinage of Parthia*, London 1971, 40–46.

PIODASSES, see Asoka.

POLYBIOS, of Megalopolis, historian who helped Demetrios I to escape from Rome (a). His *Histories* are one of the major sources for Seleukid history.
Sources: (a) Pol 31.11.1–15.12.
References: *RE* 21.1440–1578 Polybios 1 (esp. 1452).
F. W. Walbank, 'Polybius and Rome's Eastern Policy', *JRS* 53, 1963, 1–13.

POLYXENOS, son of Babonos, a priest at Didyma in 288/287 who received rich gifts from Seleukos I (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 5.

POMPEIUS Magnus, Cn., placed in charge of the anti-pirate campaign in 67, he went on to invade Syria in 64; he deprived Antiochos XIII of the kingship, subdued Kilikia and Syria and annexed them definitively as Roman provinces; he restored the *bouleuterion* of Antiocheia and went on to free cities, eliminate tyrants, and break up kingdoms all through Syria and Palestine (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 14.37–40; App. *Mith* 106; App. *Syr* 70; Diod 40.2–4; Por F 32.27; Malalas 8.30.
References: *RE* 21.2062–2211 (esp. 2107–2118) and 2549–2552 Pompeius 31.

POPILLIUS Laenas, C. the envoy of Rome (with Decimius* and Hostilius*) to Antiochos IV in Egypt, 168; met Antiochos at Eleusis, humiliated him, and forced his retirement from Egypt (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 31.1.1–2.2; Pol 29.2.1–4; 27.1–13; Livy 44.19.13, 29.1–5, 45.10–12.3, 13.1; Justin 34.3.1–4.
References: Broughton I 430.
RE 22.57–58 Popillius 18.
M. G. Morgan, 'The Perils of Schematism: Polybius, Antiochus Epiphanes and the "Day of Eleusis"', *Historia* 39, 1990, 37–76.

PORCIUS Cato, M., *tribunus militum* in Greece in 191 and took a major part in the battle at Thermopylai (a).
Sources: (a) Livy, 36.17–18; Plut, *Cato Maior* 12–14; App. *Syr* 18–19.
References: Broughton I 354.
RE 22.108–165 (esp. 117–119) Porcius 9.

POSEIDIPPOS, son of Eupolis, of Miletos, city president of Miletos (*stephanophoros*) in 288/287, when Seleukos I gave rich gifts to Didyma (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 5.

PRATION (or Praxon), an envoy of Rhodes who tried to mediate between Antiochos IV and Ptolemy in 168 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 28.23.1–5 (Praxon).
References: *RE* 22.1730–1731 Pration.

PROTARCHOS, a Greek merchant of Egypt who was said to be the father of Alexander II Zabinas (a).
Sources: (a) Eusebios I 257.
References: Bevan II 249.

PROTAS, son of Menippos, *nomophylax* of Pergamon, had a statue of Antiochos III erected in the city (a), which implies that Antiochos had some sort of suzerainty there.
Sources: (a) *I Perg* 182.

PRUSIAS I, king of Bithynia, rejected Antiochos III's proposal of an alliance against Rome (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.11.1–13.
References: *RE* 23, 1086–1107 (esp. 1097 1098) and 2463 2464.

PTOLEMAIOS (1), son of Menneas*, ruler of Chalcis in the Biqaa valley. He coined there, his coins showing a head of Zeus backed by an eagle or two warriors (a); he was mulcted of money by Pompeius in 64, but survived in power (b).
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 783; *BMC Galatia Cappadocia Syria* 279.
(b) Jos *AJ* 14.40.

PTOLEMAIOS (2) Keraunos, son of Ptolemy I*, brother of Lysandra* and murderer of Seleukos I (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 9; Memnon 226b; App. *Syr* 62; Paus 1.16.2.
References: *RE* 23.1597–1599 Ptolemaios 15.

PTOLEMAIOS (3) Makron, the Ptolemaic governor of Cyprus who defected to Antiochos IV in 168 (a), possibly in fact Ptolemaios of Megalopolis (b).
Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 10.13.
(b) Bevan II 145.
References: T. Mitford, 'Contributions to the Epigraphy of Cyprus', *Archiv für Papyrusforschung* 13, 1939, 13–37.
RE 23.2763–1764 Ptolemais 48.

PTOLEMAIOS (4), *rhetor*, who was a delegate of Alexandria to Antiochos IV in 168 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 28.19.3.
References: *RE* 23.1765 Ptolemaios 51.

PTOLEMY I Soter, satrap of Egypt from 323, king from c. 306, died 283. He received Seleukos I as a refugee from Antigonos* Monophthalamos in 315 (a), and employed him as his commander at sea in the Aegean in 314 (b), and by land at the battle of Gaza in 312 (c). He then provided Seleukos with a small force to begin his recovery of Babylonia (d). In 302 he and Seluekos were allied in the last war with Antigonos, but they then quarrelled over the spoils in Syria, Ptolemy having occupied Palestine and Phoenicia before Seleukos could reach them from the battlefield of Ipsos. Seleukos proclaimed that he would never fight Ptolemy (e), but equally he

did not relinquish his claim to Ptolemaic Syria. Seleukos began at once to fortify his share of Syria, and relations remained cool but peaceful from then on.

Sources: (a) Diod 19.68.2–4; Paus 1.6.4.
(b) Diod 19.86.4–5.
(c) Diod 19.81.5; 83.1 and 83.4.
(d) Diod 19.90.1.
(e) Diod 20.113.4; Hieron *In Dan* 3.9.4.

PTOLEMY II, Philadelphos, king in Egypt and Koile Syria 283–246. He became involved in wars with Antiochos I in the 270s (the 'First Syrian War') (a), and against Antiochos II from 260 to 253. Both are very obscure conflicts. Probably the first war was initiated by Ptolemy while Antiochos I was distracted by the Galatian War in Asia Minor; Ptolemy certainly acquired considerable territory along the coasts of Asia Minor in this war (b). The war ended with a peace treaty, one of the terms of which was that Antiochos should marry Ptolemy's daughter Berenike (R) (c). This may have been a peaceful gesture, but the Egyptian queen was not acceptable to considerable sections of Seleukid opinion, and the basic dispute over Palestine and Phoenicia was unresolved.

Sources: (a) W. W. Tarn, 'The First Syrian War', *JHS* 46, 1926, 155–162.
(b) Bevan 1.174–178; E. Will, *Histoire Politique du Monde Héllènistique*, Nancy 1982, 1.234–237.
(c) Hieron *In Dan* 3.11.6.

PTOLEMY III Euergetes, king in Egypt and Koile Syria 246–221. The death of Ptolemy's father (Ptolemy II) and his brother-in-law (Antiochos II) occurred close together, and was soon followed by the murder of Ptolemy's sister Berenike (R), the widow of Antiochos II (a). Ptolemy went, as he claimed, to her rescue with a combined military and naval expedition, which penetrated an unknown distance into Seleukid Syria and Kilikia (b). Ptolemy thus succeeded briefly in conquering these lands, though Syria and inland Kilikia were soon lost. He also claimed to have received the submission of all the eastern provinces, though what this amounted to is unlikely to be more than a formal gesture (c). The new Seleukid king Seleukos II, despite great difficulties, succeeded in recovering most of the lost territories and in invading Ptolemaic Koile Syria (d). The war thus ended in a stalemate, though Ptolemy had gained control of the Hellespont area and the city of Seleukeia-in-Pieria. Peace between the two kingdoms thus ensued for the rest of the reigns of both kings.

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 65; Polyainos 8.50.
(b) *P Gurob*.
(c) *OGIS* 54 (= Austin 221).
(d) Justin 27.1.6–2.5; Hieron *In Dan* 3.11.7–9.

PTOLEMY IV Philopator, king in Egypt and Koile Syria 221–c. 204. Antiochos III attacked in Koile Syria soon after Ptolemy's accession, but failed to break through the Ptolemaic defences in the Biqaa valley (a). In 219, however, he captured Seleukeia-in-Pieria (b), and in the next two years

invaded and conquered Phoenicia and Palestine (c). But in that time Ptolemy had collected and trained an army in Egypt with which he was victorious at the great battle of Raphia in 217 (d). Antiochos thereupon made peace, but retained Seleukeia, and he made preparations for the renewal of the conflict later. Ptolemy's victory, however, maintained the peace until his death.

Sources: (a) Pol 5.40.6.
(b) Pol 5.58.10–61.2.
(c) Pol 5.61.3–62.6; 66.1–4; 68.8 71.12; Hieron *In Dan* 3.11.10–11.
(d) Pol 5.79.1–86.6.

PTOLEMY V Epiphanes, king in Egypt c. 204–180. As soon as Antiochos III returned from the east he began deliberate preparations for the next Syrian War, the Fifth. One of these involved a diplomatic agreement with Philip V of Macedon to divide the Ptolemaic lands between them, which would both distract Ptolemy in the war and reduce his ability to recruit Greek mercenaries (a). Antiochos began the war in 202. Ptolemy was a child still, and his government was distracted by Philip's campaigns and by internal rebellion. Antiochos thus this time was able to win the main battle, at Panion in 200, and to besiege and capture the main citadels of Sidon and Gaza to complete the conquest of Koile Syria (b). He then, knowing that Ptolemy was unable to mount a serious attempt at recovery, systematically mopped up the Ptolemaic positions in Asia Minor, from Kilikia to the Hellespont (c). The peace which ended the war involved the recognition of all these conquests, and the marriage of Antiochos' daughter Kleopatra (R 1) to Ptolemy V (d). Kleopatra's life as wife and widow-and-regent maintained the peace until 176, when she died, the only occasion when a royal death was not succeeded by an immediate war. There was a dispute over the marriage terms (e), which was a useful diplomatic counter when the Ptolemaic government attempted revenge.

Sources: (a) Pol 15.20.1–3; Por F 45.
(b) Pol 16.22a.1; 39.3.5; Hieron *In Dan* 3.11.14–16; Polyainos 4.15.
(c) Hieron *In Dan* 3.11.15/16; Livy 33.39.1–40.6.
(d) Livy 35.13.1; Hieron *In Dan* 3.11.17.
(e) Jos *AJ* 12.154.

PTOLEMY VI Philometor, king in Egypt 180–145. A child when he succeeded, his mother Kleopatra (R 1) acted as regent until her death in 176, and then he had non-royal regents, Eulaios (F) and Lenaios (F). These men sought to provoke a war for Koile Syria, presumably to bolster their fading authority (a). Antiochos IV pre-empted their attack, and the Sixth Syrian War was thus fought mainly in Egypt. When it was over Ptolemy VI was still king, but owed his survival mainly to Roman intervention on his behalf (b). He was involved in conflict with his brother and sister for control of Egypt, but in the 150s he was drawn to confront Demetrios I, who attempted a *coup de main* in Ptolemy's island of Cyprus (c). Nevertheless it was not until 152 that Ptolemy fully backed the pretensions of Alexander Balas to the Seleukid throne. Once he did, however, Demetrios was defeated. Ptolemy married his daughter Kleopatra Thea to Alexander at Ptolemais-

Ake in 151 (d), and in 147 he took advantage of the continuing Seleukid civil war to occupy the coastal cities of Palestine and Phoenicia with his own troops (e). He then decided that Alexander's cause was lost, and transferred his daughter to Demetrios II. He refused the kingship of the Seleukid state when it was offered him at Antioch, and was killed in the last battle (f).

Sources: (a) Pol 27.19.1–2; O. Morkholm, 'Eulaeus and Lenaeus', *Classica e Medievalia* 22, 1961, 32–43.
(b) Pol 29.27.1–13; App. *Syr* 66; Diod 31.1.1–22; Plut *Mor* 202F–203A.
(c) Pol 33.5.
(d) Diod 32.9c; Jos *AJ* 13.82.
(e) Jos *AJ* 13.120.
(f) Jos *AJ* 13.116–119; Justin 35.1.6–11; App. *Syr* 67.

PTOLEMY VII Euergetes Physcon, king in Egypt, sponsored the usurpation of Alexander II Zabinas in order to deflect the invasion of Egypt by Demetrios II in 128 (a)

Sources: (a) Justin 39.1.5; Jos *AJ* 13.267–269.

PTOLEMY VIII Lathyros, king in Egypt and in Cyprus, developed a considerable force in Cyprus, with which he intervened in Palestine against Alexander Jannaeus (F) (a), and where he sponsored the accession of Demetrios III to power in Damascus (b).

Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.330–351.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.370.

PTOLEMY IX Alexander, king in Cyprus in 109/108 when he was addressed by Antiochos VIII in a letter which reported the grant of the status of 'holy and *asylos*' to Seleukeia-in-Pieria (a).

Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 71.

PYTHAGORAS, probably a Ptolemaic soldier who was placed in command at Soloi in Kilikia in 246 (a).

Sources: (a) *P. Gurob/P. Petrie* (= *FGrH* 160 = Burstein 98).

PYTHODOROS, an envoy of Lampsakos before Antiochos III at Lysimacheia in 196 (a).

Sources: (a) Pol 18.52.1–5.

QUINCTIUS Flamininus, T., consular and proconsular commander in Greece 196–194, when he was appealed to by Smyrna and Lampsakos against Antiochos III, and had diplomatic relations with Antiochos (a). He took part in negotiations with Menippos and Hegesianax at Rome in 193 (b), in which it became finally clear that a peaceful resolution of the dispute was not possible. He appears to have hardened his attitude, perhaps because he saw that Antiochos' ambitions threatened his achievement in Greece. He was supposedly an envoy to Prusias and Seleukos IV in 183 (c), but there is no record of his activity with the latter.

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 2; Pol 23.5.1; Livy books 32–34 *passim*.
(b) Livy 34.57.6–59.8.
(c) Livy 38.51.1–12.
References: E. Badian, 'Rome and Antiochus the Great: a study in Cold War', *CP* 54, 1959, 81–95.
Broughton I 330, 334, 336, 341, 344.
RE 24.1047–1100 Quinctius 45.

SAMOS, son of Ptolemaios (O 5), first king of Kommagene. He was the founder (from the name) of the city of Samosata, and coined there, his coins showing his own head backed by Nike or a *thyrsos*. He was entitled 'Eusebes and Dikaios' on them (a).
Sources: (a) Head *HM* 774.
References: *RE* 1A.2160–2167 Samos 1.

SAMSIGERAMOS, an Arab king who was the ally, betrayer and murderer of Antiochos XIII (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 40.1b; Strabo 16.75.3.
References: *RE* 1A.2226–2227 Samsigeramos 1.
C. Gadd, *Les Dynastes d'Émèse*, Beirut 1972.

SANDROCOTTAS, (see Chandragupta).

SEMPRONIUS (1) Tuditanus, P., a Roman envoy appointed by the Senate in 201 to investigate the situation in Greece and Asia after Philip V's Asian campaign, who probably went on to Syria and Egypt in 199 (a).
Sources: (a) Justin 30.3.3–4; Pol 16.27.5, 34.2; Livy 31.18.1, 33.19.8.
References: Broughton 321, 328.
Holleaux, *REA* 15, 4, nn. 1 and 2.
RE 2A.1443–1445 Sempronius 96.

SEMPRONIUS (2) Gracchus, Ti., an envoy of Rome to Antiochos IV in 166 who provided a favourable report on him (a). He was also an envoy to the east to investigate the Seleukid kingdom after the accession of Demetrios I and provided support for Demetrios (b).
Sources: (a) Diod 31.17.1; Pol 30.27.1–4.
(b) Diod 31.28; Pol 31.33.4.
References: Broughton I 438, 443.
RE 2A.1403–1409 Sempronius 53.

SEMPRONIUS (3), C., a Roman *praetor* who treated with envoys of John (O) Hyrkanos in Rome in 132 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.260.
References: *RE* 2A.1361 Sempronius 5.

SERGIUS, M., an envoy sent by the Senate to Greece and on to Syria in 164 to investigate the actions of Antiochos IV, among others (a).
Sources: Pol 31.1.6–8, 6.1–6; Diod 31.7.2; Paus 7.11.1–3.
SIG (2) 665.
References: *RE* 2A.1692 Sergius 16.

SERVILIUS Glaucia, an envoy to the east after the accession of Demetrios I in 162 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 31.15.9.
References: Broughton I 443.
RE 2A.1796 Servilius 64.

SILAS the Jew, lord of the fort of Lysias in Syria, which was destroyed by Pompeius in 64 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 14.40.

SIMON, son of Dositheos, an envoy of John (O) Hyrkanos to Rome in 132 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.260.

SKOPAS, an eminent Aitolian who was employed as a commander by Ptolemy V against Antiochos III, who defeated him at Panion and then besieged in Sidon until he surrendered (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 46; Pol 16.18.2; Hieronymos, *In Dan* 11.15–16.
References: *RE* S7.1211–1217.

SOPHAGASENOS, an Indian king in the Paropamisadai and ally of Antiochos III in 206 (a) (see also Jaloka).
Sources: (a) Pol 11.39.11–12.
References: *RE* 3A.1008.

SOPHYTES, a local ruler in the Oxus valley, probably a Greek, who minted coins in his own name (but without any title), probably in the period between the death of Alexander and the conquest of Baktria by Seleukos I (a).
Sources: (a) R. B. Whitehead, 'The Eastern Satrap Sophytes', *NC* 3, 1943, 60–72.
References: O. Morkholm, *Early Hellenistic Coinage*, Cambridge 1991, 73.

STRATON, the ruler of Beroia c. 88 who was allied with Philip I, Azizos* and Mithridates* Sinakes against Demetrios III Eukairos (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.384–386.
References: *RE* 4A.274 Straton 7.

SULPICIUS (1) Galba, P., a Roman legate in negotiations with Antiochos III in 193 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 34.59.8; 35.13–17.
References: Broughton I 341, 348.

SULPICIUS (2) Galus, C., sent by the Senate to Greece and on to Syria in 164 to investigate the actions of Antiochos IV, among others (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 31.1.6–8, 6.1–6; Diod 31.7.2; Paus 7.11.1–3; *SIG* (2) 665.
References: *RE* 4A.808–811 Sulpicius 66.

TELEAS, the envoy of Euthydemos* of Baktria to Antiochos III, and intermediary in their agreement, 206 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 11.39.1–7.
References: Olshausen 159.

TERENTIUS Massaliota, L., a Roman envoy to Thasos; he attended the conference with Antiochos III at Lysimacheia in 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 18.48.3, 50.1 52.5; Livy 33.35.2, 39.2.
References: Broughton I 336.
RE 5A.665–667 Terentius 58.

THEODOTOS, the commander of the Sardis garrison for Lysimachos (1); Seleukos I sowed dissension between him and his men, so that Theodotos opened the gates himself (a).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 4.9.4.
References: *RE* 5A.1953–1954 Theodotos 7.

THOAS, of Aitolia, chief magistrate of the Aitolians (*strategos*) (a); envoy of Aitolia to Antiochos III (b); he advised Antiochos III on their war plans (c), and fell into a dispute on strategy with Phaeneas* (d); his surrender was demanded by the Scipios in the peace terms presented to Antiochos III after Magnesia (e).
Sources: (a) Livy 35.12.4.
(b) App. *Syr* 12; Livy 35.32.2.
(c) Livy 35.42.2–14.
(d) Livy 35.45.1–9.
(e) Pol 21.17.7; 42.11; Livy 37.44.17; Diod 29.10.
References: *RE* 6A.300–301 Thoas 8.

TIGRANES, son of Tigranes, king of Armenia. He conquered Syria from Antiochos XII Eusebes and held part of Kilikia (a); he failed to take Seleukeia-in-Pieria (b) and was forced to retire from the siege of Ptolemais-Ake by invasion of Armenia by Lucullus* (c), and withdrew from Syria (d).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 48, 69.
(b) Strabo 16.2.8.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.419–420.
(d) App. *Mith* 105; Malalas 8.30.
References: *RE* 6A.970–971 Tigranes 1.

TIMARCHOS, an Aitolian soldier who made himself tyrant of Miletos; he was put to death by Antiochos II (a), who thereby established his control over the city.
Sources: (a) Trog, *Prol* 26; App. *Syr* 65; Athenaios 13.593b; *OGIS* 226, Front *Strat*, 3.9.10.
References: *RE* 6A.1236–1237 Timarchos 4.

TIMEAS, son of Physon, a priest of Didyma who received the gifts of Seleukos I to the temple in 288/287 (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 5.
References: *RE* 6A.1250 Timeas 2.

TIMOTHEOS, a commander who operated against Judas (S) Maccabaeus, mainly in Transjordan; he may have been a Seleukid official, for at one stage he is associated with Bakchides (O), and elsewhere he seems to be a

Seleukid commander, but it is clear he was also operating very independently (a). It is possible he was a local dynast.
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.337–344; I *Mac* 5.6, 11, 34, 37, 40; 2 *Mac* 8.30, 10.24–38, 12.2, 10–25.
References: *RE* 6A.1330–1331 Timotheos 8.

TIRIDATES, king of Parthia, now reckoned as Arsakes II*.
References: *RE* 6A.1477–1479 Tiridates 3.
Debevoise, *Political History*, 16–18.

TLEPOLEMOS, envoy of Ptolemy VI to Antiochos IV in 168 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 28.19.5.
References: *RE* S14.799 Tlepolemos 6a.

TYRIS, a Thracian ally of Antiochos II at the siege of Kypsela (a).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 4.16.

VILLIUS Tappulus, P., a Roman envoy to Thasos, who attended the conference with Antiochos III at Lysimacheia, 196 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 17.50.1–52.5.
References: Broughton I 338, 341, 348, 351.
RE 8A.2166–2171 Villius 10.

XENON, son of Alex[in?]os, of Chios, honoured at Iasos for his services as a judge (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XLI 932.

ZABEILOS, an Arab chief who cut off Alexander I's head and sent it to Ptolemy VI (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.117.
References: *RE* 9A.2204.

ZENON KOTYLAS, father of Theodoros, tyrant of Philadelphia in 134 who received Ptolemaios (O 1), the assassin of Simon (O 1) Maccabaeus, who was fleeing from John (O) Hyrkanos (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.235; Jos *BJ* 1.2.4.
References: *RE* 10A.213–214 Zenon 18.

[ZE]NODOROS, see [Me]nodoros.

ZENOPHANES, a chieftain in Kilikia, who supported Alexander Balas in his first attempts on the Seleukid kingdom, c. 159 (a).
Sources: (a) Justin 35.1; App. *Syr* 67; Diod 31.28.
References: Bevan 2.207.

ZIPOETES, king of Bithynia from 297; he joined Seleukos I as an ally against Lysimachos (1) (a).
Sources: (a) Memnon 226a.
References: *RE* 10A.448–455 Zipoetes 1.
A. Vitucci, *Il Regno di Bitinia*, Rome 1955.

ZOILOS, tyrant of Gaza and ruler of Strato's tower and Dora *c.* 100. He attempted to help Ptolemais-Ake when it was besieged by Alexander Jannaeus* (a). He was later seized, and probably killed, by Ptolemy* Lathyros (b). He appears to have been one of the local rulers who emerged among the fragments of ex-Seleukid territory in response to the threat from the Semitic population the cities had so long oppressed.
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.324 325.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.334 335.
References: *RE* 10A.713 Zoilos 10.

[ANON] and [ANON], two Aitolian youths who deserted from Demetrios Poliorketes' army in the Amanus to that of Seleukos I and betrayed Demetrios' plan to make a night attack (a).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 4.9.2.

GAZETTEER

PART ONE

PLACES OF THE KINGDOM

PLACES, PROVINCES AND PEOPLES

ABAI, Arabia, the home of the sheikh Diokles, foster-father of Antiochos VI, and the scene of the murder of Alexander I Balas (a). It was also the home of Herais and her family, whose change of sex is recorded by Diodoros (b).
Sources: (a) Diod 32.9c/10.
(b) Diod 32. 10.2.
References: *RE* 1.11.

ABILA, Transjordan, city captured by Antiochos III in 218 (a), and again, definitively, in 200 (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.71.2.
(b) Pol 16.39.3; Jos *AJ* 12.136.
References: *RE* 1.98.
Schurer II 136–137.
Stephanos *sv* Abile.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 75.

ABYDOS, Mysia, an important crossing point of the Hellespont, which will have become Seleukid in 281. It was the site of a mint under Antiochos (R 1) Hierax, (a), but had been part of Ptolemy III's (F) conquests in 245, and it fell to Philip V (F) in 202. By 197 it was independent, and was taken by Antiochos III in that year (b), and strengthened by him in 191 as one of his bases in the Roman war; the garrison of the city defied, and was besieged by, the naval *praetor* Livius (F) in 190 (b).
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 539; *BMC Troas Aeolis and Lesbos* 4–5.
(b) App. *Syr* 21, 23, 28.
References: *RE* 1.129–130.
Boeringer, 'Antiochos Hierax am Hellespont'.

ACHAIA, Areia, a colonial settlement said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a), or by an Achaios (b).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
(b) Strabo 11.10.1.
References: *RE* 1.198.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 102.

ACHAIA, Syria, a place not clearly located (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 63–64.

ACHAION LIMNE, Hellespont, a place surrendered to Livius and the Roman fleet in 190 (a). It may well have been Seleukid at various times since 281, and last acquired by Antiochos III in 196.
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 23.
References: *RE* 1.205.

ADANA, Kilikia, a city which was Seleukid from 294, and probably by its inland location, escaped more than momentary capture by the Ptolemies. It was renamed as Antiocheia-on-the-Saros, and minted coins under that name in the reign of Antiochos IV, showing the king's head and Zeus holding Nike, and produced autonomous coins from c. 164, naming the city Adana, showing various gods and goddesses (a). Pompeius settled pirates there in 65 (b).

Sources: (a) Head *HN* 715; *BMC Lycaonia Isauria Cilicia* 15–16.
(b) App. *Mith* 96.

Reference: *RE* 1.2447.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 40.

ADASA, Judaea, a village which was the site of Judas' camp in 160 in the war with Nikanor (a).

Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.408; 1 *Mac* 7.40; 2 *Mac* 14.16; Jos *BJ* 1.1.6.

References: *RE* 1.347–349.

ADDIDA, a 'city' which was fortified by Simon in 143 (a), and at which Simon's and Tryphon's armies faced each other in 142 (b). It was also the site of a battle between Aretas of the Nabataeans and Alexander Jannaeus c. 80 (c).

Sources: (a) I *Mac* 12.38.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.203; 1 *Mac* 13.13.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.392.

References: *RE* 1.353.

ADIABENE (i.e., Assyria), along the middle Tigris, east of the Euphrates (a), taken by Tigranes in c. 80 (b). It had at that point been under Parthian suzerainty, but the name, with its characteristic ending, suggests a Seleukid province of the subordinate type; in the first century it was a kingdom (c).

Sources: (a) Strabo 16.1.19; Stephanos *sv* Adiabene.
(b) Plut *Luc* 21, 29.
(c) Jos *AJ* 20.35.

References: Tarn *GBI* 1–3.
RE 1.369.
Chaumont, 'Villes hélléniques', 150–151.

ADORA, Idumaea, a 'city' past which Tryphon's army marched in an attempt to reach Jerusalem, 142 (a); it was captured by John Hyrkanos in c. 127 (b) and held by Alexander Jannaeus, c. 80 (c).

Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.207; 1 *Mac* 13.20.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.257; Jos *BJ* 1.2.6.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.396.

References: *RE* 1.404.

ADRAMYTTION, Mysia, a city which was subject to the Seleukids from 281. In 190, however, the coastal area close to it was pillaged as enemy territory by Antiochos III in 190 (a). The city had no doubt entered the Attalid sphere during the Seleukid troubles of the C3. It minted coins as

an autonomous city in the C3, the usual type showing Apollo and a tall-stemmed kylix (b).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.14–21; Pol 21.8; App. *Syr* 26.
(b) Head *HN* 520.
References: *RE* 1.404.

AIGAI, Aiolis, a city which fell into the Seleukid sphere in 281. It issued an autonomous silver and bronze coinage in the C3, showing Athene or Apollo and a goat's head (a). A boundary stone of the city included the name and authority of Antiochos II, mid C3 (b); in 228 the city was compelled to adhere to Attalos of Pergamon, rather than to Achaios (c), and it will have remained under Attalid influence or control thereafter.
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 551–552; *BMC Troas Aeolis and Lesbos* 95.
(b) *SEG* XIX 720.
(c) Pol 5.77.4.
References: *RE* 1.944–945.
Allen, 16–18.
H. Malay, 'A Royal Document from Aigai in Aiolis', *GRBS* 24, 1983, 349–353.

AIGAIAI, Kilikia, a small town with a harbour (a), which claimed a Macedonian ancestry (b). It presumably fell under Ptolemaic control in 246/245, but its subsequent history is unknown. It minted coins for Antiochos IV, showing the king's head and the bust of a horse, and then produced an autonomous coinage displaying various deities from 164 (c).
Sources: (a) Strabo 14.5.18; Pliny *NH* 5.91.
(b) Stephanos *sv* Aigai.
(c) Head *HN* 716; *BMC Lycaonia Isauria Cilicia* 20–22.

AI KHANOUM (ancient name unknown), Baktria, a city founded by one Kineas, late in the C4 or early in the C3, and hence under Seleukid auspices. The founder's tomb is known, and substantial sections of a palace have been excavated. It was, amongst other things, an administrative centre for the surrounding area, and was well fortified. It was destroyed c. 145.
References: *Fouilles d'Ai Khanoum*
A. K. Narain, 'Notes on some Inscriptions from Ai Khanum (Afghanistan), *ZPE* 69, 1987, 277–282.
C. Rapin, 'Les Inscriptions de la Trésorerie d'Ai Khanoum', *BCH* 107, 1983, 316–372.

AINOS (1), Syria, a place said to be near Thapsakos on the Euphrates (a). It may be named for the Thracian city (Ainos (2)), or the name may be a hellenization of the local word for spring or source (in Arabic 'ain'). In either case it is evidence for Greek settlement in Syria outside the big new cities.
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Ainos.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 67.

AINOS (2), Thrace, an old Greek city on the Thracian coast. Antiochos III had a garrison in the city in 188, who surrendered to Rome as part of the

terms of the Treaty of Apamea (a); the installation of this garrison is not mentioned, but presumably took place when the war began, in 191.
Sources: (a) Livy 37.31–32.
References: *RE* 1.128 1029.

AITOLIANS, the state which invited Antiochos III into Greece (a); the Aitolian assembly appointed 30 *apokletoi* to sit with Antiochos III in conducting the war (b), though they had little effect on him. After Thermopylai, when Antiochos was driven back to Asia, the Aitolians endured Roman occupation until forced to accept a truce, of which they informed Antiochos (c).
Sources: (a) Pol 3.7.1–5.
(b) Pol 20.2.
(c) Pol 21.8.3.

AKARNANIA, Greece; Antiochos III reached this land in his campaign in Greece in 191/190 and began a siege of the city of Medeon, but then had to retreat when the Roman forces threatened his rear by the invasion of Thessaly (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 16; Livy 36.11.8–12.11.

AKE, see Ptolemais.

AKKAD, the Babylonian name for Babylonia, still in use in Babylonian documents—see Babylonia.

AKKARON (Ekron), Palestine, a city given by Alexander I Balas to Jonathon (O) in 145 after his victory over Apollonios (O3) (a). It was thus under Seleukid rule for just over half a century, from 200.
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.102; 1 *Mac* 89.

AKRABATTENE, Idumaia, a place at the southern end of the Dead Sea, where the Idumaians were defeated Judas (S) Maccabaeus (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.328; 1 *Mac* 5.3.

ALABANDA, Karia, a city which was part of the Seleukid dominions from c. 274/271 to 246 and was retaken by Antiochos III c. 203 when it was renamed Antiocheia-of-the-Chrysaoreans by or for Antiochos III—though it has also been argued that this name was awarded by Antiochos I between 267 and 260. In c. 203, it was awarded *isopoliteia* and *asylia* at Athens (a). It was menaced and its territory ravaged by Philip V (F) in his Karian campaign in 201 (b), and was the scene of a battle between the Rhodians and Philip's commander Deinokrates in 197 (c), which details suggest the area was not fully under Seleukid control at the time. The city minted its own coins under the name of both Alabanda and Antiocheia showing Apollo and Pegasos (d). In 189 Manlius (F2) Vulso removed mutineers from the city's citadel (e).
Sources: (a) Osborne, D 95.
(b) Pol 16.24.6–7.

(c) Livy 33.18.7–18.
(d) Head *HN* 607; *BMC Caria and the Islands* 1–2.
(e) Livy 38.13.2–4; Strabo 14.2.26.

References: Boehringer, *Chronologie*.
M. Holleaux, 'Antiocheia des Chrysaoriens', *REG* 12, 1899, 345–361.
Mastrocinque *Caria/Ionia*.
R. T. Marchese, *The Historical Archaeology of Northern Caria: a Study in Cultural Adaptation*, BAR S35, 1989, 63–95.
RE 1.1270, 1.2447.
L. Robert, *Études Déliennes*, BCH Supp 1, 1973.
Stephanos *sv* Alabanda.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 28.
N. Waggoner, 'A New Wrinkle in the Hellenistic Coinage of Antioch/Alabanda', in G. Le Rider, K. Jenkins, N. Waggoner and U. Westermark (eds.), *Kraay-Mørkholm Essays*, Louvain 1989, 283–290.

ALEXANDRESCHATE, Sogdiana, said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a); in fact it was, as the name implies, a foundation of Alexander's, on the Iaxartes (b); presumably Appian's notice implies that Seleukos, or perhaps Antiochos I, in his time in the east, 292–281, was responsible for refounding the city. It ceased to be Seleukid when Sogdiana, with Baktria became independent, c. 256.

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
(b) Arr *Anab* 4.13; Pliny *NH* 6.49.

References: *RE* 1.1389.
Fraser, *Cities of Alexander*, 151–161.
Tarn *GBI*.

ALEXANDRIA, in Characene, see Antiocheia-on-the-Erythraian-Sea.

ALEXANDRIA-BY-ISSOS, Kilikia, a city which is unrecorded before it began issuing coins for Antiochos IV showing the king's head and Zeus holding Nike. It then issued an autonomous coinage after 164 showing Alexander as Herakles and Zeus (a). The city is presumed to have grown as a port for Antiocheia in response to the Ptolemaic capture of Seleukeia-in-Pieria in 246. It was certainly not an Alexandrian foundation.

Sources: (a) Head *HN* 716; *BMC Lycaonia Isauria Cilicia* 29.

References: Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 58–59.

ALEXANDRIA-IN-AREIA, a city in the Herat oasis referred to by that name from the C3; it may or may not have been founded by Alexander (a).

Sources: (a) Strabo 11.8.9.

References: *RE* 1.1388–1389.
Fraser, *Cities of Alexander*, 109–131.

ALEXANDRIA-IN-MARGIANE (Merv), a city said to have been founded by Alexander, destroyed by barbarians, and refounded by Antiochos I between 292 and 281 (a). (See also Antiocheia-in-Margiane).
Sources: (a) Strabo 11.10.1–2; Pliny 6.47.
References: *RE* 1.1389.
Fraser, *Cities of Alexander*, 116–118.
Tarn *GBI*.

ALEXANDRIA TROAS, a city which had become part of the Seleukid dominions in 281, and which produced an autonomous bronze coinage in the C3, as well as being the site of a royal Seleukid mint (a). The city's coins showed Apollo and a horse feeding. In 196, it was acting independently, and was one of the cities which resisted Antiochos III in that year (b); Antiochos III offered to 'give up' the city, with Lampsakos and Smyrna, in return for peace with Rome in 190 (c).
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 540; *BMC Troas Aeolis and Lesbos* 9–10.
(b) Diod 29.5.
(c) Livy 37.35.2–3.
References: R. M. Cook, *The Troad*, Oxford 1973, 198–204.
RE 1.1396 Alexandreia 16.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 16.

ALEXANDROPOLIS, India, a city said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a); in fact Seleukos had no authority in India, and the notice must be fictitious.
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.

ALINDA, Karia, a town which developed as a Greek city in the Hellenistic period, being renamed Alexandria, at least for a time (a); it produced a bronze coinage (b).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Alinda.
(b) *BMC Caria*, 97.
References: Fraser, *Cities of Alexander* 28.
R. T. Marchese, *The Historical Archaeology of Northern Caria: a Study in Cultural Adaptation*, BAR S35, 1989, 63–95.
Robert, *Amyzon*, 6.

ALLOUDDA, a village near Sardis noted in the record of a loan and a mortgage, which dated from c. 315, but was recorded again in c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1–7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).

AMANUS, the mountain range which forms the border between Syria and Kilikia; it was by blocking the passes through this range that Seleukos I prevented the invasion of Syria by the army of Demetrios (F) Poliorketes in 285, and brought about its surrender (a).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 9.4.5.

AMMANITIS (Ammon), the territory about Philadelphia, called by the Jews the land of the Ammonites; this provided a refuge for Jason the brother of

Menelaus when driven out of Judaea in 172/171 (a); it was raided by Judas Maccabaeus, c. 163 (b).
Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 4.26.
(b) Jos. *AJ* 12.328; 1 *Mac* 5.6–7; 2 *Mac* 8.31–33.
References: *RE* 1.1842–1843.

AMATHITIS, a confrontation between Jonathan's and Demetrios II's armies took place 'in the region of' this place (a); it is usually interpreted as Hamath in Syria, but there are problems with the geography of the campaign, and another place, perhaps in northern Palestine, may be meant.
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.174–179; 1 *Mac* 12.24–29.

AMATHOS, Transjordan, a stronghold held by Theodoros (F) son of Zenon, who defeated an attack on it by Alexander Jannaeus (F) (a). The place was Seleukid from 200, on Antiochos III's conquest. Theodoros was presumably a local ruler, so the place will have ceased to be Seleukid by c. 100 at the latest.
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.13.3; Jos *BJ* 1.4.2.
References: *RE* 1.1752.

AMPHIPOLIS, Syria, a city said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a) at the site of the former crossing point of the Euphrates at Thapsakos (b).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57; Stephanos *sv* Amphipolis.
(b) Pliny *NH* 5.87; Stephanos *sv* Turmeda.
References: *RE* 1.1952.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 57.

AMYZON, Karia, a city which was taken by Antiochos II c. 203/201. It was the recipient of letters of Antiochos III conceding privileges (a), and which honoured Zeuxis in an inscription (b). It was lost by the Peace of Apamea in 188.
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 38, 39.
(b) *OGIS* 235.
References: Mastrocinque *Caria/Ionia*.
RE 1.2014.
Robert, *Amyzon*.

ANAIA, land on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Samos which belonged to Samos but was plundered by officers of Antiochos Hierax, and which Hierax judged to Samos after being visited by an embassy from the city (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* I, 386 (= Austin 113).

ANEMURION, Kilikia Tracheia, a city taken by Antiochos III from Ptolemy V in 197 (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 46; Strabo 14.5.3.
References: *RE* 1.2182.
E. Rosenbaum *et al.*, *A Survey of Coastal Cities in Western Cilicia*, Ankara 1967, 1–17.

ANKYRA, Galatia, a city which was taken by the Galatians (b) and which became the main centre of the Tektosagian section (b); Seleukos II was defeated near to it by the Galatians, 220s (c).
Sources: (a) Paus 1.4.5; Stephanos *sv* Ankyra.
(b) Memnon *FGrH* F 11.1 7; Strabo 12.5.2; Pliny *NH* 5.146.
(c) Polyainos 8.61.
References: *RE* 1.2221 2222.

ANTHEMUSIA, Mesopotamia, near the Aborras and Euphrates rivers, and a crossing point of the latter (a); the name suggests a Macedonian foundation, and is identified as such by one source (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.1.27; Pliny *NH* 5.86.
(b) Stephanos *sv* Anthemous.
References: *RE* 1.2369 2370.

ANTIGONEIA, Syria, a new city founded by Antigonos Monophthalamos, which was dismantled by Seleukos I when he founded Antiocheia (a); the people of Antigoneia were removed to the new Antioch by Seleukos (b), and the old city became a constituent village of the new (c).
Sources: (a) Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.13 15; Diod 20.47.5 6.
(b) Diod 21.1.6; Strabo 16.2.5.
(c) Dio Cassius 40.29; Stephanos *sv* Antigoneia.
References: Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
RE 1.2404.
H. Seyrig, 'Seleucus I et la fondation de la monarchie Syrienne', *Syria* 47, 1970, 290 311.

ANTIOCHEIA-BY-KRAGOS, Kilikia, a town noted only in a late source (a).
Sources: (a) Ptolemy 5.8.2; Stephanos *sv* Antiocheia 14.
References: *RE* 1.2445–2446.
E. Rosenbaum *et al.*, *A Survey of Coastal Cities in Western Cilicia*, Ankara 1967, 18–28, 49–52.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 38.

ANTIOCHEIA-ALABANDA, see Alabanda.

ANTIOCHEIA-EDESSA, Osrhoene, see Edessa.

ANTIOCHEIA-GADARA, see Gadara.

ANTIOCHEIA-HIPPOS, see Hippos.

ANTIOCHEIA-IN-MARGIANE, a city supposed originally to have been founded by Alexander, though this is not now accepted; it was in the Merv oasis, an old centre of urban life, and is attributed also to Antiochos I (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo, 11.516; Pliny *NH* 6.47; Stephanos *sv* Antiocheia (12).
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 105.

ANTIOCHEIA-IN-MYGDONIA (Nisibis), Mesopotamia, the site of the winter camp of Antiochos III's army in the campaign against Molon in

222 221 (a); it was also known as Antiocheia-Arabis, said to have been founded by Nikanor (F), which may be the name of Seleukos I's enemy in Babylon and Media in 311, or a mistake for 'Nikator', Seleukos I himself (b). The identity with the old city of Nisibis is provided by Stephanos and Strabo (c).

Sources: (a) Pol 5.51.1.
(b) Pliny *NH* 6.117.
(c) Stephanos *sv* Antiocheia (4); Strabo 16.1.28.

References: Chaumont, 'Villes helleniques', 151–153.
Dillemans, *Haute Mesopotamie*.
A. Houghton, 'The Elephants of Nisibis', *ANSMN* 31, 1986, 107–123.
W. Moore, 'The Divine Couple of Demetrius II Nicator and his coinage at Nisibis', *ANSMN* 31 1986, 125–143.
RE 1.2445, S1.91 Antiocheia and 1.2445 Nisibis, 17.714–757 Nisibis 1, esp. 727–730.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 96.

ANTIOCHEIA-IN-PERSIS, a city in which envoys of Magnesia-ad-Maiandros saw Antiochos III, and from which he sent a letter in 205; concerning the Artemis festival at Magnesia (a). Its foundation date is not known, but would seem to be in the reign of Antiochos I. The exact location of the city is not clear.

Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 31 (= Burstein 32).

References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 98.

ANTIOCHEIA-IN-PIERIA, see Arados.

ANTIOCHEIA-IN-SITTAKENE, between the Tigris and the Tornadotos rivers (a), but otherwise unknown. Perhaps a local town renamed.

Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 6.132.

References: *RE* 1.2445.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 97.
Chaumont, 'Villes helleniques', 169.

ANTIOCHEIA-IN-SYRIA, a city founded by Seleukos I, taking in settlers from Athens, Antigoneia, Crete, and Cyprus, and incorporating a village called Bottia; it was later claimed Jews were given citizenship rights by Seleukos I, that is from the foundation; its architect was Xenarios, and its foundation attracted legends, since the city grew to be one of the most important in the Mediterranean area (a). It grew in four stages, each section being distinguished by a wall: the first received people transferred from Antigoneia and other places, the others were founded by 'settlers', by Seleukos II, and by Antiochos IV (b); hence it was called a tetrapolis, and one historian compared it to Syracuse (c). It was adorned by a famous statue of Fortune of Antiocheia sculpted by Eutychides (F) (d).

It was one of four cities in Syria—another tetrapolis—founded more or less simultaneously, and it only became distinguished from the other three by size and importance after 246 when Seleukeia-in-Pieria was captured by Ptolemy III. He implied he had control of Antioch as well in 246, and

was welcomed to it, but he did not retain control (e). By the time Seleukeia was retaken by Antiochos III in 219 Antiocheia had grown and was clearly regarded as one of the capital cities of the kingdom from that time.

It was, however, politically largely inert except for a period in the mid-second century. Antiochos IV's activities included standing for election to the city magistrature, and paying for a new *bouleuterion* for the city (f), and the closeness of the Daphne sanctuary provided a ready audience for the king's great display of power and wealth in the procession at Daphne in 166, a procession which included a contingent of 'Antiocheian horse', 3000 strong (g). The city was the centre of government of Lysias (O) the regent, 164–162, and its people manifested displeasure at the behaviour of Demetrios I in the 150s (h). They were similarly annoyed with Alexander I because of the practices of his chief minister Ammonios (O). In the crisis of 145, the populace were roused to rebel against Alexander by Hierax (O) and Diodotos (O 2), who tried to proclaim Ptolemy VI king (i). The situation was clearly revolutionary, and this is what lies behind the policy of the government of Demetrios II which was accused of oppressing the people; certainly Demetrios II's troops carried out a massacre in the city, or, to put it another way, a rising of the city against Demetrios II was put down, the Cretan mercenaries of Demetrios being assisted by troops of Jonathan (O) Maccabaeus (j). After this it was no surprise that the rebellion by Diodotos, later king Tryphon, took Antiocheia from Demetrios II, and retained it (k). The city remained politically more or less quiescent from then on. It had to go into mourning for the defeat and loss of Antiochos VII and his army in 129, and though it would not accept Demetrios II on his return and rebelled again, his replacement Alexander II soon became unpopular and had to flee from the city after plundering the temple of Zeus (l). The city became a pawn in the complex civil wars after 113, until Tigranes (F) was invited to assume the kingship by the leaders of the city in about 80; Pompeius (F) took the city equally quietly in 64. Symbolically, it was Pompeius who gave it another new *bouleuterion*, local autonomy thus being a Roman gift (m).

It was thus always a royal city, with few stirrings of independence, and in this it was like almost all the Syrian cities – only the Phoenician cities aimed at autonomy and independence. It had a garrison on the acropolis, and a palace, presumably on the site of the later Roman royal palace by the river. There was a military camp there, at which elephants, royal and military animals, were kept (n).

The city had been the site of a royal mint from the time of its foundation, but autonomous coins of the city were issued only rarely. An unusual series is one for the 'adelphon demon', the brother-cities, which was minted at Seleukeia, but apparently applied to that city and Antiocheia. Otherwise there is a bronze series, inscribed 'Antiocheia the metropolis, holy and *asylos*' in the C1 (o).

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57; Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.13–17; Libanios, *Or* XI; Jos *AJ* 12.119.
(b) Strabo 16.2.4–7.
(c) Diod 26.19.
(d) Paus 6.2.7.
(e) *P. Gurob/P. Petrie* (= *FGrH* 160 = Burstein 98).

(f) Malalas, 205.
(g) Pol 30.25.6.
(h) Pol 30.25.1.6; 32.7.2–4; Jos *AJ* 12.367, 375, 13.111–112.
(i) Jos *AJ* 13.108, 113; Diod 32.9c.
(j) Diod 33.4.2–4; Por F 32.15; Jos *AJ* 13.135–142.
(k) Jos *AJ* 13.144.
(l) Diod 34/35.17, 28.1.
(m) Diod 40.1a, b; Jos *AJ* 13.386; Por F 32.27; Malalas 8.30.
(n) Aelian, *In Animalium* 7.43.
(o) Head *HN* 778–790; *BMC Galatia Cappadocia Syria* 151–154.

References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
A. R. Bellinger, 'King Antiochos in 151/0 BC' *Hesperia* 14, 1945, 58–59.
E. S. Bourchier, *A Short History of Antioch*, Oxford 1921.
G. L. Downey, *A History of Antioch in Syria*, Princeton 1961.
G. L. Downey, *Ancient Antioch*, Princeton 1963.
G. L. Downey, 'Q. Marcius Rex at Antioch', *CP* 32, 1937, 144–151.
G. L. Downey, 'The City Plan of Antioch', *AJArch*, 55, 1951.
Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
A. Houghton, 'The Reigns of Antiochos VIII and Antiochos IX at Antioch and Tarsus', *SNR* 72, 1993, 87–106.
A. Houghton and G. Le Rider, 'Un premier règne d'Antiochos VIII Épiphane à Antioche en 128', *BCH* 112, 1988, 401–411.
C. H. Kraeling, 'A new Greek Inscription from Antioch-on-the-Orontes', *AJArch* 68, 1964, 178–179.
O. Morkholm, 'A Posthumous Issue of Antiochos IV of Syria', *NC* 1980.
E. T. Newell, 'The Seleucid Mint of Antioch', *AJNum* 51, 1917, 1–152.
Peters, 'City Planning'.
RE 1.2442–2445.
K. J. Rigsby, 'Seleucid Notes: III The Brother Peoples', *TAPA*, 110, 1980, 242–248.
Seyrig, 'Eres', 5–15.
H. Seyrig, 'Séleucus I et la fondation de la monarchie Syrienne', *Syria* 47, 1970, 290–311.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 60–61.
R. J. Stilwell *et al.* (eds.), *Antioch-on-the-Orontes*, 6 vols., Princeton, from 1933.

ANTIOCHEIA-ISAURIAS, a place which is no more than a name (a). The location may mean it was no more than a fort.
Sources: (a) Stephanos, *sv* Antiocheia (14).
References: *RE* 1.2447.

ANTIOCHEIA-KEBREN, Troas, see Kebren.

ANTIOCHEIA-NEAR-PISIDIA, Phrygia, settled by colonists from Magnesia-on-Maiandros (a), and made a free city in 188 (b); it was named for, and

so founded by, Antiochos I (c). Its location by name implies that it was part of the Seleukid programme of blocking off the turbulent Pisidians.
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-am-Maiandros* 80 81.
(b) Strabo 12.8.14.
(c) Ael *HN* 16.10; Stephanos *sv* Antiocheia (4).
References: 1.2446.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 37 38.

ANTIOCHEIA-ON-EUPHRATES, Syria, a city opposite Epiphaneia on the river, and so both probably founded by Antiochos IV (a). Its name is also known from a few coins of Roman date giving the full name of the city (b).
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 5.86.
(b) *BMC Galatia Cappadocia Syria* 105.
References: Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
Morkholm, *Antiochos IV*.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 52 53.

ANTIOCHEIA-ON-MAIANDROS, Karia, a city at which there was a bridge over the river. It had a large and rich territory (a), and was inhabited by a mixed population of Lydians, Karians and Greeks (b). It is said to have been founded by Seleukos (c), which will probably be Seleukos I, and so in 281, immediately after the battle of Koroupedion. The real work will presumably have been done by his son after that date in so far as the 'foundation' was anything more than a formal gesture. It honoured judges from Erythrai in the C3 (d). In 189 Seleukos, the son of Antiochos III, held the city when it was approached by Manlius (F 2) Vulso, who demanded and received supplies (e).
Sources: (a) Strabo 13.4.15.
(b) Strabo 14.2.38.
(c) Stephanos *sv* Antiocheia 11.
(d) *I Erythrai*, 117.
(e) Livy 38.13.5 and 8–10.
References: *RE* 1.2446–2447.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 27.

ANTIOCHEIA-ON-THE-CHRYSOROAS, see Gerasa.

ANTIOCHEIA-ON-THE-ERYTHRAIAN-SEA, a city founded by Alexander as an Alexandria, and refounded and renamed by Antiochos IV c. 166/165, and later known as Antiocheia-in-Charakene; its mint was in operation from Antiochos IV to Demetrios II's first reign (c. 166–c. 140) (b).
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 6.139; Stephanos *sv* Spasinou.
References: (b) O. Morkholm, 'The Seleucid Mint at Antiochia on the Persian Gulf', *ANSMN* 16, 1976. 31–44.
J. Hansman, 'Charax and the Karkheh', *Iranica Antiqua* 7, 1967, 21–58.
RE 1.1390–1395 Antiocheia; 3.2122 Charax.
A. R. Bellinger, 'Hyspaosines of Charax', *YCS* 8, 1942, 53–67.

ANTIOCHEIA-ON-THE-ISTAR-CANAL, Uruk, a location mentioned only once, in 270, in an inscription (a). What it consisted of is not known, perhaps no more than a new suburb.
Sources: (a) Doty 193–194 (= NCBT 1492).

ANTIOCHEIA-ON-THE-KYDNOS, Kilikia (Tarsos), a city which Demetrios (F) Poliorketes visited in his last campaign 285 (a). The city issued coins for Antiochos IV, and later from 150 to the reign of Antiochos IX, showing a variety of reverses; it also produced an autonomous coinage showing the Tyche of the city or a head of the city on the obverse, and Zeus, Sandan (the local god), Herakles, Apollo, a club or cornucopiae on the reverse (b). The city passed a decree to honour Antiocheia-by-the-Pyramos (Magarsos) in 140 (c). It is referred to as Antiocheia on an honorary statue for a citizen at Delphi in the archonship of Aristion (d). When it was renamed Antiocheia is not known (e).
Sources: (a) Plut *Dem* 47.
(b) Head *HN* 732–732; *BMC Lycaonia Isauria Cilicia* 177–183.
(c) *SEG* XII 511.
(d) *I Delphi* III 154.
(e) Stephanos, *sv* Antiocheia (13).
References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
H. Goldman, *Excavations at Gozlu Kozu, Tarsus: the Hellenistic and Roman Periods*, Princeton 1950.
A. Houghton, 'The Second Reign of Demetrios II of Syria at Tarsus', *ANSMN* 24, 1979.
A. Houghton, 'The Reigns of Antiochos VIII and Antiochos IX at Antioch and Tarsus', *SNR* 72, 1993, 87–106.
RE 1.2447 Antiocheia, 4A.2413–2479 Tarsos 1.
C. B. Welles, 'Hellenistic Tarsus', *MUSJ* 38, 1962, 43–75.

ANTIOCHEIA-ON-THE-SAROS, Kilikia, see Adana.

ANTIOCHEIA-ON-THE-TAURUS, Kommagene, a city not otherwise known; it may be a foundation of the kings of Kommagene after their achievement of independence (a).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Antiocheia 9.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 52.

ANTIOCHEIA-ON-THE-PYRAMOS (Magarsos), Kilikia, a city honoured in that name by a decree of Antiocheia-on-the-Kydnos (Tarsos) in 140 (a).
Sources: (a) *SEG* XII 511; Stephanos *sv* Antiocheia (6).
References: *RE* 1.2447.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 40–41.

ANTIOCHEIA-TRALLEIS, see Tralleis.

ANTIOCHOS, valley of, a place in Gaulanitis which was conquered by Alexander (F) Jannaeus (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.390.

APAMEA (1), Osrhoene, or '-on-Euphrates', a suburb of Seleukeia-Zeugma which lay across the river from the main city (a). When the river became the boundary between Osrhoene and Kommagene, Apamea became a separate community.

Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 5.64; Stephanos *sv* Apameia (6).

References: Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
RE 1.2664.

APAMEA (2), Syria, a city founded by Seleukos I and named for his wife Apama. It was on a well-fortified peninsular site, with a large territory and many dependent towns, including Kasiana, Larisa, Megara, Apollonia, and others; it was the site of the Seleukid war office, royal stud and elephant park. The first pre-Seleukid settlement was called Pella, which in turn was built on the site of a village called Pharnake (a). It was Antiochos III's base for the campaign against Koile Syria in 221, and those against Molon and Seleukeia, 221 219 (b). In the 140s it was the first base for Tryphon, who was reared there; on defeat in 138 he took refuge in the city, and was besieged and killed there (c). Later its citadel was said to be built by Antiochos IX, and then demolished by Pompeius (F) (d), but it seems unlikely that the city had to wait so long for a citadel; this presumably means a particularly oppressive fort. The city was a royal mint intermittently, and produced an autonomous bronze coinage in the C2 and C1, displaying various gods on the obverse and either an elephant or a warrior on the reverse (e). The nearby lake was reputed a source of large fish (f).

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57; Strabo 16.2.4; Strabo 16.2.7 11; Libanius *Or* XI 77–83; Eustathius 918 (= *GGM* II 379); Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.19; Stephanos *sv* Apameia (a).
(b) Pol 5.45.7; 50.1 and 9; 58.2.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13 225.
(d) Jos *AJ* 14.38.
(e) Head *HN* 780; *BMC Galatia Cappadocia Syria* 233–234.
(f) Aelian, *In Animalium* 12.29.

References: J. and J.-Ch. Balty, 'Apamée de Syrie', *ANRW* II 8.
J.-C. Balty, 'Les grandes étapes de l'urbanisme d'Apamée-sur-l'Oronte', *Ktema* 2, 1977, 3–16.
M. el-Zein, *Geschichte der Stadt Apameia am Orontes von der Anfangen bis Augustus*, dissertation Heidelberg 1972.
Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
A. Houghton, 'The Revolt of Tryphon and the Accession of Antiochos VI at Apamea', *SNR* 71, 1992, 119–141.
Peters, 'City Planning'.
RE 1.2663–2664 and S3.128.
Seyrig, 'Eres', 15–21.
H. Seyrig, 'Séléucus I et la fondation de la monarchie Syrienne', *Syria* 47, 1970, 290–311.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 61–62.

APAMEA (3), a city in the Taurus, said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a). Its location is unknown. If in the mountains it may not have been more than a fort.

Sources: (a) Pliny 6.127.
References: *RE* S1.99.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 42.

APAMEA-BY-THE-SELLES, a city whose location is unclear, but close to the Tigris (a); it passed a decree recognising the Artemis festival at Magnesia in 205 (b).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Apameia (3).
(b) *OGIS* 233 (= *I. Magnesia* 61 = Burstein 32).

APAMEA-IN-MESENE, on the Tigris, where it is joined by the Euphrates overflow (a), a location not wholly clear.
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 6.146; Stephanos *sv* Apameia (2).
References: *RE* 1.2664.

APAMEA-IN-RHAGIANE, Media, near Rhagai, a Greek city founded by the Macedonians (a), which, from the name, suggests an early foundation, perhaps by Seleukos I or Antiochos I. It had an important strategic position dominating central Media.
Sources: (a) Strabo 11.9.1, 13.6.
References: *RE* 1.2664.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 100.

APAMEA-IN-SITTAKENE, between the Tigris and the Tornadotos rivers, founded by Antiochos I and named for his mother (a).
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 6.132 and 129.

APAMEA-KELAINAI, Phrygia, a major economic centre for Asia Minor; the city was founded by Seleukos I or Antiochos I by removing the population from the hill-top town of Kelainai to the riverside site of Apamea (a). Antiochos III fled to the city after his defeat at Magnesia, and it was the scene of the signing of a peace treaty between Antiochos III and Rome in 188 (b). It is also called Kibotos and was subject to earthquakes (c). It is also said to be surrounded by fierce tribes (d), whose domination was no doubt the aim of the exercise. But since it had been one of Antigonos (F) Monophthalamos' centres, it could also be that the obliteration of his memory was also an aim. Despite its importance, it was never the site of a mint.
Sources: (a) Strabo 12.8.15; Stephanos *sv* Apameia (4).
(b) Por F 47; Pol 21.41.6–10; App. *Syr* 36, 39; Livy 38.13.
(c) Strabo 12.8.12 and 18.
(d) Pliny *NH* 5.127.
References: *RE* 1.2664.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 32–33.

APADNAS (also Apedno), Armenia, the site of the defeat of Artaxias (O) by Antiochos IV (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 56.
References: *RE* S1.98–99.

APAMENE, Syria, a district centred on the city of Apamea, which is noted as a satrapy in a record of the privileges of the temple of Baitokaike in Syria (a). No governors of the province are known, and this may rather be a name for the territory of the city of Apamea, with the name of 'satrapy' an anachronism. The boundaries in the Roman period can be worked out from the dated inscriptions (b).
Sources: (a) *IGLS* VII 4028.
(b) J. and J. C. Balty, 'L'Apamène antique et les limites de la Syria Secunda', *La Géographie Administrative et Politique d'Alexandre à Mahomet*, Strasbourg, n.d., 42–75.
References: *RE* 1.2665.

APARNI (or Parni), that part of the Dahai nomad grouping who invaded Parthia under Arsakes, presumably originally a distinct tribe (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 11.9.2.
References: *RE* 1.2669.

APASIAKAI, a nomad people living between the Oxus and the Tanais, who raided into Hyrkania (a) and to whom Arsakes I retreated before the attack by Seleukos II (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 10.48.1–3.
(b) Strabo 11.8.8.
References: *RE* 1.2670.

APHARAIMA, Palestine, a toparchy delivered over to Jonathan (F) by an agreement with Demetrios II (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.123–129; 1 *Mac* 11.34.
References: *RE* 1.2708–2709.

APHRODISIAS, Kilikia, a city taken by Antiochos III from Ptolemy V (F) in 197 (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 46; Livy 33.20.4.
References: *RE* 1.2726.

APOLLO SARPEDONION, an oracle in Kilikia which was consulted by Alexander I Balas (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 32.10.2.
References: *RE*

APOLLONIA (1), a city on the road from Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris towards Media, captured by Molon in his rebellion in 222; Antiochos III then defeated him in battle near the city (a). It was the centre of a region or province called Apolloniatis. The fact that the province was originally called Sittakene, after the Babylonian city called Sittake, suggests that the city was a foundation of Antiochos I or II rather than Seleukos I (b). It seems to have reverted to the name Sittake in the Parthian period, under which Pliny calls it a 'Greek city' (c).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.43.
(b) Strabo 15.3.12; Stephanos *sv* Apollonia 25.
(c) Pliny *NH* 6.132.

References: Chaumont, 'Villes hélléniques', 168–169.
RE 2.117 Apollonia 27 and 3A.399–404 Sittake.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 97.

APOLLONIA (2), Mesopotamia, otherwise unknown (a).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Apollonia 14.
References: *RE* 2.117 Apollonia 26.

APOLLONIA (3), Syria, a dependent town of Apamea (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.10; Stephanos *sv* Apollonia 20.
References: R. Mouterde, 'À travers l'Apamène: II Mesta Bloune, Apollonia?', *MUSJ*, 27, 1949–1950, 16–21.
RE 2.117 Apollonia 23.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 63.

APOLLONIA (4), Syria, a place said to be in Koile Syria, otherwise unknown (a), possibly identical with the Palestinian or Syrian city.
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Apollonia 12.
References: *RE* 2.117 Apollonia 24.
Schurer II 114–115.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 78–79.

APOLLONIA (5), a city founded by Seleukos I, but site unknown, either in Syria or 'upper Asia'. There were several cities of this name in the kingdom (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.

APOLLONIA-OF-SALBAKE, Karia, a city which issued a decree in honour of a Seleukid official, and which was thus subject to Seleukid authority, though the date of the inscription is unknown (a). The city itself became organised as such in the Hellenistic period by the incorporation of the surrounding territory, and a base.
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 238.

APOLLONIA-SOZOPOLIS (also Mordyaion (a)), Pisidia, a city which refers to Seleukos I as its founder (*ktistes*) in an inscription of the C2 AD, which may or may not be an accurate memory (b). Seleukos is certainly said to have founded an Apollonia (c), but there were others.
Sources: (a) Athenaios 3.81a.
(b) *MAMA* IV 226 (= *SEG* VI 592).
(c) App. *Syr* 57; Stephanos *sv* Apollonia 17.
References: *RE* 2.116 Apollonia 21.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 37.

ARABS, said to have been ruled by Seleukos I (a). A contingent of 10,000 Arabs fought for Antiochos III at Raphia in 217, under the command of Zabdibelos (O) (b); at Magnesia there were mounted archers from Arabia on dromedaries (c).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 55.
(b) Pol 5.79.8.
(c) Livy 37.40.12–13.

ARACHOSIA, Arachoti, a territory and people which was surrendered by Seleukos I to Chandragupta Maurya in their peace treaty, c. 303 (a); in 206 Antiochos III was able to traverse it on his way back from the Baktrian war, but whether he established any sort of government there is unlikely (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 15.2.9; App. *Syr* 55.
(b) Pol 11.39.13.
References: *RE* 2.368–369.

ARADOS, Syria, a Phoenician city on an island off the coast, 20 *stadia* from the mainland. It was incorporated, as a kingdom, into the Seleukid state by Seleukos I. The kingship was abolished, c. 259, and in 242, the city took advantage of the troubles of Seleukos II to secure full autonomy and authority over its *peraia*, an agreement revoked in 227 (a). In 218 Antiochos III made an alliance with the city, giving it control of its *peraia* once more (b). The island city's consistent aims were independence and empire. Antiochos IV wasted the mainland territories in 166, and presumably deprived Arados of any control there (c). Eventually both independence and territory were gained in 129, when the Seleukid state was weakened by the disaster in Parthia; control over the *peraia* was ensured by the division of the land of Marathos and Simyra into estates for the benefit of Aradians (d). An earlier attempt, in conspiracy with the chief minister of Alexander I Balas, Ammonios (O), to seize Marathos, had failed (e). The city's last connection with the Seleukids came in 95, when it was the landing place of Antiochos X (f). At one point the city was given the name Antiocheia-in-Pieria, probably by Antiochos IV, or perhaps Antiochos VII; the name was dropped as soon as independence was achieved (g).

A good deal of the evidence for this history is numismatic. The city coined from 259 as an autonomous mint, with a fairly limited set of types: Zeus, Tyche, Poseidon, a Bee, Gorgon and Astarte on the obverses, and these and parts of galleys on the reverses (h).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.12–15.
(b) Pol 5.68.7.
(c) Por F 56.
(d) Strabo.
(e) Diod 33.5.1–6.
(f) Jos *AJ* 13.367.
(g) Stephanos *sv* Antiocheia 7.
(h) Head *HN* 788–790; *BMC Phoenicia* 13–43.
References: H. Frost, 'The Arwad Plans 1964, a Photogrammetric Survey of Marine Installations', *AAAS* 1966.
Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
J. D. Grainger, *Hellenistic Phoenicia*, Oxford 1981.
J. G. Milne, 'The Coinage of Aradus in the Hellenistic Period', *Iraq* 5, 1938, 14–21.
J.-P. Rey-Coquais, *Arados et sa Perée aux époques Grècques, Romaine et Byzantine*, Paris 1974.
RE 2.871–872 Arados 1.
Rouvier III 125–168 and 237–312.
H. Seyrig, 'Aradus et Baetocaece', Antiquités Syriennes 48, *Syria*.

H. Seyrig, 'Aradus et sa perée sous les rois Séleucides', Antiquités Syriennes 48, *Syria*.
H. Seyrig, 'La Communauté Aradienne' and 'Arados, la Perée et les Lagides', *Rev Num* 1964, 28–46.
H. Seyrig, 'Seleucus I et la fondation de la monarchie Syrienne', *Syria* 47, 1970, 290–311.

ARBELA (1), Adiabene, the city near which Alexander won his greatest victory. It appears to have been made into a Greek city under the Seleukids (a).
Sources: Stephanos *sv* Arbela.
References: *RE* S1.117.

ARBELA (2), Galilee, the site of Bakchides' army's camp, 164 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.421.
References: *RE* 2.407, Arbela 4.

ARETHOUSA, Syria, a small city said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a) By the first century it had fallen under the control of Samsigeramus (b), but was freed by Pompeius (c).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57; Stephanos *sv* Arethousa.
(b) Strabo 16.753.
(c) Jos *BJ* 1.7.7.
References: Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
RE 2.680 Arethusa 10.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 63.

ARGOS, Thracian Chersonese, the scene of the murder of Seleukos I (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 63.
References: *RE* 2.789 Argos.

ARIA, Areians, a territory and people ruled by Seleukos I (a), and perhaps handed over to Chandragupta Maurya in their peace treaty of c. 303; if so, it did not remain under Indian rule for long, and in 206 lay along the boundary between the Parthians and the Baktrians which Antiochos III crossed in his invasion of the latter (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 11.10.1; 15.2.9; App. *Syr* 55.
(b) Pol 10.49.1.
References: *RE* 2.619–620.

ARMENIA, a land acquired by Seleukos I (a). By 229 it seems to have been a country of more or less independent chieftaincies; when Antiochos Hierax fled through it in that year after his abortive invasion of Mesopotamia, he was joined by Arsabes (F), a local chieftain, and he defeated Andromachos (R) in the mountains there (b). Antiochos III reduced it to the status of a subject ally by marrying his sister Antiochis to a local ruler, a king called Xerxes (O), whom Antiochis later murdered (c). Antiochos apparently then installed two governors (*strategoi*), who were Armenians, Artaxias (O) and Zariadris (O); after the battle of Magnesia, these two moved into independence and

called themselves kings (d). Antiochos IV campaigned against them, but ended by confirming both Artaxias and Zariadris in their local power, as rulers of Great and Lesser Armenia respectively the latter also known as Sophene (e). Tigranes (F) of Armenia, a descendant of Artaxias, bid fair to eliminate the Seleukids entirely in the 80s and 70s, conducting a fairly gentle conquest of Syria and Mesopotamia (f), but this was aborted in 69 by the Roman invasion of his homeland (g), leaving the last Seleukids five more years of ignominious squabbling in Syria before Pompeius (F) came through the mountains to finish them off.

Governors: Artaxias c. 210 190 (then king).
Zariadris c. 210 190 (then king).

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 55.
(b) Polyainos 4.17.
(c) Pol 8.23.1 5.
(d) Strabo 11.14.5.
(e) Diod 31.17a; Por F 38; App. *Syr* 46.
(f) Justin 40.1 4; App. *Syr* 48; Strabo 11.14.15.
(g) Jos *AJ* 13.419-420.

References: *RE* 2.1181 1186.
A. N. Sherwin-White, *Roman Foreign Policy in the East, 168 BC to AD 1*, Norman Oklahoma, 1983, 176 185.

ARSAMOSATA, Armenia, a place of which Xerxes was described as the king when he was attacked by Antiochos III, in 212 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 8.25.
References: *RE* S1.141-142.

ARTEMITA, Mesopotamia, described as 'a noteworthy city', 500 *stadia* east of Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris (a). It is described as a Macedonian foundation, formed by gathering the local population into an urban settlement (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.1.17; Isidore of Charax 2; Stephanos *sv* Artemita.
(b) Pliny *NH* 6.117.
References: *RE* 2.1444 and S1.512 Artemita 1.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 97.
Chaumont, 'Villes hélléniques', 170-172.

ASIA MINOR, acquired by Seleukos I at the battle of Korupedion in 281, this land remained more or less continuously part of the Seleukid realm until the Treaty of Apamea in 188. The dynasty, however, never controlled all of the peninsula; the northern states of Bithynia and Pontus were always independent, and Kappadokia was so intermittently, and permanently from c. 255. After the settlement of the Galatians, their territories were only distantly, if at all, part of the Seleukid kingdom. In their hills the Pisidians remained in fragmented independence. The Ptolemies controlled much of the south coast until Antiochos III took it in 197. The old Greek cities of the western coast were also liable to slip away. Further the rebellion of Antiochos (R) Hierax, the brief conquest of Attalos I (F) of Pergamon and the rebellion of Achaios, meant that the whole of the Seleukid territories escaped from the legitimate king's control for thirty years. The area was a

constant source of difficulty, even under the strongest kings. In many ways it might well have been a source of weakness rather than strength, despite its obvious wealth. There is no sign that the kingdom was the worse for its loss.

Governors: Patroklos in 281.
Alexandros c. 270–c. 240.
Zeuxis 213–190.

References: K. M. T. Atkinson, 'The Seleucids and the Greek Cities of Western Asia Minor,' Antichthon 2, 1968, 32–57.
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R. E. Billows, *Kings and Colonists, Aspects of Macedonian Imperialism*, Leiden 1995.
P. Debord, 'La Lydie du nord-est', *REA* 87, 1985, 345–357.
L.-M. Gunther, 'Kappadokien, die Seleukidische heiratspolitik und die rolle der Antiochis, tochter Antiochos' I' (*recte* 'III'), *Asia Minor Studien* 16, 1995, 47–61.
D. Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, Princeton 1950.
Mastrocinque, *Caria/Ionia*.
A. Mastrocinque, 'Osservazioni sui rapporti tra i diadochi e le citta d'Asia Minore', *Xenia, Scritti in Onore de* 121–128.
L. Robert, *Documents d'Asie Mineure*, Paris 1987.
Schmitt, *Untersuchungen*, 37–45, 148–174, 262–295.

ASKALON, Palestine, a city which welcomed Jonathan (O) Maccabaeus when operating in the name of Antiochos VI, but gave him no troops, and which he visited more than once (a). The city was the site of a royal Seleukid mint in the C2, and produced its own autonomous coins as well, beginning a new era in 104 or 84 (b), which implies independence at that time.

Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.101, 149, 180; 1 *Mac* 10.86, 11.60; Stephanos *sv* Askalon.
(b) Head *HN* 804; *BMC Palestine* 104–107.

References: H. R. Baldus, 'Zu den Phonizischen Bronzemunzen des Tryphon aus Askalon', SMB 56, 1964, 145–147.
Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
A. B. Brett, 'The Mint of Ascalon under the Seleucids', *ANSNM* 4, 1950, 43–54.
RE 2.1609–1610.
Schurer II 105–108.
A. Spaer, 'Ascalon, from Royal Mint to Autonomy', *Festschrift for Leo Mildenberg*, Wetteren, Belgium, 1984, 229–240.

ASPENDOS, Pamphylia, made an alliance with Achaios in 228 (a), and presumably accepted Antiochos III in 197; Antiochos VIII fled to the city for refuge after Antiochos IX's early success (b). It was the origin of a family which provided a succession of officials for Ptolemaic and Seleukid service (see Ptolemaios (O 4) son of Thraseas).

Sources: (a) Pol 5.73.3–4.
(b) Por F 32.23.

References: *RE* 2.1725 and S12.99–109.

ASPHAR, Pool of, Judaea, which Jonathan (O) and Simon (O 1) fled to in order to avoid Bakchides (O) (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.8.
References: *RE* 2.1730.

ASSOS, Troas, a city which will have become subject to the Seleukids in 281, but appears to have become subject to the Attalids in 241, when it ceased minting its own coins, which showed Athene and a bull's head or a griffin (a).
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 542; *BMC Troas Aeolis and Lesbos* 36–37.

ASTAKOS, a city in Syria or 'upper Asia', said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 63–64.

ASTERIA, a city in Syria, location otherwise unknown (a).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Asteria.

ATABYRION, Transjordan, a town captured by Antiochos III in 218 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.70.6–11.
References: *RE* 2.1888 Atabyrion 2.

ATARNEUS, Aiolis, a small city which became part of the Seleukid state from 281. It minted coins as an autonomous city in the C3, the types showing Apollo and a horse (a). It fell into the Attalid sphere at an early date, probably soon after Eumenes I's victory over Antiochos I in 262.
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 522; *BMC Mysia* 14.

ATHENS, the occasional object of Seleukid attention. Seleukos I or Antiochos I, or both sent back the statues of Harmodios and Aristogeiton from Persia (a). Antiochos III attempted to gain Athenian support in 191, but narrowly failed (b). Antiochos IV was educated at the city after his release from Rome, and the city voted honours for the Attalids for assisting Antiochos IV to the Seleukid throne in 175 (c).
Sources: (a) Paus 1.8.5.
(b) App. *Syr* 68.
(c) *OGIS* 248 (= Burstein 38).
References: C. Habicht, 'Athen und die Seleukiden', *Chiron* 19, 1989, 7–26.
RE S1.159–219.
S. Tracy, 'IG II (2) 937: Athens and the Seleucids', *GRBS* 29, 1988, 383–388.

ATROPATENE, north-western Iran, named after Atropates, the satrap installed by Alexander (a). It was presumably subjected by Seleukos I, who may have marched through it on his way to Ipsos. The local dynasty was represented in 220 by Artabazanes (O) who submitted rapidly to Antiochos III (b). The history of the area is most obscure; no doubt, as in 220, the local kings submitted when compelled and acted in effective independence most of the time.

Sources: (a) Justin 13.4.13; Pliny *NH* 6.42; Strabo 11.13.1.
(b) Pol 5.55.2–10.
References: *RE* 2.1181–1186 and S1.123–124.

AZOTOS (Ashdod), Palestine, a city to which Demetrios (F) Poliorketes retired after his defeat at Gaza in 312 (a), and to which in 165 the defeated Seleukid army fell back after the battle at Emmaus (b). The city was attacked by Judas (S) Maccabaeus in 163 and its altars and gods were destroyed (c). In 147/146 Jonathan (O) defeated Apollonios (O 7) Taos in battle near the city, which was sacked and burnt afterwards (d). Ptolemy VI (F) was shown the ruins soon after (e). It was held by Alexander Jannaeus (F) in 80 (f), and was freed by Pompeius (F) in 63 (g).
Sources: (a) Diod 19.85.1.
(b) 1 *Mac* 4.15.
(c) 1 *Mac* 5.68; Jos *AJ* 12.353.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.92–100; 1 *Mac* 10.74–87.
(e) Jos *AJ* 13.105; 1 *Mac* 11.3–5.
(f) Jos *AJ* 13.395.
(g) Jos *AJ* 14.75–76.
References: *RE* 2.2645–2646.
Schürer II 108–109.

BAANITES, or Baianites, a people regarded (by the Jews) as highway robbers, living in the area of Jericho. They were defeated and destroyed by Judas (S) Maccabaeus in 163 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.328; I *Mac* 5.4–5.

BABA, Lydia, a village with a sanctuary of Zeus in which sacrifice was to made for the recovery of Galatian captives (a).
Sources: (a) M. Worrle, 'Antiochos I, Achaios der Ältere and die Galater, Eine neue Inschrift in Denizli', *Chiron* 5, 1975, 59–97 (= Burstein 19).
References: *RE* 2.2653 Baba 1.

BABYLON, Babylonia. Seleukos was appointed satrap of Babylon at Triparadeisos in 320, a post he held for five years, and was then dismissed by Antigonos (F), but returned in 311 (a). Antigonos sent Demetrios (F) Poliorketes to retake the city, but he failed to do so, in the process damaging the city (b). Seleukos soon after founded his new city of Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris, and Babylon was thought to have declined as a result (c), but it survived all through the Seleukid period. As satrap Seleukos minted Alexandrine coins in the city, using as his types the head of Alexander and Nike, and Zeus and an elephant (d)—the latter a sign of his claimed success in India. As king Seleukos I let the walls of the city and the temple stand and repaired Esagila, as did his son and other Seleukid kings, and they also saw to the supply of the city (e). It features repeatedly as a royal rendezvous, for example Seleukos I received refugees from Lysimachos' (F) purge there in 282 (f). It was also productive, and furnished equipment for the king and people to Seleukeia (g).

It is possible that the city was reached by Ptolemy III (F) in 246—he certainly claimed to have done so (h). More serious was a rebellion against Seleukos II in the city in 237, which was still functioning three years later and involved fighting between two sets of the army; this may have been connected with a gift of property and valuables by Laodike (R 2), the wife of Seleukos II, in 237 (i). Antiochos III was living at Babylon when he succeeded to the throne, and returned there several times, in particular in 221, to fight Molon (R), and in 204 and 187, to celebrate great festivals (j). It was controlled by Timarchos (R) during his time in office and in rebellion, and the Babylonians awarded Demetrios I the name of Soter in gratitude for their rescue from his rule (k). Antiochos IV was regarded as founder (*ktistes*) of a Greek city of Babylon, but what this amounted to is unclear (l). Demetrios II was in the city during his eastern campaign and left from the city to fight the Parthians (m). The city fell to the Parthians soon after, and was only briefly recovered by Antiochos VII in 130/129 (n), and it suffered under the rule of the Parthian satrap Himeros (F) (o).

Two inscriptions provide incidental information about the government of the city under the Seleukid kings: one commemorates Demokrates (O) as *strategos* and *epistates* (p); the other records two men commanding the garrison as *hegemones* of the soldiers (q). The city maintained the old Babylonian culture, despite losing its status as 'the royal city' to Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris, and its chronicles are a valuable source for Seleukid history (r).

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 53 54, 57; Paus 1.16.1; Diod 19.92.3 5; Justin 15.4.11; Curtius Rufus 10.6; Arr *Succ* 1.
(b) Plut. *Dem* 8; Diod 19.100.4 7.
(c) Strabo 16.1.5.
(d) Head *HN* 817.
(e) Paus 1.16.3; Pritchard *ANET* 317 (= Austin 189); Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -273.
(f) Paus 1.9.10 (= Austin 45); Paus 1.10.4.
(g) S. Smith, *Babylonian Historical Texts*, 1928, 150 159 (= Austin 141).
(h) *OGIS* 246.
(i) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -237, -234.
(j) Por F 44; Pol 5.40ff; Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -204, -187.
(k) App. *Syr* 47.
(l) *OGIS* 253 (= Burstein 41).
(m) Por F 32.16; Jos *AJ* 13.184.
(n) Justin 38.10.6.
(o) Athenaios 466 b–c (Poseidonios 16, FHG iii 259).
(p) *OGIS* 253.
(q) S. M. Sherwin-White, 'A Greek Ostakon from Babylon of the early third century BC', *ZPE* 47, 1982, 57–70.
(r) Grayson; Sachs and Wiseman (= Austin 138). (a) Athenaios 639c.

References: B. Haussoullier, 'Inscriptions grècques de Babylone, *Klio* 9, 1909, 352–363.
H. Klengel, 'Babylon zur Zeit der Perser, Greichen und Parther', *FB* 5, 1962.

Pallis.
RE 2.2670–2699 Babylon 1, esp. 2679–2682.
S. M. Sherwin-White, 'Ritual for a Seleucid King at Babylon?', *JHS* 103, 1983, 156–159.

BABYLONIA, the ancient kingdom of the Babylonian dynasty which had been a satrapy under the Akhaimenids. Seleukos I was appointed satrap in 320 at the conference at Triparadeisos (a), and ruled at Babylon for five years. He was in effect driven out by Antigonos (F) Monophthalamos in 315 (b); in 312/311 he returned, was welcomed by the Babylonians (c), and successfully defended the land against Antigonos' counter-attack in a war which lasted perhaps three years (d). The land remained Seleukid territory until 140 when it was conquered by Mithridates I (F) of Parthia (e); it was recovered briefly by Demetrios II in 139 and by Antiochos VII in 130–129 (f).

Seleukid control of Babylonia was fundamental to their power, and provided much of the wealth they could dispose of, for example providing silver, equipment and supplies for Antiochos I in his campaign to recover Syria in 276/275 (g) (and it was reputed the source of the best apples (h)). Their power was partly based on cities founded there, especially Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris, the 'royal city' to the Babylonians (i), but also on the Babylonian cities, such as Babylon, Borsippa, Nippur, Uruk. The Seleukid kings, beginning with Nikator himself, made efforts at conciliation of the Babylonian priesthood and aristocracy. Seleukos I subsidised the great temple Esagila at Babylon, and this is also recorded of Antiochos I and Antiochos III (j), and probably continued all through the dynasty's rule. Antiochos III attended at least three great festivals at Babylon (k). The same attention was presumably given to the other cities and their temples. As a result of these attentions Seleukid control was never seriously shaken until the Parthian conquest, though Ptolemy III (F) claimed to have conquered it in 245. His claim is the only evidence: there is none in Babylonia (l).

Local government was apparently left to local sources as much as possible. Governors are only rarely recorded, but appear often enough to imply that the office was continuous, but now called *strategoi*. Sections of the old satrapy were hived off to form other administrative units, in particular after the revolt of Molon (R) in 222/221, after which the southern area is called the Erythraian Sea Province (m), and later Mesene and then Charakene. Antiochos III, on his accession to the throne in 223, was in Babylon (n), and may have had at least nominal authority there as a viceroy for his brother Seleukos III, but this is no more than a modern hypothesis. Apart from wealth Babylonia provided army recruits, and Antiochos III arranged for the transfer of 2,000 Jewish Babylonians to Asia Minor as military settlers (o).

The ancient culture of Babylonia, centred on the old cities, the Babylonian religion, and the cuneiform script, continued throughout the Seleukid period, though at a reduced vigour. This survival is undoubtedly due in part to Seleukid policy. The Babylonin Berossos (S) produced an influential interpretation of his homeland, its history, and customs, for the education of its new Greek and Macedonian masters.

Governors: Seleukos, 320 315, 312 305.
Patrokles in 308.
Terunu in 260.
Demokrates (undated).

Sources: (a) Arrian *FGrH* F9, 35 (= Austin 24).
(b) Diod 19.86.4.
(c) Diod 19.86.4; 90.1 91.5 (= Marmor Parium *FGrH* 239.B 16 = Austin 21).
(d) Grayson 10.
(e) Justin 41.5.8.
(f) Justin 36.1.2 6; Jos *AJ* 13.184 186, 249 253.
(g) S. Smith, *Babylonian Historical Texts*, 1928, 150 159 (= Austin 141).
(h) Athenaios 277 a (Chares of Mitylene Fr 4 Muller).
(i) See note (g).
(j) Pritchard *ANET* 317.
(k) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -204, -187.
(l) *OGIS* 54 (= Burstein 99).
(m) Pol 5.54.12.
(n) Pol 2.71.4; Por F 45.
(o) Jos *AJ* 12.1.148 153.

References: P. Bernard, 'Épigraphie Cunéiforme et Histoire Hellénistique', *BCH* 114, 1990, 540 541.
P. Bernard, 'Nouvelle contribution de l'epigraphie cuneiforme à l'histoire héllénistique', *BCH* 134, 1990, 513 541.
Bevan I 238–257.
A. Kuhrt, 'Berossos' Babyloniaka and Seleucid Rule in Babylonia', in S. M. Sherwin-White and A. Kuhrt (eds.), *Hellenism in the East*, London 1987, 32 56.
G. P. J. McEwan, 'Babylonia in the Hellenistic Period', *Klio* 70, 1988, 412 421.
A. T. Olmstead, 'Cuneiform Texts and Hellenistic Chronology', *CP* 32, 1937, 1–14.
Pallis.
RE 2.2700–2718.
M. I. Rostovtzeff, 'Seleucid Babylonia', *YCS* 3, 1932, 1–91.
G. K. Sarkisian, 'City Land in Seleucid Babylonia', 312–331.
S. M. Sherwin-White, 'Aristeas Ardibeltaios: some Aspects of the use of Double Names in Seleucid Babylonia', *ZPE* 50, 1983, 209–221.
R. J. van der Spek, 'The Babylonian City', in S. M. Sherwin-White and A. Kuhrt (eds.), *Hellenism in the East*, London 1987, 57–74.

BAITOKAIKE, Syria, the site of a temple of Zeus in the 'Apamean satrapy', known from an inscription of Roman date which repeats a series of grants and records of ownership and privileges of the sanctuary (a).

Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 70 (= *IGLS* 4028 = Austin 178).

References: A. Baroni, 'I Terreni e I Privilegi del Tempio di Zeus a Baitokaike (*IGLS* VII 4028)', *Studi Ellenistici* 1, ed. B. Virgilio, Pisa 1984.

K. J. Rigsby, 'Seleucid Notes: IV Baetocaece', *TAPA*, 110, 1980, 248–254.
RE 2.2779 and S1.238 Baitokaike 2.
H. Seyrig, 'Aradus et Baetocaece', Antiquités Syriennes 48, *Syria* 28, 1951, 200–202.

BAKTRA, the main city of Baktria: it was a Seleukid mint during the reigns of Seleukos I and Antiochos I (a), but ceased to be Seleukid with its province, c. 256. It was besieged by Antiochos III in 207/206 unsuccessfully (b). It was also known as Zariaspa (c).
Sources: (a) Newell *ESM*.
(b) Pol 10.49.15; 11.39.1–10; Strabo 11.8.9; Pliny *NH* 6.48.
(c) Stephanos *sv* Zariaspa.
References: *RE* 2.2779 and 10A.227–228.

BAKTRIA (Baktriane), Central Asia, ruled by Seleukos I from c. 305 (a), when he established his control during the eastern expedition, no doubt assisted by the fact that his wife Apama (R 3) came from the province (b). His son Antiochos I ruled the whole east including Baktria from 293/292 until 281 (c), and during the Syrian war of the 270s the (unnamed) Baktrian governor sent him twenty elephants (d). The governor Diodotos (O 1) declared his independence—or assumed it—in c. 256, and passed his power on to his son, Diodotos II (F), who took the royal title (e). Antiochos III campaigned against the current king Euthydemos (F) in 208–206, a campaign with resulted in his establishing a vague suzerainty over the area (f), but the land had been essentially independent for fifty years, and the grant expedition did not change this.
Governors: Stasander.
Patrokles (?) 290s (?).
Antiochos I 292–281.
Diodotos I, before 256 (then king).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 55.
(b) Arr *Anab* 7.44.
(c) Plut *Dem* 38; Diod 21.1.21.
(d) S. Smith, *Babylonian Historical Texts*, 1928, 150–159 (= Austin 141).
(e) Justin 41.4.5.
(f) Pol 10.48.4; 49.1–15; 11.39.1–10.
References: F. L. Holt, *Alexander the Great and Bactria*, *Mnemosyne* supplement, Leiden 1984, part 4.
A. K. Narain, *The Indo-Greeks*, Oxford 1957.
RE 2.2805–2813.
L. Robert, 'Demodamas de Milet et la Reine Apama', *BCH* 108, 1984, 467–472.
Tarn, *GBI*.
J. Wolski, 'Le problème de la fondation de l'état grèco-baktrien', *Iranica Antiqua*, 17, 1982, 131–146.

BALANAEA, Syria, one of the settlements in the Aradian *peraia* which Arados tried repeatedly to control (a). It produced a local coinage, dated 209/208 (b).

Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.12.
(b) Head *HN* 780.
References: Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
RE 2.2816 2817.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 67.

BAMBYKE, see Hierapolis.

BARGYLIA, Karia, a city which was part of the Seleukid dominions from c. 274/271 to 246, when it fell into Ptolemaic hands (a).
Sources: (a) *I Bargylia* (= *I Iasos*, 608.
References: Mastrocinque *Caria/Ionia*.

BASKA (or Baskama), Transjordan, a 'city' north east of the Sea of Galilee whence Simon (O 1) recovered the body of Jonathan (O) (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.210; 1 *Mac* 13.23.
References: *RE* 3.103.

BATANAIA, Transjordan, annexed by Antiochos III as a result of his defeat of Skopas' (F) army in 200 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 16.39.3 (= Jos *AJ* 12.136).
References: *RE* 2.115–117 Batanaia 1.

BEROIA, Syria, a city said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a), but whose name suggests a slightly earlier origin, on the site of an older town (Halab, now Aleppo). It was the place of exile and execution of Onias-Menelaos (O 2) in the 160s (b). In the 80s it was ruled by Dionysios (F 1), son of Herakleon, along with Bambyke and Herakleia, and later by Straton (F), when it was unsuccessfully besieged by Demetrios III Akairos (c).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
(b) Jos *AJ* 12.383–385.
(c) Strabo 16.2.7; Jos *AJ* 13.384.
References: Grainger *Seleukid Cities*.
RE 3.307–308 and S1.248–249 Beroia 5.
J. Sauvaget, *Alep*, Paris 1941.
H. Seyrig, 'Séleucus I et la fondation de la monarchie Syrienne', *Syria* 47, 1970, 290–311.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 56.

BERYTOS, Phoenicia, a city captured by Antiochos III in 218 (a), and again in 202. It was destroyed by Tryphon during the civil war of the 140s and restored, as a city by the Romans (b). At some point it was renamed Laodiceia-in-Phoinike (c). It was conquered by 'robbers' from the mountains, who were then dispossessed by Pompeius (F) in 64 (d). It was the site of a royal Seleukid mint in the C2, and coined autonomously in the C2, showing a variety of deities; from 80 it adopted a new era, presumably marking its effective independence (e). It claimed great age, as did all the Phoenician cities, and claimed to have been founded by Kronos (f).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.68.8.

(b) Strabo 16.2.19.
(c) Couilloud, *MF Rhenée*, 281 and 4677.
(d) Strabo 16.2.18.
(e) Head *HN* 790–791; *BMC Phoenicia* 51–53.
(f) Stephanos *sv* Berytos.

References: Grainger, *Hellenistic Phoenicia*.
RE 3.321–323.
Rouvier III 237–312.
Seyrig, 'Eres', 38.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 68.

BERZETHO, Judaea, Bakchides (O) marched to this village; later Judas (S) Maccabaeus camped there and was defeated by Bakchides, 161 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.397, 422–430; 1 *Mac* 7.19.
References: *RE* 3.323.

BETHALAGA, Judaea (also Bethbasi), Jonathan (O) made his base there in 160, which he fortified; he was attacked and besieged by Bakchides (O). Simon (O 1) was left to hold the town, while Jonathan raided from the rear. The outcome was an agreement to make peace, which lasted for seven years (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.20–33; 1 *Mac* 9.62–73.
References: *RE* 3.762 Bethalaga 4.

BETHBASI, see Bethalaga.

BETHEL, Judaea, a town fortified by Bakchides (O) in 161 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.15; 1 *Mac* 9.50.
References: *RE* 3.763.

BETH HORON, Judaea, a pass leading from the coastal lowlands to the Judaean hills, which was the scene of the defeat of Seron (O 1) by Judas (S) Maccabaeus in 166 (a), and of Nikanor (O 1) in 160 (b). Not surprisingly it was one of the places fortified by Bakchides in 160 to hold Judaea (c).
Sources: (a) *1 Mac* 3.13–24; Jos *AJ* 12.289.
(b) Jos *AJ* 12.408–412; 1 *Mac* 7.39–50.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.15; 1 *Mac* 9.50.
References: *RE* 3.763 Bethoron.

BETHOME, Palestine, site of battle between Demetrios III and Alexander (F) Jannaeus (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.380.
References: *RE* 3.364–365.

BETHSHAN, see Skythopolis.

BETHSURA (Bethzur), Judaea, Lysias (O 4) camped his army there in 165, before his defeat (a). It was then fortified by Judas (S) Maccabaeus (b), and later attacked and captured by Lysias (c). It was one of the places

fortified by Bakchides (O) in 161 (d), and it was a refuge for anti-Maccabaeans later (e). In 144 it was captured by Simon (O 1), this time definitively (f). It was the key to the southern approach to Jerusalem.
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.313.
(b) Jos *AJ* 12.326; 1 *Mac* 4.61, 6.7.
(c) Jos *AJ* 12.367–368, 375–376; 1 *Mac* 6.31, 49–50; 2 *Mac* 13.19–22.
(d) 1 *Mac* 9.53.
(e) 1 *Mac* 10.14; Jos *AJ* 13.42.
(f) 1 *Mac* 11.65–66; Jos *AJ* 13.155–157.
References: *RE* 3.366–367 Bethsur 1.

BETHZACHARIAS, Judaea, a pass where Judas (S) camped; he was beaten there by Lysias (O 4) (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.369–374.
References: *RE* 3.367.

BITHYNIA, a kingdom largely formed by opposition to the Seleukid power. King Zipoetes (F) was an ally of Seleukos I against Lysimachos (F), and when Seleukos tried to enforce his hegemony, the people rose to defeat the army of Seleukos' general Hermogenes (O), 280. In 278 Zipoetes organized the transfer of the Galatians into Asia Minor across the Bosporos after they had been prevented from crossing at the Hellespont (a). Antiochos (R 1) Hierax married Laodike (R 13) the daughter of king Ziaelas. In 190 king Prusias (F) refused Antiochos III's invitation to become allied against the Romans (b).
Sources: (a) Memnon 226a–227a.
(b) Pol 21.11 (= Livy 37.25.4).
References: *RE* 2.507–538, esp. 515–519, and S1.252.

BOIOTIA, Greece, the Boiotian council demanded Antiochos III's physical presence before them before joining him; he obliged and the land was occupied by his troops in the winter of 191/190; they were driven from it by the Romans after the defeat at Thermopylai (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 20.2; 7.5; App. *Syr* 13; Livy 36.6.1–5.
References: *RE* 3.637–663 Boiotia 1.

BORAMA, a fort in the Lebanon mountains controlled by 'robbers', who invaded the coastal plain in the 60s (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.18.

BORSIPPA, Babylonia, one of the Babylonian cities, reported to be deserted in 324 (a), but it sent supplies to Antiochos I in his Syrian campaign (b), and Antiochos I is recorded to have built a temple to Nebo there, which was under construction in 268, and to have restored the Ezida temple, c. 269 (c). The city was given property and valuables by Laodike, wife of Seleukos II, in 237 (d). The elements of the bargain between the Seleukid kings and the Babylonians are thus clear. Antiochos III visited the city in 187 (e). It was the home of a distinct sect of Chaldaean philosophers, and a production centre of linen (f), and its gods were said to be Apollo and Artemis, which suggests strong Seleukid influence (g).

Sources: (a) Justin 12.13.4.
(b) Smith, *Babylonian Historical Texts*, 1928, 150–159 (= Austin 141).
(c) Pritchard *ANET* 317 (= Austin 189).
(d) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -237.
(e) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -187.
(f) Strabo 16.1.1–7.
(g) Stephanos *sv* Borsippa.
References: A. Kuhrt and S. N. Sherwin-White, 'Aspects of Seleucid Royal Ideology: the Cylinder of Antiochos I from Borsippa', *JHS* 111, 1991, 71–86.
RE 3.735 and S1.256.

BOSORA, Galaaditis, (also Bozrah, Bostra) captured and sacked by the Jews under Judas (S), 166 (a). It was under Seleukid rule from 200, and was eventually taken by the Nabataians.
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.336, 340; I *Mac* 5.26, 28.
References: *RE* 3.740–741.

BOTRYS, Phoenicia, captured by Antiochos III in 218 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.68.8.
References: *RE* 3.793 Botrys 1.
H. Salame-Sarkis, 'Matériaux pour une histoire de Batrun', *Berytus* 35, 1987, 101–119.

BOTTIA, Syria, a village which is said to have existed on the site of the city of Antiocheia-in-Syria (a).
Sources: (a) Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.13.

BROCHOI, Biqaa Valley, a Ptolemaic fort vainly attacked by Antiochos III in 221 and 219 (a). It formed part of the Ptolemaic defensive system for Koile Syria.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.46.1; 61.8.
References: *RE* 3.886.
J. P. Rey-Coquais, 'Notes de Géographie Syrienne: I, Le Forteresse de Brochoi', *MUSJ* 40, 1964.

BYBLOS, Phoenicia, a city which became Seleukid in 200; it was fortified in the C1 (a), and freed by Pompeius (F) from Kinyras' (F) tyranny in 64 (b). The city was the site of a royal Seleukid mint in the C2, and produced its own coins in the C1, with a distinctive set of types, showing Tyche, Kronos, Isis, and Harpokrates, for example (c). It claimed Kronos as founder (d), implying, correctly, great age.
Sources: (a) Malalas 8.31.
(b) Strabo 16.2.18.
(c) Head *HN* 791; *BMC Phoenicia* 97.
(d) Stephanos *sv* Byblos.
References: Grainger, *Hellenistic Phoenicia*.
RE 3.1099–1100 Byblos 1.
Rouvier IV 35–66.

H. Seyrig, 'Le grand prêtre de Dionysos à Byblos', Antiquités Syriennes 55, *Syria* 31, 1954, 68–73.

BYZANTION, Thrace, a member of the Northern League which was formed against Seleukos I, with Herakleia Pontike, Chalcedon and Mithridates of Pontos in 281 (a). It may have been besieged by Antiochos II in his campaign in Thrace (b). In 220 the city was allied with Achaios (R), but he reneged on this when war began (c). Antiochos III carefully conciliated the city during his campaigns (d).
Sources: (a) Memnon 226a.
(b) Athenaios 442c.
(c) Pol 4.50.1–51.6.
(d) App. *Syr* 6.
References: *RE* 3.1116–1158, esp. 1136–1138, and S1.264 Byzantion 1.

CASPIAN SEA, said to have been explored by Patrokles (O) for Seleukos I, and his and Antiochos I's forces are said to have navigated it in the 290s; Strabo and Pliny refer to Patrokles' account (a).
Sources: (a) Pliny 2.87.167 (= FGH III C 712); Strabo.

CHAFARSABA (later Antipatris), Palestine, the terminus of the fosse of Alexander (F) Jannaeus against the march of Antiochos XII (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.370; Jos *BJ* 1.4.7; Stephanos *sv* Motho.
References: *RE* 3.2017.

CHALA, Apollonitis, a place described as a 'Greek city' by Isidore in the Parthian period (a); its foundation in the Seleukid period is thus assumed.
Sources: (a) Isidore of Charax 3.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 97.
Chaumont, 'Villes hélléniques', 166–167.

CHALKIDIKE (also Chalkidene), a region of Syria centred on Chalkis-ad-Belum, and bordering on the lands of Apamea; its precise status in the local administration is unclear, but it is probable that it was governed as the territory of the city (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.11.
References: *RE* 3.2074 Chalkidike 3.

CHALKIS, Euboia, Antiochos III captured the city in 192 (a), wintered there in 191/190, and married his second wife (renamed Euboia (R)) there at that time (b). Out of the wedding celebrations Roman historians wove a story of dissipation and the king's weakening, belied by the facts. He had to abandon the city after the defeat at Thermopylai in 190 (c).
Sources: (a) Livy 35.51.6–7.
(b) Pol 20.3.1; 8.1–5; Athenaios 10.439e–f; App. *Syr* 16; Livy 36.11.1–4.
(c) Livy 36.21.1.
References: *RE* 3.2078–2088 Chalkis 1, esp. 2085.

CHALKIS-AD-BELUM, Syria, a city said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a). It was the centre of the administrative district of Chalkidike (or Chalkidene) (b). Diodotos' (R) army camped near the city at the start of his rebellion in 145, and he was unsuccessfully attacked there by the forces of Demetrios II (c). It was said to have had as its founder Monikos (S) the Arab, otherwise unknown, and undated (d).

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
(b) Pliny *NH* 5.81.
(c) Diod 33.4a.1.
(d) Stephanos *sv* Chalkis 5.

References: Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
P. Monceaux and L. Brossé, 'Chalcis ad Belum, notes sur l'histoire et les ruines de la ville', *Syria* 6, 1925, 339–350.
RE 3.2090–2091 Chalkis 4.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 56–57.

CHALKIS-UNDER-LIBANOS, Biqaa valley, Syria, 'the acropolis of Marsyas' (a), one of the forts of the Ptolemaic line which were unsuccessfully attacked by Antiochos III in 221 and 219 (b). It was sufficiently large to be described as a city in 64, when it was visited by Pompeius (F) (c). It was then the capital of the small state ruled by Ptolemaios (F) son of Menneas, who coined there. It may also have issued a brief coinage in its own name using an era which commenced in 115 (d), which may be presumed to be the date at which Seleukid authority finally failed there.

Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.18.
(b) Pol 5.45.10–46.5; 61.7–8.
(c) Jos *AJ* 14.40; Jos *BJ* 1.185.
(d) *BMC Galatia Cappadocia Syria* 279.

References: Grainger *Hellenistic Phoenicia*.
RE 3.2091–2092 Chalkis 2.
Seyrig, 'Ères', 46–49.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 64.
E. Will, 'Un vieux problème de la topographie de la *Beqa* antique: Chalcis du Liban', *ZDPV* 99, 1983, 141–146.

CHAONIA, Syria, a place of unknown location (a).

Sources: (a) Ptolemy 5.15.10.

References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 52.

CHARAKENE, capital Charax, a successor state of the Seleukid kingdom in which the satrap Hyspaosines (O) made himself king after the occupation of Babylonia by the Parthians. It was originally the Erythraian Sea province*, then Mesene*, and became called Charakene once the king was settled at Charax.

Sources: (a) Pliny 6.136; Strabo 17.769.

References: S. A. Nodelman, 'A Preliminary History of Characene', *Berytus* 12, 1960, 83–121.
RE 3.2116–2120.

CHARAX (1), Charakene, capital of Charakene, see Antiocheia-of-the-Erythraian-Sea.

CHARAX (2), Media, a city in the region of Rhagai (a), which, from its name, was a fort commanding the high road to the east, and the approaches to the Elburz pass, the Caspian Gates.
Sources: (a) Isidore of Charax 7.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 100.

CHARIS, Parthia, a city, not otherwise known, or located, said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
References: *RE* 3.2145.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 101.

CHASPHOMAKE, probably two places, Chasphor and Maked, Galaaditis, captured by the Jews, 166 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.340; 1 *Mac* 5.25 and 36; 2 *Mac* 12.13.
References: *RE* 3.2195–2196 Chasphoma.

CHATTENIA, on the Arabian coast Persian Gulf; the third district belonging to the Gerrhaeans; it was presumably passed by or through by Antiochos III on his Arabian expedition, 205 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 13.9.2.
References: *RE* 3.2198.

CHERSONESOS, Syria, probably another name for Apamea (a); it was the place where Demetrios (F) Poliorketes was incarcerated after his capture, and where he died, 283 (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.10.
(b) Plut *Dem* 50, 52.

CHERSONESOS, Thrace. The scene of the murder of Seleukos I in 279. Lost to the Seleukids by 278, it was recovered by Antiochos II, who minted coins at Lysimacheia (b), but then lost again to the Ptolemies in c. 245. It may have been held for a time by Antiochos (R 1) Hierax, but not for long, if at all (c). Antiochos III conquered it in 196 (d), and fortified it against invasion from the north, but then abandoned it in the face of the Roman advance in 190 (e).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 16, 28, 37.
(b) Newell, WSM.
(c) Boehringer, 'Antiochos Hierax am Hellespont'.
(d) Pol 18.51.3; App. *Syr* 21.
(e) Livy 37.33.1–4.
References: *RE* 3.2242–2251 Chersonesos 1, esp. 2150.

CHOUTHAIANS, (i.e. Kutheans of Samaria) captured by John (O 2) Hyrkanos in his offensive after the death of Antiochos VII (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.255.

CRETE, a source of recruitment for mercenaries into the Seleukid army (see Institutions). Cities in the island were the object of Seleukid diplomacy at times—Lyttos in 249 (a) and in the centre of the island in c. 204/203 (b).
Sources: (a) *I Cret* I 8.
(b) *I Cret* C27. 1, II 1.21, 16.3.

CYPRUS, under Ptolemaic rule from 312. Antiochos III is said to have aimed to conquer the island in 193 (a). Antiochos IV sent forces to conquer it, apparently successfully, in 168, for his troops were expelled from the island by Roman envoys in that year (b). Demetrios I bribed the Ptolemaic governor to hand over the island to him, but the plot was betrayed (c).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 4.
(b) Livy 45.11.10–11.
(c) Pol 33.5.1–4.

DAHAI (or DAAE), a nomad people from Central Asia (a), who provided recruits to the Seleukid army: they were light-armed infantry at Raphia, brigaded with two other groups, totalling 5,000 men (b); they were said to have been part of the Greek expeditionary force in 191 (c), and at Magnesia they were part of the mounted archers (d); part of the tribe were led by Arsakes (F) into the invasion of Parthia (e).
Sources: (a) Strabo 11.7.2; 8.2.
(b) Pol 5.79.3.
(c) Livy 35.48.5; 49.8.
(d) App. *Syr* 32; Livy 37.38.3.
(e) Strabo 11.9.2.
References: *RE* 4.1944–1945.

DAMASCUS, Syria, captured by Antiochos III from Dinon (F), the Ptolemaic governor, in a surprise attack in 202 (a). It had been taken by Seleukos II in his Ptolemaic war in the 240s, but lost again (b). Jonathan (O) Maccabaeus was able to march as far as the city in 144, and sold as slaves his captives there after a raid against the Nabataeans (c). It was the scene of defeat of Demetrios II by Alexander II Zabinas in 126 (d). Demetrios III Akairos, was installed as king in the city by Ptolemy (F) Lathyros, and opposed by Antiochos X; Antiochos XII seized the city as king, but soon lost it to Philip I (e). It was renamed Demetrias by Demetrios III and coins were issued from a mint in the city in that name, showing royal heads and the city's Tyche or Nike or Zeus; autonomous coins showed the head of Tyche backed by various animals (f). Aretas III (F) of the Nabataeans took the city after the death of Antiochos XII, thus effectively ending Seleukid control (g). The city's oasis character made it always a famous place (h), and explains in part its turbulent history in the period after 150.
Sources: (a) Polyainos 4.15.
(b) Por F 32.8.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.153, 179; 1 *Mac* 12.32.
(d) Por F 32.21.
(e) Jos *AJ* 13.370, 387–388.

(f) Head *HN* 784; *BMC Galatia Cappadocia Syria* 282, 289.
(g) Jos *AJ* 13.392.
(h) Strabo 16.2.20.

References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
RE 4.2042–2048.
J. Sauvaget, 'Le plan antique de Damas', *Syria* 26, 1947, 314–358.
Schurer II 127–130.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 65–67.

DAPHNE, Syria, a sanctuary of Apollo and Artemis established by Seleukos I close to Antiocheia (a), which absorbed a town called Herakleia, and provided an area of asylum (b). In 166 it was the scene of Antiochos IV's great celebration (c). A letter of Antiochos III on the appointment of a chief priest in 189 shows that the kings kept a firm grip on the place (d). There was a regular festival, normally attended by the king (e).

Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 5.79.
(b) Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.20; Strabo 16.2.6; Eustathius 916; Libanius *Or* XI, 94–100; Justin 15.4.8.
(c) Pol 30.25.1–26.9.
(d) Welles *RC* 44.
(e) Livy 33.49.6.

References: *RE* 4.2136–2138.
J. G. Bunge, 'Die Feiern Antiochos' IV Epiphanes in Daphne im Herbst 166 v. Chr.', Chiron 6, 1976, 53–71.

DARDANOS, Mysia, a city declared free by Rome at the peace of Apamea in 188; it had several times been synoecised and refounded by various kings (b).

Sources: (a) Livy 38.39.10.
(b) Strabo 13.1.28.

References: *RE* 4.2163–2164.

DELION, Boiotia, a sanctuary in which a Roman unit was attacked by Antiochos III's forces in 191, providing Antiochos with a clear run in central Greece, and Rome with a good reason for the war (a).

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 12; Livy 35.51.1–6.

References: *RE* 4.2443 Delium 5.

DELOS, an island sacred to Apollo, and hence an obvious place in which the Seleukids could celebrate themselves. Seleukos I devoted a silver cup there (a); a statue of Antiochos III was put up by Menippos (O) (b); Antiochos IV was commemorated there (c). A temple of the Syrian goddess Atargatis was built there out of the offerings of devotees, and staffed by priests from Hierapolis of Syria.

Sources: (a) Ditt *Syll* (3) 588.
(b) *OGIS* 239.
(c) *OGIS* 249, 250, 251.

References: Bruneau.
J.-P. Rey-Coquais, 'Une prétendue "dynastie" syrienne dans la Delos héllénistique', *MUSJ* 37, 1960–1961, 249–254.

DELPHI, the sanctuary of Apollo, but with only *one* Seleukid, Antiochos III, honoured there (a). The failure of the Seleukids, with their devotion to Apollo, to cultivate this most famous of Apollo's sanctuaries, is odd.
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 241.

DEMETRIAS, Assyria, near Arbela, a city presumably founded by Demetrios I, perhaps in commemoration of his victory over the rebel Timarchos (R) in 160 (a). It produced an autonomous coinage in bronze, showing that its official name was Demetrias-by-the-Tigris, with the types of Tyche and a Tripod (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.1.4; Stephanos *sv* Demetrias.
(b) Head *HN* 817.
References: Chaumont, 'Villes hélléniques', 153–155.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegründungen*, 96–97.

DIADOCHOUPOLIS, Babylonia, a city referred to only in a late source as being 'not far from Ktesiphon' (a); its name presupposes a Greek settlement.
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Diadouchou.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundugen* 97.

D(I)ATHEMA, Galaaditis, a fortress used as a refuge by the Jews against Timotheos (F), and which was attacked by Judas (S) Maccabaeus (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.330; I *Mac* 5.9–15.
References: *RE* 4.2226.

DIDYMA, a sanctuary of Apollo which was much favoured by the Seleukids, who claimed descent from the god. Their connection supposedly began with a visit by Seleukos in 334, during Alexander's conquest of Asia Minor, though the temple was in ruins at the time, and the story is a patent invention (a). The first documented connection is in 300/299 when a great quantity of gifts was made by Seleukos I and Antiochos I, a deed which was in part a political gesture to an area recently under Antigonid control, and then under that of Lysimachos (F) (b). It was followed by a gift of incense in 286/285 (c). After the acquisition of Asia Minor in 281, the temple was further patronised, and rebuilding went on for most of the next century. The Seleukid connection did not survive the loss of political control, suggesting that political control was the main object of the whole Seleukid purpose.
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 56.
(b) *OGIS* 213 (= *I Didyma* 479 = Burstein 2).
(c) Welles *RC* 5.
References: C. Bearzot, 'Il santuario di Apollo Didimeo e la spedizione de Seleuco I a Babilonia (312 a.C.), *Contributi dell'Instituto de Storia Antica* 10, 1984, 51–81.
Didyma, I, ed. T. Wiegand, II ed. H. Knackfuss, III, ed. A. Rehm, Berlin 1941–1958.
J. Fonterose, *Didyma, Apollo's Oracle, Cult and Companions*, Berkeley, 1988.
W. Gunther, 'Das Orakel von Didyma in hellenistischer Zeit', *Istanbuler Mitteilungen*, Beiheft 4, Tubingen 1971.

B. Haussoullier, *Études sur l'histoire de Milet et du Didymeion*, Paris 1902.
B. Haussoullier, 'Offrande à Apollon Didyméen', *Delegation en Perse, Recherches Archeologiques*, 2me Serie, t. 7, ed. J. de Morgan, Paris 1905.
H. W. Parke, *The Oracles of Apollo in Asia Minor*, London 1985, 33–68.
RE 5.437–441 Didyma 1.
Robert, 'Demodamas'.

DIDYMATEICHE, Mysia, a town captured by Attalos I (F) from Achaios (R) (a). It will have become Seleukid in 281. Its history otherwise is not known.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.77.8.
References: *RE* 5.442.

DION, Palestine, claimed to be a foundation of Alexander the Great; its name is certainly Macedonian (a). It was captured by Alexander Jannaeus (F) (b), and visited by Pompeius (F) in 63 (c).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Dion (7).
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.393.
(c) Jos *AJ* 14.47; Jos *BJ* 1.132.
References: *RE* 5.833–834 Dion 5.
Schurer II 148–149.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 76.

DOKIMEION, Phrygia, a city supposed to have been founded, c. 300, by Dokimos (F), the general of Antiogonos (F) Monophthalamos, whom Seleukos I had defeated in Babylon. It became Seleukid in 281, and ceased to be so in 188 (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 12.577.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 35.

DOLICHE, Syria, a city of Macedonian origin (from the name), and thus probably founded in the late fourth century. It was taken into the Kommagenean kingdom during the Seleukid collapse (a). Its god developed into considerable, if temporary, importance in the Roman period.
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Doliche.
References: F. Cumont, 'Doliché et le Zéus Dolichénos', *Études Syriennes*.

DORA, Palestine, attacked and besieged by Antiochos III, 218 (a) and again in 200; in 138 Tryphon (R) was besieged in the town by Antiochos VII (b). The city produced its own autonomous coinage in the C1, showing Tyche on the obverse and Astarte on the reverse (c), by which time it will have become independent.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.66.1.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.223–224; 1 Mac 15.11–14, 25; Stephanos *sv* Doros.
(c) Head *HN* 792.
References: D. Gera, 'Tryphon's Sling Bullet from Dor', *IEJ* 35, 153–163.
RE 5.1549–1550 Dora 2.
Schurer II 118–120.

DRANGENE, a Seleukid province in eastern Iran; Antiochos III's army wintered in the area in 206/205 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 11.39.13.

DURA, Mesopotamia, a place captured by Molon (R) in 221 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.48.16 and 52.2.
References: *RE* 5.1846 Dura 1.

DURA-EUROPOS, Babylonia, see Europos.

DYME, Achaia, Antiochos IV and his family were commemorated there by a local resident (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 252.
References: *RE* 5.1877–1878 Dyme 1.

EBIRNARI, the Babylonian name for Syria.

EDESSA (also Antiocheia-by-Kallirhoe), Osrhoene, a city said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a), and was renamed later probably by Antiochos IV; the new name soon fell out of use (b). Strabo by mistake calls it 'Bambyke' (c). It became the capital of the kingdom of Osrhoene, which existed from c. 132. The city produced coins of Antiochos IV, but no others (d).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
(b) Pliny *NH* 5.86; Stephanos *svv* Antiocheia 8, Edessa.
(c) Strabo 16.1.27.
(d) Head *HN* 814.
References: *RE* 5.1933–1938 Edessa 2.
J. B. Segal, *Edessa, the Blessed City*, Oxford 1970.

EGYPT, the basis for Ptolemaic power. Antiochos IV invaded in 170 and 169/168 and Demetrios II attempted to do so in 128. It always remained just outside the Seleukid grasp.

'EGYPTIAN FORTRESS', a fortification near the lands of Apamea, presumably a relic of the confrontations between Seleukids and Ptolemies in Syria (a). It may have been a complex of forts, including Brochoi and Gerrha.
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.19.

EKBATANA, Media, the former royal Median residence and palace, and the centre of the great Median satrapy. It is said to have been 'founded' by Seleukos I (a). Antiochos III collected silver and gold valued at 4,000 talents from the temple there to finance his eastern campaign, 211 (b). It was renamed and perhaps reconstituted as the Greek city of Epiphaneia by Antiochos IV (c). It fell into Parthian control in 141 and definitively after the death of Antiochos VII in 129 (d).
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 5.42–43; Strabo 11.13.1.
(b) Pol 10.27.4–13.
(c) Isidore of Charax 6; Stephanos *sv* Agbatana.
(d) Justin 41.6.6–8.

References: Chaumont, 'Capitales et Résidences', 216–217.
RE 5.2155–2158 Ekbatana, 6.193 Epiphaneia 7.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 99–100.

ELAIA, Aiolis, the port for Pergamon, which was developed by the Attalids as their naval station (a). Antiochos III and his son Seleukos camped near the place with their army in 190 (b).
Sources: (a) Livy 35.13.6; 36.43.12; 37.37.4; Strabo 13.1.67; 3.5.
(b) Pol 21.10.1–14; Livy 37.18.3.
References: Allen, 26.
McShane 72–73.
RE 5.2222–2223.

ELAM, the Babylonian name for Elymais*, where Antiochos III died (a).
Sources: (a) Sachs and Wiseman (= Austin 138).

ELATEIA, Phokis, a place which was a stage on the retreat of Antiochos III from his defeat at Thermopylai (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 20.
References: *RE* 5.2236–2237.

ELBURZ, Mountains, Iran. Antiochos III conducted a well-organised campaign against the local tribesmen of the mountains in order to reach Hyrkania, 210. Polybios' account reveals a great deal about Antiochos' military abilities and about the composition of his army (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 10.29.3–31.4.
References: Bar-Kokhva 142–145.

ELEUSIS, Alexandria, the site of the fateful meeting of Antiochos IV and C. Popilius (F) Laenas, 167, after which Antiochos evacuated Egypt (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 45.12.3–6.
References: *RE* 5.2339–2342 Eleusis 4.

ELEUTHEROS River, Syria, the boundary of the Seleukid and Ptolemaic portions of Syria (a). Even after the Seleukid conquest of Koile Syria and Phoenicia, it remained a major divider. Jonathan (O) Maccabaeus escorted Ptolemy VI (F) as far as the river in 145, for example (b), and soon after Demetrios II's army retreated to it after its confrontation with Jonathan, at which point it seems to have become safe from pursuit (c).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.12.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.106–8.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.179.
References: *RE* 5.2354–2355 Eleutheros 1.

ELIS, north-western Peloponnese; envoys from Elis contacted Antiochos III in Greece in 191 and formed an alliance with him; he sent them a garrison of 1000 men (a) which was still in place after Antiochos had left Greece in 190 (b).

Sources: (a) Pol 20.3.1–5; Livy 36.9.1–2.
(b) Livy 36.31.3.
References: *RE* 5.2368–2432 Elis 1, esp. 2415.

ELYMAIS, south-western Iran, the former Elam. Mounted archers from Elymais fought in the Seleukid army at Raphia in 217 and at Magnesia in 190 (a). The temple of Bel or Zeus was attacked by Antiochos III in 187 for the sake of its treasure; he was resisted by the people of the area and killed in the process (b), in 164 Antiochos IV raided the temple of Artemis (Diana or Venus) (c). The Elymaians produced their own dynasty of rulers from the early C2, all called Kamniskires (F). They were conquered by Mithridates (F) I of Parthia c. 150 (d), and supported Demetrios II in his Parthian war in 139 (e).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 31; Livy 37.40.10.
(b) Diod 28.3.1; Diod 29.3.1; Por F 32.10; F 47; Justin 32.2.1–2; Strabo 16.1.38.
(c) Pol 31.9.1–4; App. *Syr* 66 Diod 31.18a; Por F 53 and 56.
(d) Justin 41.6.9.
(e) Justin 36.1.4.
References: A. Alizadeh, 'Elymaean occupation of Lower Khuzestan during the Seleucid and Parthian periods: a proposal', *Iranica Antiqua* 20, 1985, 175–189.
J. Harmatta, 'Parthia and Elymais in the 2nd century BC', *Acta Antiqua Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae* 29, 1981, 189–217.
G. Le Rider, *Suse sous les Séleucides et les Parthes*, 352–355.
RE 5.2458–2467, esp. 2464–2465.

EMESA, a town which was ruled by Samsigeramus in the 60s as an independent principality, which had possibly been independent by then for fifty years (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.10.
References: C. Gadd, *Les Dynastes d'Émése*, Beirut 1972.
RE 5.2496–2497.
H. Seyrig, 'Charactères de l'Histoire d'Émése', Antiquités Syriennes 76, *Syria* 36, 1959, 184–192.

EMMAUS, Palestine, Ptolemaios (O 2) son of Dorymenes with his army, and those of Gorgias (O) and Nikanor (O), camped in 165; they were defeated by Judas (S) Maccabaeus (a). It was one of the places fortified by Bakchides (O) in 160 (b).
Sources: (a) I *Mac* 3.40; 4.12–15; *Jos AJ* 12.298–308.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.15.

EMPHRON (or Ephron, or Gephron), Galaaditis, a city which was captured by Antiochos III in 218 (under the name Gephros) (a). Its people (under the name Emphron, in Josephus, or Ephron, in 1 Maccabees) blocked the evacuation route of the Jews from Transjordan in 166, it was then taken by assault by Judas (S) Maccabaeus (b).

Sources: (a) Pol 5.70.12.
(b) Jos *AJ* 12.346 7.

ENKRANAI, Transjordan, see Karnaim.

ENYDRA, a town in Arados' *peraia*, one of those Arados was always keen to control (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.12.
References: *RE* 5.2653.
J.-P. Rey-Coquais, *Arados et sa Perée*, Paris 1974.

EPEIROS, envoys from Epeiros contacted Antiochos III in Greece in 191 with a view to obtaining an alliance (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 20.3.1 3.

EPHESOS, Ionia, a major city which was in Seleukid hands intermittently between 281 and 190. Even before the defeat of Lysimachos (F) the city had honoured Nikagoras (O) of Rhodes, who was an envoy of both Demetrios and Seleukos, in 300/299 (a). In 281 it was captured by Menekrates (O) for Seleukos I after a rising of Seleukid partisans against Arsinoe (F), the widow of Lysimachos (b). During the reign of Antiochos I Artemidoros (S) of Ephesos was an envoy of the Ionian League to the king (c), though c. 260 it was briefly controlled by Ptolemy 'the son', who died in a gory mutiny by his troops (d). It was then recovered by Antiochos II, and he died there (e). It was taken by Ptolemy III early in the Third Syrian War, though Antiochos (R) Hierax and his army are recorded there in c. 245 (f). It was apparently controlled by Hierax during his lifetime, c. 240–229, but then reverted to Ptolemaic control. It was from Ephesos that Achaios' agents operated in conjunction with Ptolemy's to try to rescue Achaios (R) from besieged Sardis in 214/213 (g), and it is thus not surprising that Antiochos III was keen to possess the city (h). He eventually captured it in 197 in alliance with the Rhodians (i). A letter to the city concerning Kyme may be from him, or from Antiochos II (j), but Antiochos III is more than once recorded at the city, as when he met Hannibal (F) there, and when he conferred with the Roman envoys in 193; it was also his naval base for the naval phase of the Roman war (k). It was lost after Magnesia (l). However, thirty years later it returned to affect Seleukid fortunes when it was the first base for Herakleides (O 2) in his plot with Alexander Balas against Demetrios I (m). The city had produced its own autonomous coinage all through the C3, showing the types of Artemis or a bee on the obverse, and a stag or a bow and arrow on the reverse (n).
Sources: (a) *I Ephesos*, 1453.
(b) Polyainos 8.57.
(c) *OGIS* 222 (= Austin 143).
(d) Athenaios 593a–b.
(e) Por F 32.6.
(f) *SEG* I 386 (= Austin 113).
(g) Pol 8.15.9–16.
(h) Pol 18.41a.

(i) Frontinus *Str* 3.9.10; Por F 46.
(j) *OGIS* 242 (= Welles *RC* 17 = *I Ephesos*, 1485).
(k) Pol 21.11.13; App. *Syr* 4, 6, 12, 22, 24; Livy 33.38.1, 4, 8; 41.5; 49.7.
(l) Livy 37.45.1–3.
(m) Pol 33.16.14.
(n) Head *HN* 57–575; *BMC Ionia* 57–60.

References: Mastrocinque, *Caria/Ionia*.
RE 5.2774–2822 Ephesos 1 (esp. 2793–2795) and S12 248–364 (esp. 257–259).
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 25.

EPIPHANEIA (1), Kilikia, from its name this was a city founded by Antiochos IV on the site of a place called Oeniandos (a). It was one of the places where Pompeius (F) settled captured pirates (b). It minted coins after the resettlement, using an era beginning in 68 (c).

Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 5.93.
(b) App. *Mith* 96.
(c) Head *HN* 720.

References: *RE* 6.192 Epiphaneia 2.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 41.

EPIPHANEIA (2) (Hamath), Syria, a place named for Antiochos IV and thus presumed to have become a city due to his promotion (a). It was perhaps the site of confrontation of Jonathan (O) Maccabeus and the Seleukids (b). Its era of autonomy began between 65 and 63 (c).

Sources: (a) 1 *Mac* 12.25–30; Jos *AJ* 13.174–176; Stephanos *sv* Epiphaneia 1.

References: H. Ingholt, *Rapport préliminaire sur sept campagnes de fouilles à Hama en Syrie (1932–1940)*, Copenhagen 1940.
Morkholm *Antiochos IV* 116–118.
G. Ploug, *Hama III, 1, The Graeco-Roman Town*, Copenhagen, 1985.
RE 6.192 Epiphaneia 3.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 63.

EPIPHANEIA (3), a suburb of Antiocheia-in-Syria which was organised, and presumably walled, by Antiochos IV (a).

Sources: (a) Malalas, *Chron* 89.205 Bonn.

References: *RE* 6.193 Epiphaneia 5.
Morkholm, *Antiochos IV*.

EPIPHANEIA-IN-MEDIA, see Ekbatana.

EPIPHANEIA-ON-EUPHRATES, Syria, a place named for Antiochos IV, who presumably made it a city (a). It coined briefly in the C2, with types showing Tyche backed by Zeus and Athena backed by Apollo (b).

Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 5.86.
(b) Head *HN* 781; *BMC Galatia Cappadocia Syria* 242.

References: *RE* 6.192, Epiphaneia 4.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 52–53.

EPIPHANEIA-ON-TIGRIS (also Arkesikarta), Armenia, a city founded by Antiochos IV, presumably as a check on Zariadris (O) of Armenia after Antiochos campaign there, 165 (a).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Epiphaneia (4).
References: *RE* 6.193 Epiphaneia 6.

ERIZA, Karia, a place associated with Moxoupolis and Krithinei in an inscription concerning Macedonian colonists, who were not necessarily Seleukid colonists, but who would become Seleukid subjects in 281 (a). It was taken by assault by the Roman army under Manlius (F 2) Vulso in 189 (b).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 238.
(b) Livy 38.14.1.
References: *RE* 6.469 470.

ERYTHRAI, Ionia, besieged briefly by Seleukos in 314 when he was in Ptolemy's service (a). It fell into Seleukos' area in 281, and honoured Antiochos I, c. 270/260, who then confirmed its autonomous status (b), and this was reconfirmed by Antiochos II (c). One of the tribes of the city was renamed Seleukis (d). The city was caught between Antiochos III and the Romans in the naval war of 190, and eventually joined the Roman side (e). The city had produced a bronze coinage during the C3, showing Herakles backed by a club (f).
Sources: (a) Diod 19.60.3 4.
(b) *OGIS* 223 (= Austin 183).
(c) Welles *RC* 15.
(d) Ditt *Syll* (3) 251.
(e) Livy 37.8.5.; 11.14; 12.10.
(f) Head *HN* 576; *BMC Ionia* 128–133.
References: *RE* 6.575–590 Erythrai 1, esp. 586–587.

ERYTHRAIAN SEA COAST, the land at the head of the Persian Gulf, southern Babylonia; it existed as a province in 221 when it was conquered by Molon (R) (a), but when it was originally formed is not clear; the region became called Mesene later, and after 140 it formed the successor kingdom of Charakene.
Governors: Pythiades, to 222.
Tychon, from 221.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.46.7; 48.13; 54.12.

ETENNEIS, a Pisidian people who were allied with Achaios (R) against Selge (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.73.3.

EUBOIA, Aegean island. Antiochos III sailed to it in 191 and it became his headquarters for the winter of 191/190 (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 12; Livy 35.51.6–10; 36.21.1.

EUPANNESES, an area in the Hellespontine satrapy referred to in a description of a boundary (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 20.

EUPHRATES, River, bridged at Zeugma, where the cable said to have been used by Dionysos to bridge it was preserved (a). The foundation of the city (Seleukeia-Zeugma) implies that the bridge was also a Seleukid work.
Sources: (a) Paus 10.29.2.
References: *RE* 6.1195–1215.

EUROMOS, Karia, a small city which was occupied by Philip V (F) in his expedition to the area, and which was apparently ruled by a group of soldiers called the Philippeis after he retreated. These men made an agreement with Zeuxis (O), acting on behalf of Antiochos III, which is recorded in an inscription (a).
Sources: (a) M. Errington, 'Antiochos III, Zeuxis und Euromos', *EA* 1986, 1–7.

EUROPOS (1), Media, formerly and later Rhagai, founded by Seleukos I and named for his home-city in Macedonia, and later refounded as Arsakeia by the Parthians, having been taken by them in the mid-C2 (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 11.13.6; Justin 41.6.7.
References: Chaumont, 'Capitales et Résidences', 201–206.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 100.

EUROPOS (2), (Dura) Parapotamia, a city said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a). Papyri found in the excavations there throws a clear light on the process of planting military colonies (b).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 55.
(b) *P Dura*.
References: A. R. Bellinger, 'Seleucid Dura, the evidence of the coins', *Berytus* 9, 1948, 51–67.
F. Cumont, *Fouilles de Doura-Europos*, Paris 1926.
RE 6.1309–1310 Europos 5.
C. B. Welles, *et al.*, *The Excavations at Dura-Europos*, New Haven, from 1936.

EUROPOS (3) ('Oropos'), Syria, on the Euphrates, the former Carchemish, a city said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57; Stephanos *sv* Europos.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 54–55.

EURYMEDON, river, Pamphylia, the mouth of which was the scene of confrontation between the Seleukid fleet under Hannibal (F) and the Rhodian fleet, which resulted in a Seleukid defeat (a). This was one of the decisive events of the Roman war.
Sources: (a) Livy 37.23.4.

GABALA, Syria, a small city in the Aradian *peraia* near Laodikeia-ad-Mare (a), which was left in independence after Arados established its own independence. The evidence is primarily numismatic. The city coined in the C1, with types of Helios backed by a galley, and a bearded head backed by a crab (b). It had a sanctuary of the Greek Nereid Doto (c).

Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.12; Stephanos *sv* Gabala.
(b) Head *HN* 781; BMC *Galatia Cappadocia Syria* 243.
(c) Paus 2.7.
References: Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
Grainger, *Hellenistic Phoenicia*.
RE 7.415 Gabala 5 and S3.533.
H. Seyrig, 'Questions Aradiennes: I Gabala', *RN* 1964, 9 28.

GADARA, Transjordan, a city captured by Antiochos III in 218, and again in 200 (a). It was besieged and taken by Alexander (F) Jannaeus (b), and later freed by Pompeius (F), and adopted that moment as its dating era (c). It had the distinction of being named both Antiocheia and Seleukeia (d).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.71.3; 16.39.3; Jos *AJ* 12.136.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.356; Jos *BJ* 1.4.2.
(c) Jos *AJ* 15.15.4; Jos *BJ* 1.7.7.
(d) Stephanos *sv* Gadara and Antiocheia (5).
References: *RE* 7.436 437 Gadara 1 and 2A.2560 2561 Seleukeia 11.
Schurer II 132 136.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 74 75.

GALAADITIS (Gilead), Transjordan, an area briefly conquered by Antiochos III in 218 217, and then again in 200. When the Maccabaean rebellion began the Jews of the area were attacked by the forces under Timotheos (F). In response Maccabean forces under Judas (S) and Jonathan (O) campaigned there in 163 (a). In 142 Tryphon (R) retreated from Jerusalem through the area on his way towards Koile Syria (b). It ceased to be under Seleukid rule by c. 100.
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.330, 333, 335 347; I *Mac* 5.9 44.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.209.
References: *RE* 7.511-512 Galaad.

GALATIANS, the Keltic people who settled in central Asia Minor. They were originally prevented from crossing into Asia by the Seleukid governor of Hellespontine Phrygia (a), but then evaded his guard, and another group were helped across by Zipoetes of Bithynia (b). Antiochos I fought against them, and finally defeated them in the 'elephant battle' (c). They took Ankyra and settled in the area of northern Phrygia in three tribes, the Trokmi, Tolistobogii and Tektosages (d). They took part in the war between Antiochos (R) Hierax and Seleukos II and defeated Seleukos near Ankyra (e). Another group, who settled in Thrace, and formed the kingdom of Tylis, were allied with Antiochos III in his conquest of that land in the 190s (f).
Sources: (a) Livy 38.16.4-6.
(b) Memnon *FGrH* F 11.1-7.
(c) App. *Syr* 65.
(d) Paus 1.4.5.
(e) Polyainos 8.61, 9.46.
(f) App. *Syr* 6.
References: P. Moraux, 'L'Établissement des Galates en Asie Mineure', *Ist Mitt* 7, 1957, 56-75.

GALATIS, Transjordan, a place captured by Antiochos III in 218 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.70.12.

GALILEE (Galilaia), the northern part of Palestine which came under Seleukid rule in 200. It was disturbed by the Maccabaean revolt, and messengers from the Jews of the area warned Judas (S) of his enemies gathering; it was then successfully invaded by Simon (O 1), 163 (a); it is said, mistakenly, to have been a toparchy exempted from the Seleukid poll-tax by Demetrios I (b). In 144 Jonathan (O) defeated an invasion of the area by Demetrios II (c), but next year Tryphon (R) was able to drive his army out (d). It fell under Hasmonaean rule under John (O) Hyrkanos.
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.331; 1 *Mac* 5.14–15, 21–23.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.50; 1 *Mac* 10.30.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.154–162; I *Mac* 11.63–74.
(d) 1 *Mac* 12.49–53.
References: *RE* 7.603–605.

GAMBREION, Mysia, a small city which fell to Seleukid authority in 281, but which was soon under Attalid influence, and probably part of Eumenes I's territory after 262. It produced coins in the C3, showing Apollo and reverses of a bull, a star or a tripod (a).
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 528; *BMC Mysia* 62–63.

GARAMAEA, a district of Babylonia towards the Zagros mountains, probably the same as Arrapakhitis (a).
References: (a) Chaumont, 'Villes hélléniques', 150–151.
RE 7.750–751 and 1.1225 Aluaka.

GARIZEIN (also Gerizim), Palestine, the holy place of the Samaritans (a). It was captured by John (O) Hyrkanos, c. 128 (b).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.257; 13.74–75; 2 *Mac* 6.2.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.255.
References: *RE* 7.766–767 and S3.539.

GAZA, Palestine, a notoriously strong city guarding the route between Egypt and Palestine. In a battle near the city in 312 Ptolemy I (F) defeated Demetrios (F) Poliorketes, after which Seleukos set off on his ride to recover Babylonia (a). Antiochos III attacked it in 217 (b) and in 200 he captured the city after a famous, but now little known, siege (c). In the crisis of 145 it was taken by Ptolemy VI (F) along with other coastal cities (d), and then when he was dead it rejected Demetrios II, but did not join the cause of Tryphon (R), and thus was in effect declaring its independence. Thus it also resisted Jonathan (O) Maccabaeus, who was in theory operating on behalf of Tryphon, but after a siege the city submitted to him and gave hostages—that is, it was treated as an independent city (f). It was taken by Alexander Jannaeus (F) (e) and freed by Pompeius (F) in 63 (g). It coined for Demetrios I, but not again until after its autonomy was fully achieved, in 61 (h).
Sources: (a) Por F 32.3; Diod 19.81.5; 83.1; 83.4; Plut *Dem* 4; App. *Syr* 54; Justin 15.1.2.

(b) Pol 5.68.4.
(c) Pol 16.22a.1.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.103.
(e) 1 *Mac* 11.61 62; Jos *AJ* 13.150 153.
(f) Jos *BJ* 1.4.2.
(g) Jos *BJ* 1.7.7; Jos *AJ* 14.76.
(h) Head *HN* 805; *BMC Palestine* 143.

References: *RE* 7.880 886.
Schurer II 98 103.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Stadtegrundungen*. 79 80.

GAZARA (Gezer), Palestine, a city to which the defeated Seleukid army under Gorgias (O) retreated after the fight at Emmaus (a), and that of Nikanor (O) after his defeat and death (b). It was one of the places fortified by Bakchides (O) in 161/160 (c), and was besieged and captured by Simon (O I) in 141, when the population was expelled and the city resettled by imported Jews (d). Antiochos VII used its loss as a reason for reopening the war in 134 (e), and the place was a major Hasmonaean military base in that war (f).
Sources: (a) 1 *Mac* 4.15; Jos *AJ* 12.308.
(b) 1 *Mac* 7.45.
(c) 1 *Mac* 9.52; Jos *AJ* 13.15.
(d) 1 *Mac* 13.43 48; Jos *AJ* 13.215; Jos *BJ* 1.2.2; 1 *Mac* 14.7 and 34.
(e) 1 *Mac* 15.29 35.
(f) 1 *Mac* 16.1.
(g) Jos *AJ* 13.261.
References: *RE* 7.887 889.

GEDROSIA, eastern Iran, surrendered to Chandragupta (F) by Seleukos I, 303 (a). There is no evidence that Seleukos ever ruled it, nor that the Seleukids ever tried to recover it.
Sources: (a) Strabo 15.2.9; App. *Syr* 55.

GENNESAR, Galilee, the site of the camp of Jonathan's (O) army 145 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.158; 1 *Mac* 11.67.
References: *RE* 7.1174–1175 Gennesar 1.

GEPHROS, Transjordan, a place captured by Antiochos III in 218 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.70.12.
References: *RE* 7.1228.

GERASA, Transjordan, a city which claimed to be a foundation of Alexander, of Perdikkas, and of Antigonos (F) Monophthalamos, none of which are necessarily to be accepted. It fell to the Seleukids in 200. It was suggested by its excavators that it owed city-status to Antiochos IV. It was under the control of the 'tyrants' of Philadelphia in the late C2, and captured by Alexander (F) Jannaeus early in the C1. It was freed by Pompeius (F) in 63, and adopted that event as its new calendrical era.

References: C. H. Kraeling (ed.), *Gerasa, City of the Decapolis*, New Haven 1938.
Peters, 'City Planning', 269–277.
Schürer II 149–155.
RE 1.2445.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 76–77.

GERGIS, a small city in the Hellespontine satrapy, which may border on an estate given by Antiochos I to Aristodikides (O) (a). The city coined down to c. 241 with types of a Sybil backed by a sphinx (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 221 (= Welles *RC* 11 = Burstein 21).
(b) Head *HN* 546; *BMC Troas Aeolis and Lesbos* 553.
References: *RE* 7.1249.

GERRHA, a Ptolemaic fort in the Biqaa valley which was attacked vainly by Antiochos III in 221 and 219 (a). It formed part of the complex of Ptolemaic defences for Koile Syria.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.46.1; 61.7.
References: *RE* 7.1270.

GERRHAEANS, a trading Arabian people who were campaigned against by Antiochos III in 205, and who bought him off with a gift of incense (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 13.9.2–5.

GIGARTA, Phoenicia, a base of 'robbers' from the Lebanon mountains, which was destroyed by Pompeius in 64 (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.18.
References: *RE* 7.1356.

GILEAD, see Galaaditis.

GINDAROS, Kyrrhestike, a place near Antiocheia (a), described as the 'acropolis of Kyrrhestike' by Strabo, probably mistakenly. He says it was a city; and a stronghold of robbers, apparently referring to the last years of the Seleukid kingdom (b).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Gindara.
(b) Strabo 16.2.8.

GORDYENE, northern Mesopotamia, one of the sub-sections into which the larger provinces were divided. It was taken by Tigranes (F) c. 85, and confirmed to him by Pompeius (F) in 68 (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.1.24.
References: *RE* 7.1194–1195.

GREAT ARMENIA (Armenia Major), see Armenia.

GRYNEON, Aiolis, a small city with a sanctuary and oracle of Apollo which was to receive a copy of the Smyrna-Magnesia treaty of c. 244 (a). It was presumably under Seleukid authority from 281, but slid into the

Atallid area from the time of Eumenes I's victory over Antiochos I in 262. The city minted its own autonomous coins in the C3, showing Apollo on the obverse, and a mussel shell on the reverse (b).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 229 (= Austin 182).
(b) Head *HN* 555; *BMC Troas Aeolis and Lesbos* 133.
References: *RE* 7.1900–1901 and S3.864–866.
H. W. Parke, *The Oracles of Apollo in Asia Minor*, Beckenham, Kent, 1985.

HAZOR, plain of, the scene of battle between Demetrios II's and Jonathan's (O) forces in 145 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.158–162.

HEBRON, a fortified town attacked by Judas (S) Maccabaeus in 166 (a).
Sources: (a) 1 *Mac* 5.65; Jos *AJ* 12.353.

HEKATOMPYLOS, Parthia, a city said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a). It was taken by Arsakes I (F) in his first attack on Parthia and became one of the Parthian royal cities (b). It was retaken by Antiochos III in 210 (c), but lost to the Parthians again at some indeterminate date in the mid C2.
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
(b) Strabo 11.9.1; Pliny 6.44.
(c) Pol 10.28.7.
References: *RE* 7.2780–2797.
Chaumont, 'Capitales et Résidences', 217–222.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 101.

HELLESPONT, the strait between Thrace and Asia. It was crossed by Seleukos I in 281 (a), and a Seleukid governor prevented the Galatians crossing into Asia in 278 (b). Antiochos II crossed it into Thrace in the 250s's, but in the Third Syrian War Ptolemy III (F) claimed to have conquered as far as the strait and it remained under Ptolemaic control until the campaign of Philip V (F) in 201 (c).

Antiochos III seized control of the area in 196 (d). His position in the strait was attacked from the sea by Livius (F) in 190, unsuccessfully (e), but then Antiochos relinquished control without a fight when the Romans approached by land later in 190 (f).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 62.
(b) Livy 38.16.5.
(c) Burstein 99 (= *OGIS* 54).
(d) Livy 33.38.8–14.
(e) Livy 37.9.6–11; 12.1–4.
(f) Livy 37.31.1–6.

HELLESPONTINE PHRYGIA, a satrapy, the governor of which prevented the Galatians from crossing the Hellespont, 278 (a). About 229 it was the scene of a battle in which Attalos I (F) defeated Antiochos (R 1) Hierax (b). Hierax controlled the coastal cities, which minted for him (c).

Governors: Antipatros, in 278.
Meleagros, c. 275.
Metrophanes, 261/246.
[. . .]krates, 254/253.
Sources: (a) Livy 38.16.5.
(b) *OGIS* 275 (= *I. Pergamon* 23 = Burstein 85).
(c) Boehringer, 'Antiochos Hierax am Hellespont'.

HERAIA, a city said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a), location unknown.
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 63–64.

HERAKLEIA (1), Syria, a small city on the coast south of Seleukeia-in-Pieria (a); weights of the city named *agoranomoi* have been found (b). It is said to have been absorbed by the sanctuary at Daphne, which had been founded by Seleukos I (c).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Herakleia (15); Strabo 16.2.8.
(b) *IGLS* 1071.
(c) Eustathius 916; Libanius *Oration* XI, 56; Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.20.
References: *RE* 8.434 Herakleia 24.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 62.

HERAKLEIA (2), Syria, a small town which formed part of the principality of Dionysios (F), along with Beroia and Bambyke, in the early CI (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.7.
References: *RE*

HERAKLEIA-BY-LATMOS, Karia, the main seat of Pleistarchos in the 290s; it was renamed by him Pleistarcheia, and later controlled by Ptolemy II Philadelphos (F). It emerged as a city as a result of Pleistarchos' work, from a pre-existing settlement, and reverted to, or adopted, the name of Herakleia.
References: W. Ameling, 'Antiochos III, Herakleia am Latmos und Rom', *EA* 10, 1987.
A. MacNicoll, 'Some developments in Hellenistic Siege Warfare with special reference to Asia Minor', *10th Congress of Classical Archaeologists*, Ankara 1978, 405–420.
R. T. Marchese, *The Historical Achaeology of Northern Caria, a Study in Cultural Adaptation*, BAR S36, 1989, 63–95.
References: *RE* 8.431–435 Herakleia 15.
L. Robert, 'Monnaies et territoire d'Heraclée du Latmos', *BCH* 102, 1978, 502–518.
L. Robert, *Le Sanctuaire de Sinuri, pres de Mylasa*, Pris 1945.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 30.

HERAKLEIA-IN-MEDIA, a city said to have been founded by Alexander and refounded by Antiochos I under the name Achais (a).
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 6.48.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 100.

HERAKLEIA Pontike, a Greek city in Bithynia, which sent Phokrites (F) and Chamarleon (F) as its envoys to Seleukos I in 281; the king could not understand their thick Doric accents, and this disagreement led on to enmity; the city was one of the founders of the Northern League with Byzantion, Chalchedon and Mithridates (F) of Pontos and successfully repelled the Seleukid force commanded by Hermogenes (O) (a).
Sources: (a) Memnon 224, 226a, 227a.
References: *RE* 8.433–434 Herakleia 19.

HERAKLEION, a place, presumably a sanctuary, near Gindaros (a), probably identical with Herakleia (2).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.8.
References: *RE* 8.500 Herakleion 7.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 56.

HIERAPOLIS (also Bambyke), Syria, a city founded and renamed by Seleukos I (a). It had a major sanctuary of Atargatis (b), which was patronised by Stratonike (R 3), Seleukos' second wife (and thus between 300 and 292) (c). A local ruler had briefly claimed a royal title some years earlier (d), which implies considerable local influence, hence the conciliatory moves of both Seleukos and Stratonike. A century later Antiochos IV conducted a ritual marriage with the goddess (e). In the 80s it formed part of the principality of Dionysios (F) son of Herakleon, along with Beroia and Herakleia (f). A local ruler had coined briefly in Alexander's reign, but the city did not coin again until Antiochos IV's reign, when it coined for the king, with the reverse showing Zeus (g).
Sources: (a) Ael *Anim* 12.2.
(b) Strabo 16.1.27.
(c) Ael *Anim* 12.2.
(d) H. Seyrig, 'Le Monnayage de Hierapolis de Syrie a l'epoque d'Alexandre', *Rev Num* 1971, 11–21.
(e) Granius Licinianus (ed. Flemisch) bk. 28.
(f) Strabo 16.2.7.
(g) Head *HN* 777; *BMC Galatia Cappadocia Syria* 138.
References: G. Goossens, *Hierapolis de Syrie*, Louvain 1943.
Grainger, Seleukid Cities.
D. G. Hogarth, 'Hierapolis Syriac', *Annual of the British School at Athens*' 14, 1907–1908.
RE 2.2843–2844 Bambyke.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 55–56.

HIERAPOLIS-KASTABALA, Kilikia, a city which minted coins for Antiochos IV, showing on the reverse an eagle, and then on its own account, with a type of a goddess backed by the god Pyramos (a). It was given to Ariobarzanes of Kappadokia by Pompeius (F) in 64 (b).
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 721.
(b) App. *Mith* 105.
References: *RE* 10.2335–2335.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 41.

HIPPOS (also Afeka), Palestine, a Greek or hellenised city which fell to Hasmonaean control at some unknown date, and was freed by Pompeius (F) in 63 (a). It was at one time renamed Antiocheia.
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 14.75; Jos *BJ* 1.7.7.
References: *RE* 8.1913–1914 Hippos 4.
Schurer II 130–132.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegründungen*, 74.

HYDATOS-POTAMOI, a name, possibly poetic, for Seleukeia-in-Pieria (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.8.

HYRKANIA, a province at the south-eastern corner of the Caspian Sea, ruled by Seleukos I from 305, and perhaps earlier (a). It was conquered by the Parthians, c. 240 (b). Antiochos III campaigned into the area and conquered it in 209 (c). It was lost again to the Parthians by c. 170 (d). It was the place where Demetrios II was held prisoner during his captivity (e). Under the Seleukids it may have been united with Parthia as a single province.
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
(b) Justin 41.4.8.
(c) Pol 10.29.2; 31.4–13.
(d) Justin 41.5.9; 6.7.
(e) Justin 36.1.6; 38.9.3.
References: *RE* 9.454–526, esp. 481–499.

IAMNIA, Palestine, (also Jamneia), a village near Joppa (a), to which the defeated Seleukid army under Gorgias (O) fell back to after the fight at Emmaus (b), and near which Gorgias defeated a Jewish force commanded by Josephus (S) and Azarias (S) (c). Privileges were granted to the Sidonians of Jamnia by Antiochos V, 163 (d), and the governor Apollonios Taos (O), with the Seleukid army, used the place as his base in 147 (e) as did Kendebaios (O) in 139 (f). It was taken by Simon (O 1) in 141 (g) and held by Alexander (F) Jannaeus in 80 (h). It was freed by Pompeius (F) in 63 (i).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.28.
(b) 1 *Mac* 4.15; Jos *AJ* 12.308.
(c) 1 *Mac* 5.58–60; 2 *Mac* 12.8–9.
(d) B. Isaac, 'A Seleucid Inscription from Jamnia-on-the-Sea: Antiochos V Eupator and the Sidonians', *IEJ* 41, 1991, 132–144.
(e) Jos *AJ* 13.215; 1 *Mac* 10.69.
(f) 1 *Mac* 15.40.
(g) Jos *AJ* 13.88.
(h) Jos *AJ* 13.395.
(i) Jos *AJ* 14.75; Jos *BJ* 1.7.7.
References: *RE* 9.683–685.
Schurer II 109–110.

IASOS, Karia, a city which became subject to Antiochos III in 197, and ceased to be Seleukid in 190. Queen Laodike (R 11) assisted the city with a gift of grain in 196 (a), and the city honoured Antiochos III and Laodike (b), and a *phyle* of the city issued a decree for Antiochos III (c). The city's coins

displayed Apollo backed by Hermias usually, but also Artemis and a lyre at times (d).
Sources: (a) C. P. Carratelli, *Ann Sc Arch di Atene* 65 66, 1967 1968 (= *I Iasos*, 1 = Burstein 36).
(b) *OGIS* 237 (= *I Iasos*, 1).
(c) *I Iasos*, 5.
(d) Head *HN* 621; *BMC Caria and the Islands* 124 126.
References: Mastrocinque *Caria/Ionia*.

IBN HANI, Syria, a small town north of Laodikeia-ad-Mare, probably founded as a Ptolemaic fort in the C3, and taken by the Seleukids under Antiochos III (a). Its ancient name is not known.
Sources: (a) P. Leriche, 'La fouille des fortifications de la ville héllénistique d'Ibn Hani', *Archéologie du Levant, Receuil R. Saidah*, Lyon 1982, 271 279.

IDUMAEA, southern Palestine, an area technically part of the Seleukid kingdom from 200, but it only became prominent after the start of the Maccabaean rebellion, for an approach through Idumaea provided a relatively easy route towards Jerusalem. Gorgias' (O) defeated army was pursued into Idumaea in 165 (a), and next year Lysias (O 4) invaded Judaea through it, which provoked an answering invasion by Judas (S) Maccabaeus (b). It was used by Tryphon (R) as his approach route in 142 (c), and finally conquered by John (O 2) Hyrkanos (d).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.308.
(b) I *Mac* 4.29; 5.3; Jos *AJ* 12.328, 353.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.207.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.256-258; Jos *BJ* 1.2.6.
References: *RE* 9.913-918.

IKAROS (Failaka), an island at the head of the Persian Gulf on which a Greek settlement existed in the Seleukid period. It had a temple of Apollo and an oracle (a), and a temple of Artemis (b). It has produced some very useful inscriptions (c).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.3.2.
(b) Ael *Anim* 13.9.
References: O. Morkholm, 'Greek Coins form Failaka', *Kuml* 1960, 199–207.
O. Morkholm, 'New coin finds form Failaka', *Kuml* 1979, 219–236.
Potts, *Arabian Gulf* II, 154–196.
RE 9.989 Ikaros 7.
(c) C. Roueche and S. M. Sherwin-white, 'Some Aspects of the Seleucid Empire: the Greek Inscriptions from Failaka in the Arabian Gulf', *Chiron* 15, 1985, 1-39.

ILION, Troas, a city which became subject to Seleukos I in 281, for whom it passed an honorary decree in that year (a). Another decree of the city honoured Antiochos I for recovering control of the kingdom after the death of Seleukos (b), and one honoured Metrodoros (O), physician of Antiochos I (c). It was

near to Ilion that Antiochos I granted a large estate to Aristodikides (O) (d). A feast was established for Seleukos II, c. 240, and Laodike and her son, probably Seleukos II, were noted in another inscription (e). The city produced an autonomous coinage in the first half of the C3, with the types Athene backed by Athene Ilias (f). The record is then blank until the time of Antiochos III, who regained control of the area in 196, and an inscription from Ilion records the treaty between Antiochos III and Lysimacheia (g), and another records a letter of Antiochos III to the city (h). It ceased to be Seleukid after 190.

Sources: (a) *I Ilion*, 31.
(b) *OGIS* 218 (= *I. Ilion* 32 = Burstein 15).
(c) *OGIS* 220 (= *I. Ilion* 34 = Burstein 20).
(d) Welles *RC* 10–13.
(e) *I Ilion* 35, 36.
(f) Head *HN* 546; *BMC Troas Aeolis and Lesbos* 570.
(g) *I Ilion*, 45.
(h) Welles *RC* 42 (= *I Ilion*, 37).

References: Cook *The Troad*.
F. Piejko, 'Antiochos III and Ilium', *Archiv für Papyrusforschung* 37, 1991, 9–50.
RE 9.1065 Ilium 7.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 17–18.

ILOS, the name of a hill and a village both noted in the record of a loan and mortgage of c. 310, and recorded in an inscription of c. 200 (a).

Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1 1932, 1–7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).

INDIA, Seleukos I attempted to invade India in 305/303, but was defeated by Chandragupta (F) Maurya (a). As a result he was forced to withdraw from India and from eastern Iran (Arachosia, the Paropamisadai, even perhaps Areia), in the subsequent peace (b). He and his son sent ambassadors to the Mauryan court, Megasthenes (O) and Daimachos (O), but made no further attempts to invade the land. Antiochos III penetrated as far as the Paropamisadai in 207/206, by which time it was independent, but also made no attempt to invade the sub-continent (c). Seleukos I is said to have tried to import perfumes from India (d), and Antiochos II received ambassadors from it (e). It was also the source of the elephants which the Seleukids used in their army.

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 55; Justin 15.4.12 and 21; Pliny *NH* 6.63.
(b) Strabo 15.1.10; 2.9.
(c) Pliny 16.59.135.
(d) Pol 11.34.
(e) Athenaios 1.32.

References: Bevan I 292–299.
F. M. Holt, *Alexander the Great and Bactria*, *Mnemosyne* Supplement, Leiden 1984, part 4.
A. K. Narain, *The Indo-Greeks*, Oxford.
RE 9.1264–1325.
J. W. Sedlar, *India and the Greek World*, Totowa NJ, 1980.
W. W. Tarn, *The Greeks in Bactria and India*, Cambridge, 1951.

INDIAN OCEAN, forces of Seleukos I and Antiochos I navigated into this sea, by which one must understand the coastal area between the Persian Gulf and India (a).
Sources: (a) Pliny 2.87.167.

INDUS, River, Seleukos I campaigns as far as, and over (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 55; Pliny *NH* 6.63.

IONIA, an area which slid in and out of Seleukid control between 281 and 190. The Ionian League honoured Antiochos I (a), which does not imply control of all the area. Similarly Ptolemy III's claim to have conquered in 245 was not necessarily wholly accurate (b). Antiochos III established control, of a loose sort, more than once, but never totally. It was the unwillingness of Smyrna, amongst other cities, to submit to him which provided Rome with an excuse to attack him (c).
Sources: (a) F. Piejko, 'Decree of the Ionian League in honor of Antiochos I, ca. 267–262 BC', *Phoenix* 45, 1991, 2, 126–147.
(b) *OGIS* 54 (= Burstein 99).
References: Mastrocinque, *Caria/Ionia*.
Schmitt, *Untersuchungen*.

IOPE (see Joppa).

IOPOLIS, an old, supposedly pre-Hellenistic settlement in Syria, absorbed into Seleukeia-in-Pieria, though the source is not reliable (a).
Sources: (a) Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.12.

IPSOS, Phrygia, the site of the battle in which Seleukos I and Lysimachos (F) defeated Antigonos (F) Monophthalamos and Demetrios (F) Poliorketes in 301 (a).
Sources: (a) Plut. *Dem* 29; App. *Syr* 55.
References: *RE* 9.2031.

ISI[O]NDA, Pisidia, a town which allied itself with Manlius (F 2) Vulso, 189 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.35; Livy 38.15.4.
References: *RE* 9.3023 Isinda 1.

JAZER (Jazora), Ammanitis, a town, with dependent villages, which was captured and burnt by Judas (S) Maccabaeus in 163 (a).
Sources: (a) 1 *Mac* 5.8; Jos *AJ* 12.329.
References: *RE* 9.557 Jaezer.

JERICHO, one of the places fortified by Bakchides in 161/160 (a). It was near Jericho that Simon (O 1) Maccabaeus was murdered (b), and where John (O 2) Hyrkanos and Aristobulos fought for the succession (c).
Sources: (a) 1 *Mac* 9.50; Jos *AJ* 13.15.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.7.4; I *Mac* 16.11–15.
(c) Jos *AJ* 14.1.2.
References: *RE* 9.922–928.

JERUSALEM, Judaea, the Metropolis of Judaea (a), captured by Antiochos III in the Fifth Syrian War in 200. The citadel was held by Skopas' (F) forces and Antiochos III besieged them there, and as a result the city was damaged and had to be restored (b). It was a stronghold of the Hellenisers among the Jews, and inevitably the great prize in the Maccabaean revolt. Antiochos IV looted the city in 170, and plundered land was looted by 'high revenue officials'. The city was remade into a Greek city, Antioch-in-Jerusalem, using the citadel as the new polis. Antiochos IV purged the city and rededicated the temple to Zeus Olympios. It was the great success of the Maccabees to cleanse the temple, and to protect it the Zion hill was fortified by Judas (S) Maccabaeus (c). In the process of the rebellion the city was taken by Lysias (O 4), besieged by Judas, retaken, and fortified by Bakchides (O) (d). The Greek city remained in existence, even after Jonathan (O) moved to the city. The citadel, the Akra, was held by Seleukid troops for Demetrios I, and this garrison of Macedonians and 'renegade' Jews, was attacked by Jonathan, which siege was ended by intervention by Demetrios II. Jonathan continued the pressure on the citadel; Demetrios II agreed to evacuate it in return for armed assistance (e), but the citadel was eventually captured by Simon (O 1) in 141, who thus extinguished Antioch-in-Jerusalem (f). It was later, in 134, besieged by Antiochos VII, and was forced to submit, the walls being then dismantled, but the Seleukid domination was finally ended after the death of Antiochos VII, in 129 (g). Some hints as to the government of the city are contained in an inscription (h).

Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.28; Stephanos *sv* Ierasolyma.
(b) Pol 16.39.4–5; Por F 46; Jos *AJ* 12.133–134, 138–144.
(c) I *Mac* 1.11–15; 20–24; 29–61; Jos *AJ* 12.246–247; Por F 51.
(d) Por F 57; Jos *AJ* 12.362–368, 375, 13.15.
(e) Jos *AJ* 13.38–41, 42, 120–129, 133–134, 163, 181–183.
(f) Jos *AJ* 13.215.
(g) Jos *AJ* 13.236–248; Diod 34/35.1.1–5.
(h) I. L. Merker, 'A Greek Tariff Inscription in Jerusalem', *IEJ* 25, 1975, 238–244.

References: E. R. Bevan, *Jerusalem under the High Priests*, London 1924.
T. Rajak, 'Roman Intervention in a Seleucid Siege of Jerusalem?', *GRBS* 22, 1981, 65–81.
RE 9.928–958 esp. 944–946.

JEWS, first came to Seleukid attention in 200 as a result of the conquest of Palestine. Antiochos III recognised the value of Jewish support in the Fifth Syrian War, and granted Judaea privileges (a); he also organised the transfer of 2000 Jewish military families from Babylonia and Mesopotamia to Asia Minor (b). In 168–166 conflict developed between the Seleukid government and some of the Jews of Judaea, which was described by the Jews as a persecution (c). The conflict developed into a war, which was only ended by the effective independence of the Hasmonaean princely state from 129.

Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.1.138–141.
(b) Jos *AJ* 12.1.148–153.
(c) I and II *Mac passim*.

References: E. S. Gruen and W. G. Morgan, 'Hellenism and Persecution:

Antiochos IV and the Jews', in P. Green (ed.), *Hellenistic History and Culture*, Berkeley, Calif., 1993, 238–274.
M. Hengel, *Judaism and Hellenism*, trans. J. Bowden, London 1974.
M. Hengel, *Jews, Greeks and Barbarians*, trans. J. Bowden, London 1976.
Th. Liebeman-Francfort, 'Rome et le conflit Judéo-Syrien (164–161 avant notre ère)', *Antiquité Classique*, 38, 1969, 101–120.
V. Tcherikover, *Hellenistic Civilization and the Jews*, New York, 1959.

JOPPA (also Iope), Palestine, the first seaport permanently controlled by the new Judaean state. The Jews of the city were expelled by the citizens early in the rebellion, and in reaction Judas (S) Maccabaeus raided it (a). Jonathan (O) Maccabaeus attacked it, and was admitted, and later he garrisoned it (b). It was later also captured by Simon (O 1) (c). Antiochos VII claimed it from John (O 2) Hyrkanos, who eventually agreed to pay tribute for it (d). This checkered history did not prevent it being described a century later as the seaport of the Judaeans. Then it had many people, and its lands stretched to Carmel in the north and included Iamnia (e).
Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 12.3–7.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.91–92, 180.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.215; 1 *Mac* 12.33–34; 13.11; 14.5; 14.34.
(d) 1 *Mac* 15.28; Jos *AJ* 13.246.
(e) Strabo 16.2.28.
References: *RE* 9.1901–1902.
Schurer II 110–114.

JUDAEA, the region of upland Palestine in which most of the Jews lived and which became independent as a result of the Maccabaean rebellion. It was annexed by Antiochos III in 200 (a). The settlement of the rebellion in c. 160 saw the area as a separate unit, centred on the city-state of Jerusalem. In the later phases, from 142, it was a distinct province. It became independent as part of the Hasmonaean state from 129.
References: *RE* 9.2456–2460.

KADESH, Palestine or the Orontes valley, the site of a battle between Jonathan (O) and the generals of Demetrios II; the precise identification is not certain (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.154, 163.

KADUSOI, a tribe inhabiting western Iran; a contingent of troops from the tribe fought at Raphia, probably as cavalry (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.7.
References: *RE* S7.316–317.

KALAMOS, Phoenicia, a place which was burnt by Antiochos III in 218 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.68.7.
References: *RE* 10.1528 Kalamos 2.

KALCHEDON, a member of the Northern League formed against Seleukos I, with Herakleia Pontike, Byzantion and Mithridates of Pontos (a).

Sources: (a) Memnon 226a.
References: *RE* 3.1555 1559 Kalchedon 1.

KALHU (Nimrud), Iraq, a village on this site was founded in the C3 and lasted until c. 140 when it suffered a violent destruction. It is one of the very few villages of this date to have been properly excavated (a).
Sources: (a) D. and J. Oates, 'Nimrud 1957: the Hellenistic Settlement', *Iraq* 20, 1958, 114–157, and D. Oates, *Studies in the Ancient History of Northern Iraq*, London 1968, 63–66.

KALLINIKON, Mesopotamia, city founded to commemorate the victory of Seleukos II over Ptolemy III (F), 242 (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57; *Chronicon Paschale* I, p. 330 (for the date).
References: *RE*

KALLIOPE, in a district called Choara, a city which is said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a), but was used by the Parthians as a guard post against the Medes, that is, presumably against Seleukid Media (b).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
(b) Pliny *NH* 6.44; Stephanos *sv* Kalliope.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 101.

KALLIPOLIS, a city said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a), location unknown.
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
References: *RE* 10.1661 Kallipolis 2.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 63–64.

KALLONITIS, the site of the crucifixion of Molon's (R) body after the defeat of his rebellion; it would be on the border of his satrapy, Media (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.54.7.
References: *RE* 10.1755.

KALYKADNOS, the river which was to be the boundary of the Seleukid kingdom after the defeat at Magnesia (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 39.
References: *RE* 10.1767.

KALYMNA, Aegean Sea, an island at which a Friend of Antiochos XIII was commemorated (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 243.
References: *RE* 10.1768–1771.

KAMOS, Transjordan, a place captured by Antiochos III in 218 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.70.12.

KANA, Transjordan, a place where the defeated army of Antiochos XII took refuge in 84 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.391.
References: *RE* 10.1845–1846 Kana 6.

KAPHARSALAMA, a place where Judas (S) defeated Nikanor (O), 161/160 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.405; 1 *Mac* 3.31.
References: *RE* 10.1892.

KAPPADOKIA, central Asia Minor, probably to be regarded as part of Seleukos I's lands after Koroupedion, though there is a reference to a Seleukid Kappadokia (a), as though another part was not Seleukid. The Kappadokian kings dated their assumption of the royal title, and hence independence, from c. 255, and did so by the tradition of killing the Seleukid governor (b). They formed close connections by marriage with the Seleukids (c), and Kappadokian troops fought in the Seleukid army at Magnesia (d), and with the Galatians later (e), for which Ariarathes IV (F) had to pay an indemnity to Rome (f). Demetrios I interfered in the kingdom in 157 to place his own candidate on the throne, but this was reversed three years later (g).
Governors: Amyntas, c. 260.
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 55.
(b) Diod 31.19.5.
(c) Diod 31.19.6–7.
(d) Livy 37.31.4; 40.10.
(e) Livy 38.26.4.
(f) Livy 38.37.5–6.
(g) App. *Syr* 47.
References: L.-M. Gunther, 'Kappadokien, die Seleukidische heiratspolitik und die rolle der Antiochis, tochter Antiochos' I' (*recte* 'III'), *Asia Minor Studien* 16, 1995, 47–61.
RE 10.1910–1917 and S6.138–140.

KARAI (*Karon komai*, 'the Carian villages'), northern Babylonia, Eumenes wintered at these in 318, although they were part of Seleukos' satrapy (a).
Sources: (a) Diod 19.13.1; 91.1.
References: *RE* 10.1924–1926.

KARDAKES, a tribe from Iran; a contingent of 1000 men fought in the Seleukid army at Raphia (a). A unit of Kardakes was settled near Telmessos in Lykia before 190 (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.11.
(b) Welles *RC* 51.

KARIA, south-western Asia Minor, a territory prone to division and independence. It was never wholly Seleukid. Olympichos (O) operated as Seleukid satrap from the 240s, if not earlier, but had become effectively independent by the time of Achaios (a). Parts were traversed by Antiochos III in 197 (b), but his rule only seems to have operated in parts. After the battle of Magnesia, much of it became Rhodian (c).
Governors: Sopatros, in 281.
Iason, C3.
Olympichos c. 245–c. 220 (minimum).
Anaximbrotos, c. 205/204.
Chionis, 202/201.
Ktesikles (?) (undated).

Sources: a *Labraunda* III, parts 1 and 2.
b Por F 46.
c Diod 29.16.
References: Mastrocinque, *Caria/Ionia*.
RE 10.1943–1947.
J. and L. Robert, *La Carie*, Paris 1954.

KARMANIA, southern Iran, an area of indeterminate authority; Karmanian troops fought in the Seleukid army at Raphia, in a group of 5000 brigaded with Dahai and Kilikians, as light-armed infantry; another group, probably cavalry, was brigaded with Medes and others (a). Antiochos III's army wintered in the area in 206/205 (b). How far Seleukid authority ran in the area is unclear. It was certainly out of reach for long periods.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.3 and 7.
(b) Pol 11.39.13.
References: *RE* 10.1955–1956.

KARRHAI (Karai), Mesopotamia, a city where Seleukos collected troops on his way to Babylon in 311 (a). It is not mentioned again until Crassus' ill-fated expedition in 53.
Sources: (a) Diod 19.91.1.
References: *RE* 10.2009–2021.

KARNAIM, Transjordan, a place which was taken and sacked by Judas (S) (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.344.

KARNE, Phoenicia, the naval station of Arados in its *peraia*, with a harbour (a). Coins were issued from the place between 226 and 137, using Aradian types (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.12.
(b) Head *HN* 792; *BMC Phoenicia* 111–112.
References: Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
RE 10.1968, Karne 1.
J.-P. Rey-Coquais, *Arados et sa Pérée*, Paris 1974.

KARSEIA, Mysia, a place captured by Attalos I (F) from Achaios (R) (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.77.7.

KASIANE, a dependent town of Apamea known only from the fact that it was the birthplace of Diodotos-Tryphon (R) (a), location unknown.
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.10.
References: *RE* 10.2263.

KASION, a place, otherwise unknown, to the south of Seleukeia-in-Pieria (a). A mountain had the same name, and a festival, founded by Seleukos I, was held there for Triptolemos (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.5 and 8.
References: *RE* 10.2264–2267 Kasion 2.1.

KASIOS, a mountain near Pelusion, Egypt, where Antiochos IV defeated the Ptolemaic army, 170 (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 49.

KASTABALA, see Hierapolis-Kastabala.

KATAONIA, south central Asia Minor, taken by Seleukos I in 281, but and dominated by the Seleukids under Antiochos III since it is the main route connecting Syria and western Asia Minor. Its fate between those times is unclear. It is rarely, if ever, mentioned in the sources.
References: *RE* 10.2478 2479.

KAUKASOS Mountains (Hindu Kush), a massive range crossed by Antiochos III on his way from Baktria towards 'India', that is, the Paropamisadai (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 11.39.11.

KEBREN, Troas, a refounded city after the partial dissolution of Alexandreia-Troas. Since it took the name Antiocheia this was presumably partly the work of Antiochos I. The coins show a clear continuity of type from the C4, showing Apollo backed by a ram's head. It was thus presumably favoured by the Seleukids, but the context is missing. Its geographical position implies that the only time the Seleukids could have been influential would be in the first half of the C3, say 281 246 (a), and thus the renaming would be by Amtiochos I or II.
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 543; *BMC Troas Aeolis and Lesbos* 46.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 16.

KELAINAI, Phrygia, see Apamea Kelainai.

KHARG, island in the Persian Gulf, where traces of a Hellenistic settlement have been found.
References: S. Matheson, *Persia, an Archaeological Guide*, London 1976, 245 248.

KIBYRA (1), Karia, a city of which Moagetes was the tyrant in 189, who was terrorised by Manlius (F 2) Vulso (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.34.1 13; Livy 38.14.3 14.
References: *RE* 11.374–377 Kibyra 1.

KIBYRA (2) ('Minor'), Kilikia, a small city which minted its own coins in the C2 and C1, the types showing a variety of deities (a). It will have been under Seleukid authority intermittently from 294 to 190.
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 719.

KIDDIOS, Lydia, village which, with Neoteichos, honoured Banabelos (S) and Lachares (S) for promoting the rescue of Galatian captives (a).
Sources: (a) M. Worrle, 'Antiochos I, Achaios der Altere und die Galater, eine neue Inschrift in Denizli', *Chiron* 5, 1975, 59–87 (= Burstein 19).

KILIKIA, taken by Seleukos I from Demetrios (F) Poliorketes in 294 (a). Ptolemy III F claimed to have conquered it in 246, and certainly campaigned there, though some inland parts remained under Seleukid control (b): Seleukos II fled towards it after his defeat by Antiochos (R 1) Hierax (c) and a Seleukid governor is known to have been appointed by Seleukos III, which implies a substantial degree of control (d). Kilikian troops fought in the Seleukid army at Raphia as light-armed infantry (e), and at Magnesia (f); at Daphne in 166 a group of 5000 marched in the parade (g). The remaining Ptolemaic areas were taken by Antiochos III in 197 (h), and the land remained under Seleukid control until first Tigranes (F) (i) and then Pompeius (F) took it (j), but it had by then in part become a piratical base. Demetrios II is said to have landed there in his campaign against Alexander I Balas (k), and Alexander himself retreated into it before his final battle (l).
Governors: Aribazos, in 246.
Antiochos, 246/226.
Sources: (a) Plut. *Dem* 32; Por F 32.2.
(b) *OGIS* 54 (= Burstein 99); *P. Gurob/P. Petrie* (= *FGrH* 160 = Burstein 98).
(c) Polyainos 9.46.
(d) Por F 43.
(e) Pol 5.79.3.
(f) Livy 37.40.13.
(g) Pol 30.25.4.
(h) Por F 46.
(i) App. *Syr* 48; App. *Mith* 46.
(j) App. *Mith* 106.
(k) Jos *AJ* 13.86.
(l) Jos *AJ* 13.113.
References: *RE* 11.385–389.

KINAROA, Asia Minor, a village near Tobalmoura noted in a record of a loan and mortgage c. 315, which was recorded in an inscription at Sardis of c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1–7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).

KISSIOI, an Iranian tribe from Susiana, a contingent of troops from which fought at Raphia, brigaded with Medes and others, probably as cavalry (a). Possibly they were later subsumed as Elymaians.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.7.
(b) Strabo 15.32.
References: *RE* 11.512–521 Kissia.

KISTHENE, Aiolis, a small city which fell to Seleukid control in 281, but which, from its geographical position, will have come under Attalid control soon after Eumenes I's victory over Antiochos I in 262. It produced an autonomous coinage in bronze in the C3, showing the types of Demeter backed by a horseman (a).
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 522.

KLAZOMENAI, Ionia, a city which recorded a decree of the Ionian League which established a feast for Antiochos I and Stratonike (R 3, 268–262 (a)). It was declared to be free by Rome in the Peace of Apamea, 188 (b). In 170 two envoys of the city went to Antiochos IV as part of the joint Greek attempt to mediate peace with Egypt (c).
Sources: (a) *I Klazomenai* (in *I Erythrai* II, 504 (*OGIS* 222).
(b) Livy 38.39.9.
(c) Pol 28.19.2–7.
References: *RE* 11.554–556.

KOILE SYRIA, the name applied to that part of Syria-Palestine which was under Ptolemaic rule in the third century, sometimes also defined as Koile Syria and Phoinike. It was seized by Ptolemy I (F) in 301, and claimed by Seleukos I, and was thus the basic cause of the 'Syrian' wars. The northern boundary lay along the Eleutheros river (a). Antiochos III defined the Seleukid claim in negotiations in 218 (b), and finally conquered it in the Fifth Syrian War, 202–195 (c). The diplomatic situation was then reversed. The Sixth Syrian war began with a threat from Ptolemy VI's (F) ministers to reconquer Koile Syria in 170 (d), and Antiochos IV claimed to be defending it when he invaded Egypt that year (e). In the Seleukid crisis of 150/145 Ptolemy VI took control of the area in 145, which Demetrios II regained later in that year, and it was held for him by Sarpedon (O) and Palamedes (O) against Alexander I Balas (f). It was one of the major governorates of the Seleukid empire. (Strabo's later claim that it formed four satrapies is a confusion with northern Syria (g).) The name was fairly loosely applied later, when the unity of the area had been broken by the Maccabaean rebellion.
Governors: Ptolemaios son of Thraseas, 200/195.
Apollonios son of Thraseas, c. 180.
Apollonios son of Menestheus, c. 175/174.
Seron, 165.
Gennaios (?), 164.
Protarchos, 163.
Apollonios Taos, 148, 147.
Simon, 144–143.
Palamedes, c. 142–c. 138.
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.12.
(b) Pol 5.67.3–8, also Pol 2.71.9; 1.3.1.
(c) Jos *AJ* 12.133.
(d) Diod 30.2; Livy 42.29.
(e) Pol 28.1.1–9.
(f) Diod 33.28.
(g) Strabo 16.2.4.
References: E. Cuq, 'La condition juridique de la Coéle Syria', *Syria* 8, 1927, 143–162.
E. Bikerman, 'La Coéle-Syria, notes de géographie historique', *Revue Biblique*, 256–268.
W. Otto, *Beitrage zur Seleukidengeschichte*, 1928, 30–42.
M. Holleaux, 'Sur un passage de Flavius Josephe', *REJ*, 39, 1899, 161–179.

KOLOE, Lake, Phrygia, a battle was fought near to this place between Attalos I and Antiochos Hierax, in which Attalos won (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 32.8; *I. Pergamon* 27 (= *OGIS* 279 = Burstein 85).
References: *RE* 11.1107–1108.

KOLOPHON, Ionia, an old Greek city which submitted to Attalos I (a), and was taken by Antiochos III from Ptolemy V in 197 (b). It was involved in the naval campaign in 190 (c).
Sources: (a) Por F 46.
(b) Livy 37.36.5–11; 38.4; 31.3.
References: *RE* 11.1114–1119.

KOMBDILIPA, Asia Minor, a village near Sardis noted in a record of a loan and mortgage of c. 315, which was recorded in an inscription at Sardis, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1–7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).

KOMMAGENE, a region of northern Syria stretching along the Euphrates river into the Taurus mountains. The governor asserted his independence of the Seleukids in 162 (a) and his son Samos (F) took the royal title about 129 (b), founded Samosata and was regarded as the founder of the dynasty which lasted until AD 72.
Governors: Ptolemaios, c. 163–c. 130, becoming independent.
Sources: (a) Diod 31.19a.
(b) *OGIS* 396.
References: *RE* S4.978–990.

KONKOBAR, Media, one of a group of cities planted in western Media. Its unusual name suggests that this city was not in origin a Seleukid foundation. Its main development was in the Parthian period, but an earlier phase is very likely.
References: S. Matheson, *Persia, an Archaeological Guide*, London 1976, 124.

KOROUPEDION, Phrygia, the scene of the final defeat of Lysimachos (F) by Seleukos I in 281 (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 3.8.
References: *RE* 11.1440.

KORYKOS (1), Ionia, a cape near which a naval battle was fought in 190 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 36.43.13–45.1.
References: *RE* 11.1451 Korykos 1.

KORYKOS (2), Kilikia, a small city taken by Antochos III from Ptolemy V (F), 197 (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 46; Livy 33.20.4.
References: *RE* 11.1452 Korykos 4.

KOS, Aegean island which received a letter from Antiochos III commending the services of Apollophanes (O 1) (a). The city fought on the Roman side in the war between Rome and Antiochos III (b).
Sources: (a) R. Herzog, 'Ein Koischer Arzt am Ptolemaerhof', *La parola del Passato*, 38, 1989, 64.
(b) Livy 37.11.13; 15.2.
References: S. M. Sherwin-White, *Ancient Cos*, Gottingen 1978.

KRETOPOLIS, Milyas, a place near which Garsyeris (F) camped in 222 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.72.5.
References: *RE* 11.1824.

KTESIPHON, Babylonia, the site of Molon's (R) camp in the winter of 222/221 (a). It was later the site of the Parthian royal palace.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.45.4.
References: *RE* S4.1102 1119 Ktesiphon 5.

KUTHA, Babylonia, a city which sent supplies to Antiochos I in his Syrian campaign (a), and was recorded as being provided with sustenance by royal order in 272 (b). It was given property and valuables by Laodike (R 2), wife of Seleukos II in 237 (c).
Sources: (a) *S. Smith Babylonian Historical Texts* 1924, 150 159 (= Austin 141).
(b) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -273.
(c) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -237.

KYINDA, Kilikia, a fortress used by Antigonos (F) Monophthalamos to store treasure. It was taken by Demetrios (F) Poliorketes in 285 (a), and by Ptolemy III (F) in 246 (b).
Sources: (a) Plut *Dem* 31.
(b) *P Gurob*.
References: *RE* S4.1125.

KYME, Aiolis, a city which was probably subject to Seleukid authority from 281, yet retained much autonomy. It minted its own coins throughout the Seleukid period, using a very few types an eagle, a horse, a female head on the obverses, and a horse or a vase on the reverse (a). The city adhered to Attalos I (F) rather than to Achaios (R 1) in 220 (b), and maintained that adherence in 216. In the fighting in 190 it at first took the Seleukid side after the battle of Samos (c), but later had to be taken by Seleukos (IV) (d), The city was referred to in a fragmentary letter to Ephesos from 'King Antiochos' (e).
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 553-554; *BMC Troas Aeolis and Lesbos* 106-111.
(b) Pol 5.77.5.
(c) Livy 37.11.15.
(d) App. *Syr* 25.
(e) *OGIS* 242 (= Welles *RC* 17).
References: *RE* 11.2475-2496 Kyme 1.

KYNOSKEPHALAI, 'Antiochos III' buried the Macedonian dead on the battlefield, though it was, in fact the work of the pretender Philippos (F 1);

the action infuriated Philip V (F), and gave him an excuse to side openly with Rome (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 16; Livy 36.8.4–5.
References: *RE* 12.33–35 and S10.355.

KYPSELA, Thrace, a city which was besieged and captured by Antiochos II with local help (a). It was close to Kypsela that Manlius (F 2) Vulso was ambushed and robbed by the local Thracians on his march back to Italy in 188 (b).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 4.16.
(b) Livy 38.40.5
References: *RE* 12.17–118.

KYRBISSOS, Ionia, a settlement near Teos which was united with that city in the third century (a).
Sources: (a) L. and J. Robert, *Journal des Savants* 1976, 153–235 (= Burstein 28).

KYRENE, a city of which Magas (F) was king; he married Apama (R 1), the daughter of Antiochos I in 275 (a).
Sources: (a) Paus 1.7.3.
References: *RE* 12.156–167, esp. 162–163.

KYRRHESTIKE, Syria, a region bordered by Antiochian territory, the Amanus and Kommagene, and centred at the city of Kyrrhos (a). Demetrios (F) Poliorketes attacked it in 285 from across the Amanus (b). An army regiment of 6000 men called the Kyrrhestai rebelled against Antiochos III in 221, and were later annihilated (c). There is no evidence that it was lever a separate province. Since the name is derived from that of its central city, the term probably connotes that city's territory.
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.28.
(b) Plut. *Dem* 48.
(c) Pol 5.50.7–8; 57.4.
References: *RE* 12.191–198.

KYRRHOS, Syria, one of the ten Syrian cities organised by Seleukos I (a), though the name suggests an earlier foundation. Its territory was the furthest reached by Demetrios (F) Poliorketes in 285 (b), and its army contingent rebelled against Antiochos III in 221, until it was destroyed (c). It minted coins for Alexander I Balas, showing the reverse types of Zeus and Athena (d). It was probably the place which Strabo's text originally described as the acropolis of Syria (e).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
(b) Stephanos *sv* Kyrros Polis.
(c) Pol 5.50.7–8.
(d) Head *HN* 777.
(e) Strabo 16.2.8.
References: E. Frézouls, 'Cyrrhus et la Cyrrhestique prèsqu'à la fin du Haut Empire', *ANRW* II 8, 164–197.
E. Frézouls, L'Exploration archéologique de Cyrrhus', *Apamee de Syrie*
E. Frézouls, 'Recherches historiques et archéologiques sur la ville

de Cyrrhus', *AAS* 4/5, 1954/1966, 89–128. Frézouls, 'Observations sur l'Urbanisme', 231–243.
Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
Peters, 'City Planning', 269–277.

KYRTIOI, an Iranian tribe from the mountains of the northern Zagros (a) which supplied a force of slingers in Molon's (R) army (b), and a contingent of which fought for Antiochos III at Magnesia (c). A contingent later served in the Attalid army (d).
Sources: (a) Strabo 11.13.3.
(b) Pol 5.52.5.
(c) Livy 37.40.9.
(d) Livy 42.58.13.
References: *RE* 12.205.

KYZIKOS, Mysia, a city on which the land of a 'King Antiochos' (II or III) bordered (a). Antiochos IX was evacuated to this city and educated there, and was subsequently nicknamed 'Kyzikenos' (b). It developed a strong connection with the Attalids, probably as a counterweight to Seleukid local power.
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 18.
(b) App. *Syr* 68; Por F 32.20.
References: Allen 14–16.
Hansen, *passim*.
McShane, 36–38.
RE 12.223–233.

LABRAUNDA, Karia, a temple and shrine of Zeus Labraundos near Mylasa, which was provided with Seleukid protection by Seleukos II, through his governor of Karia, Olympichos (O), c. 240; Olympichos later established his own supremacy during the disturbed time in Asia Minor in the 230s and 220s; a series of letters describing the situation was found by the excavators of the shrine (a). They provide evidence of the extent and decay of Seleukid authority in the area.
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III parts 1 and 2; F. Piejko, 'To the Inscriptions of Labraunda', *Opuscula Atheniensia* XVIII, 1990, 133–156.
References: *RE* 12.276–277.

LAGOS (Lagbe), Pisidia, a place pillaged by Manlius (F 2) Vulso in 188 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 38.15.2.
References: *RE* 12.455–456.

LAMPSAKOS, Troas, a city which may have been subject in some way to the Seleukids after 281, but more probably retained a degree of independence. It enjoyed friendly relations with the Attalids all through the C3, and produced an autonomous coinage, of Alexander-type, with a reverse of a winged horse (a). It also minted coins for Antiochos II and Antiochos (R 1) Hierax, the only Seleukids with power in Thrace and the Hellespont region. In 246 it probably fell under Ptolemaic influence, if not control, but

this was clearly over by Hierax' time. In 196 the city resisted Antiochos III, and sent Hegesias (F) as an envoy on a mission to gain support in Greece, Massalia and Rome (b). The city's resistance was one of the occasions for disagreement between Rome and Antiochos III which led to the Roman war (c). Its envoys were brought before Antiochos III, but then dismissed by the king without an answer (d). Eventually Antiochos III offered to 'give up' the city, along with Smyrna and Alexandria Troas, also resisters, in return for peace with Rome (e).

Sources: (a) Head HN 530; *BMC Mysia* 84–85.
(b) *I Lampsakos* 4.
(c) App. *Syr* 2.
(d) Pol 18.42.1–5.
(e) Diod 29.7.

References: Boehringer, 'Antiochos Hierax am Hellespont'.
M. Holleaux, 'Lampsaque et les Galates en 197/6', *REA* 1916, 1–11.
RE 12.590–592.

LAODIKEIA (1), Assyria, near Arbela, a city known only by its name (a)
Sources: Pliny *NH* 6.117.
References: *RE* 12.724 Laodikeia 7.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 97.

LAODIKEIA (2) Katakekaumene, a city in Lykaonia, one of the cities planted to them in the Pisidians, and to control the road from Syria to western Asia Minor (a).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Laodikeia; Strabo 14.663.
References: *RE* 721–722 Laodikeia 4.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 38.

LAODIKEIA (3), Syria, a place 'under Lebanon' (also 'Skabiosa'), at the northern entrance of the Massyas plain (Biqaa valley), which was Antiochos III's advance base for his campaign against Koile Syria in 221 (a). It does not ever seem to have been a formal city. Its location implies that was a guard post against Ptolemaic incursions.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.45.7; 16.2.18.
References: Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
P. Parr, 'The Tell Nebi Mend Project', *AAAS* 33, 1983, 99–117.
RE 12.718–719 Laodikeia 2.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 64.

LAODIKEIA-AD-LYKOS, a city in Lydia said to have been founded by Antiochos II (a). It had originally been called Diospolis, then Rhoas (b), which, along with its relatively late foundation, suggests that it was only minimally Greek in population. Achaios (R) was proclaimed king at this place in 221 (c).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Laodikeia (3).
(b) Pliny *NH* 5.105.
(c) Pol 5.57.5.

References: W. M. Ramsay, *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, vol. 1, Oxford 1895, ch. 2.
RE 12.722 724 Laodikeia 5.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 31.

LAODIKEIA-AD-MARE, Syria, a city founded by Seleukos I, formerly called Leuke Akte and Ramithe, and on the site of a village called Mazabda; named for Laodike, the mother, sister, or daughter of Seleukos I (a). It developed as a harbour city, and was famed for its wines (b). After the capture of Seleukeia-in-Pieria by Ptolemy in 246, it was the main Seleukid Mediterranean port for the next thirty years. Demetrios II took refuge in the city in the face of the rebellion by Tryphon (R), and exhibited some unpleasant behaviour, which may have been more to do with keeping control than anything personal (c). Later in the next civil war, it was seized by local rebels against Alexander II, and retaken by Alexander (d). A statue of Artemis from Susa was kept in the city (e), and it was equipped with a lighthouse a Seleukid reply to Alexandria, perhaps. The local ruling oligarchy appears to have been called *peliganai*, a Macedonian term (f). It was in the baths of the city that the Roman envoy Octavius (F) was murdered in 162 (g). The city adopted a new era, representing commemoration of the liberation of the city, in 82/81, which was in the time of Tigranes' (F) domination; this was thus clearly the city's response to the final Seleukid failure. There was a mint in the city for the Seleukid kings and the city produced its own autonomous coinage in the C2 and C1, showing Tyche or the Tyche of Laodikeia, backed by Nike or Zeus holding Nike (h).

Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Laodikeia (1); Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.19; App. *Syr* 57; Eustathius, 915.
(b) Strabo 16.2.4; 4.9.
(c) Diod 33.9.1.
(d) Diod 34/35.22.
(e) Paus 3.16.8.
(f) P. Roussel, 'Decret des *peliganes* de Laodicee-sur-Mer', *Syria* 23, 1942/1943, 21–32.
(g) Pol 31.10.11.
(h) Head *HN* 781; *BMC Galatia Cappadocia Syria* 247.

References: Frézouls, Observation sur l'Urbanisme', 231 243.
Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
G. Marasco, 'L'Uccusione del legato Gn. Ottavio (162 aC) e la politica Romana in Siria', *Prometheus*, 1986, 226 238.
Peters, 'City Planning', 269–277.
RE 12.713–718 Laodikeia 1 and 720 723 Laodikeia 3.
G. Saade, 'Exploration Archéologique de Lattaquié', *AAAS*, 9–29.
J. Sauvaget, 'Le plan de Laodicée-sur-Mer', *REO* 4, 1934, 81–114, and 6, 1936, 51–52.
Seyrig, 'Eres', 26–32.
H. Seyrig, 'Scene historique sur un chapiteau de Musée de Beyrouth', *REA* 42, 1940, 340–344.
H. Seyrig, Le Phare de Laodicée', Antiquités Syriennes 52, *Syria* 29, 1952, 54–59.

H. Seyrig, 'Séleucus I et la fondation de la monarchie Syrienne', *Syria* 47, 1970, 290–311.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 62.

LAODIKEIA-IN-MEDIA, a city founded by the Macedonians (a) which Antiochos III requested should honour Laodike (R 11) (b). It was one of a group of cities planted in western Media, clearly with strategic intent.
Sources: a Stephanos, *sv* Laodikeia (5); Strabo 11.13.6.
b L. Robert, 'Inscriptions Séleucides de Phrygie et d'Iran', *Hellenica* 7, 1949, 5–22 (= Austin 153), and 'Addenda', *Hellenica* 8, 1967, 73–76.
References: *RE* 724 Laodikeia 5.
L. Robert, 'Encore un inscription grecque d'Iran', *CRAI* 1967, 281–296.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 100.

LAODIKEIA-IN-PERSIS, a city founded by Antiochos (presumably I) (a), location unknown.
Sources: Pliny *NH* 6.115.
References: *RE* 12.724 Laodikeia 7.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 99.

LARISSA, Syria, a dependent town of Apamea (a), said to have been founded by Seleukos I (b), at the site of a former settlement called Sizara (c) (now Shaizar). The new citizens were descended from a unit of Thessalians in the army of Seleukos I and so perhaps a former unit of Alexander's army. The city was roused to rebellion by Diodotos (O 2) against Demetrios II in 145 (d). It coined briefly in the early CI, showing types of Zeus and Zeus enthroned, and the city backed by a horse, and claiming the status of holy (e).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.10.
(b) App. *Syr* 57.
(c) Stephanos *sv* Larisa (6).
(d) Diod 33.4a.
(e) Head *HN* 782; *BMC Galatia Cappadocia Syria* 264.
References: Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
RE 12.873 Larisa 12.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 63, 64.

LARSA, a Babylonian city, of which little is known in the Seleukid period, though it was certainly inhabited, and the local temple benefited from royal subsidies (a).
Sources: (a) O. Lecomte, 'Un Problème d'Interpretation: l'E. Babbar de Larsa aux epoques Héllenistiques et Séléuco-Parthe, approches archéologique, économique et culturelle', J-L Huot, *Larsa (10e campagne, 1983) Oueili (4e campagne, 1983), Rapport préliminaire*, Paris 1987, 225–246.

LEBEDOS, Lydia, an old Greek city forcibly synoecised by Lysimachos (F) (a).
Sources: (a) Paus 1.9.8.
References: *RE* 11.1052–1053.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 75.

LESSER ARMENIA, (Armenia Minor), see Armenia.

LEUKE AKTE, former name of the site of Laodikeia-ad-Mare (a).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Laodikeia (1).
References: *RE* 12.2261.

LIBBA, Mesopotamia, the site of a camp for Antiochos III's army where a decisive council held by Antiochos III during his campaign against Molon (R) in 221 (a). It was presumably a town.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.51.2.
References: *RE* 13.13 Libba 2.

LIMYRA, Lykia, a small city taken by Antiochos III from Ptolemy V (F) in 197 (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 46.
References: *RE* 13.710–711.

LYDDA, a toparchy delivered over to Jonathan (O) by agreement with Demetrios II in 143 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.123–129; 1 *Mac* 11.28–37.
References: *RE* 13.2120–2122.

LYDIA, western Asia Minor. This was not a region with an official designation, it seems, for it is mentioned only occasionally. It is used to locate Achaios' (R 1) viceroyalty (a) and provided an auxiliary force of javelin-men to the Seleukid army at Raphia (b). It was said to have been taken by Antiochos III from the Ptolemies though this cannot be taken literally (c), and, it having been in revolt, presumably referring to the activities of Antiochos (R 1) Hierax, Attalos I (F) and Achaios (R 1), Antiochos III organised the move of 2000 Jewish military families from Babylonia to 'Lydia and Phrygia', in 212 (d). Zeuxis (O), who had been viceroy of all Asia Minor, is described as the former governor of Lydia in 190 (e). It is thus a vague name for the Seleukid region of Asia Minor, the later Roman Asia.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.57.4.
(b) Pol 5.82.11.
(c) Por F 46.
(d) Jos *AJ* 12.12.148–153.
(e) Pol 21.16.4.
References: P. Debord, 'La Lydie du nord-est', *REA* 87, 1989, 345–357.
D. Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, Princeton 1950.
RE 13.2122–2202 Lydia 1 esp. 2181–2186.

LYKAONIA, central Asia Minor. A district rarely mentioned in Seluekid sources. Achaios (R 1) reached the area in his abortive march eastwards

in 221 (a), and it was transferred to Attalos II (F) at the Peace of Apamea, 188 (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.57.6.
(b) Livy 38.39.16.
References: *RE* 13.2253–2265 Lykaonia 2.

LYKIA, southern Asia Minor, an area rarely even approached by the Seleukids. In 197 Antiochos III sailed past it, leaving the area to Rhodes, but he gained at least one naval base there, at Patara (b). It was handed over definitively to Rhodes at the Peace of Apamea in 188 (c).
Sources: (a) Livy 33.19.11.
(b) Livy 33.51.5; 37.45.2.
(c) Diod 29.16; Pol 21.45.8; Livy 37.55.5.
References: *RE* 13.2270–2291, esp. 2274–2275 and S13.265–308.

LYKOS river (Greater Zab), the scene of Antiochos VII's victory over the Parthian commander Indates (F) (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.251.
References: *RE* 13.2391–2392 Lykos 12.

LYSIAS, Phrygia, a city supposed to have been founded by a member of the local Macedonian dynasty with the same name (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 12.8.13.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 36.

LYSIAS, a fort in Syria, which was destroyed by Pompeius (F) in 64 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 14.40.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen*, 63.

LYSIMACHEIA, Thrace, a city founded by Lysimachos (F), near which Seleukos I was murdered in 281 (a), and which became Seleukid at that time. It was in Seleukid hands again in the reign of Antiochos II and possibly earlier, for a treaty made with Antiochos I or II guaranteed Seleukid protection and autonomy (b), and a mint there coined for Antiochos II. It was taken by Ptolemy III (F) in 245, but was in Antiochos (R 1) Hierax' control in the 230s, when the mint produced coins for him. It was taken by Antiochos III in 196, refounded, repopulated, and rebuilt (c), and it was the site of the conference between Antiochos III and Roman envoys in that year (d). Antiochos III stocked the city with supplies in preparation for the Roman war, but it was then abandoned by him without a fight when the Roman army approached (e). It was awarded to Eumenes II (F) in the peace of Apamea (f). It had issued a bronze coinage all through the C3 until its destruction, with a wide variety of types (g).
Sources: (a) Memnon 226b; App. *Syr* 62; Paus 1.16.2.
(b) *I. Ilion* 45 (= J. L. Ferrary and P. Gauthier, *J des Savants* 1981, 327–345 = Burstein 22).
(c) Diod 28.12.1; Pol 18.51.7–8; App. *Syr* 1; Livy 33.38.10–11.
(d) Pol 18.49.3–52.5; Diod 29.3.
(e) App. *Syr* 21, 28, 37.

(f) Livy 38.39.15.
(g) Head *HN* 260.

References: *RE* 11.2554 2556 Lysimacheia 4.
Boehringer, 'Antiochos Hierax am Hellespont'.

LYTTOS, Crete, a city which made an alliance with Antiochos II in 249 a.
Sources: (a) *I Cret* I 8.
References: *RE* 14.76 and S7.427 436.

MADYTOS, Thrace, a small city which was the landing place of Antiochos III's forces in the Thracian Chersonese in 197, which surrendered when threatened by assault (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 33.38.9 10.
References: *RE* 14.204 205.

MAGNESIA-ON-THE-MAIANDROS, Ionia, a city which came under Seleukid control in 281; it was probably lost in the crisis following the death of Antiochos II in 246, but was regained under Seleukos II and held under Antiochos (R 1) Hierax. It had a mint which coined for all the Seleukid kings. It probably fell under Attalid control in the 220s, but was regained by Antiochos III, who had control of the city by c. 201, if not a decade earlier; he held it until the definitive loss after the battle of Magnesia in 190 (a). The temple of Artemis in the city was to hold a copy of the treaty between Smyrna and Magnesia-ad-Sipylos (b). It made a major effort in the years after 207 to gain recognition for a new festival of Artemis Leukophryene, sending envoys all over the eastern Mediterranean (c). Letters from Antiochos III and his son are recorded concerning the festival; from these it emerges that Antiochos I had promoted the colonisation of Magnesians to Antioch-in-Persis (d), and to Antiocheia-by-Pisidia (e). The city produced coins with obverses of a horseman, Apollo and Athene, and reverses of a bull and a trident (f). It was probably the Magnesia which was the home town of the Baktrian king Euthydemos (F), who fought Antiochos III (g).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.44.4 and 45.1
(b) Austin 182 (= *OGIS* 229).
(c) *I Magnesia*.
(d) Welles *RC* 31, 32 (= *I. Magnesia* 61 = Burstein 30, 32).
(e) Strabo 12.8.14.
(f) Head *HN* 582; *BMC Ionia* 158 161.
(g) Pol 11.39.1.

References: Boehringer, 'Antiochos Hierax am Hellespont'.
Mastrocinque, *Caria/Ionia*.

MAGNESIA-AD-SIPYLOS, Karia, a city which made a treaty with Smyrna, involving a group of soldiers at 'Old Magnesia' in 244, this treaty being dated by events in the reign of Seleukos II, demonstrating that both were part of the Seleukid kingdom at that date. The soldiers were at least part of the Seleukid garrison at Palaimagnesia (a). The city may have minted for Antiochos I, and it appears to have remained under Seleukid control almost without a break until 190. It was near this city that Antiochos III's army was defeated in battle by the Romans in 188 (b).

Sources: (a) Austin 182 (= *OGIS* 229 = *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos* 1).
(b) App. *Syr* 30–36; 27.
References: Boehringer, 'Antiochos Hierax am Hellespont'.
RE 14.472–473 Magnesia 3.

MALLOS, Kilikia, a city taken by Antiochos III from Ptolemy V in 197 (a), and a place where Pompeius (F) settled pirates in 65 (b). The city coined for Demetrios II, with a reverse type of Athene Magarsis, but not again until 69, after the resettlement (c).
Sources: (a) Por F 46.
(b) App. *Mith* 90.
(c) Head *HN* 724.
References: *RE* 14.916 Mallos 1.
A. Houghton, 'The Seleucid Mint of Mallus and the Cult Figure of Athena Magarsis', *Festschrift fur Leo Mildenberg*, Wetteren, Belgium, 1984, 91–110.

MARATHOS, Syria, a Phoenician city, on the mainland opposite Arados. It and its lands were coveted by Arados, and in 218 Antiochos III stayed there and made a treaty with Arados which gave Arados control over the *peraia*, including Marathos (a). Antiochos IV reversed this (b), but Arados persisted, and Marathos was threatened by Arados in collusion with Ammonios in the time of Alexander I Balas, and its envoys were killed by the Aradians; it resisted successfully, however. But in 129 Arados succeeded in seizing the *peraia* and Marathos' lands were divided up among the Aradians (c). The place coined between c. 230 and c. 150 showing a female head, Tyche or Zeus on the obverse, and a personified Marathos or Nike or a galley on the reverse (d).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.68.7.
(b) Por F 56.
(c) Diod 33.5.1–6; Strabo 16.2.12.
(d) Head *HN* 792–793; *BMC Phoenicia* 119–125.
References: Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
Grainger, *Hellenistic Phoenicia*.
RE 14.1431–1435.
Rouvier IV 125–152.

MARGIANE, eastern Iran, a fertile area fortified by Antiochos I (a), which was presumably lost to Seleukid control after the Parthian invasion and the Baktrian secession in the mid C3. It fell under Baktrian control until 207, when Antiochos III invaded it (b); it was later, perhaps by c. 170, Parthian.
Sources: (a) Strabo 11.10.2; Pliny 6.46–47.
(b) Pol 10.49.2.
References: *RE* 14.1703–1714.

MARISA, Idumaea, a city to which Gorgias escaped after his defeat in 163 (a), and which Judas (S) marched through and sacked (b). It was eventually captured by John (O 2) Hyrkanos (c), and was part of the Judaean state in 80 (d). It was freed by Pompeius (F) in 63 (e).

Sources: (a) 2 *Mac* 12.35.
(b) Jos *AJ* 12.353; 1 *Mac* 5.66.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.256.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.396.
(e) Jos *AJ* 14.75.
References: *RE* 14.1808 1809.

MARONEIA (1), Thrace, an old Greek city garrisoned by troops of Antiochos III in 188. They were evacuated by the Roman fleet at that time, and so the city had presumably been taken over by Antiochos III in 192 when the Roman war broke out (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.50.7.

MARONEIA (2), Syria, a city said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a), though its location it not known.
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
References: Tcherikover, Hellenistische *Städtegrudungen*, 57.

MARSYAS (or Massyes), Syria, the Greek name for the Orontes river (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.11 12; Pol 5.45.8 9; 61.7.
References: *RE* 14.1985 1986 Marsyas 3.

MAZABDA, a village which existed on the site of Laodikeia-ad-Mare (a), and was absorbed into the new city.
Sources: (a) Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.19.
References: *RE* 14.2560.

MEDABA, Palestine, a town captured by John (O 2) Hyrkanos (a).
Sources: (a) Jos AJ 13.255.

MEDIA, the ancient territory of the Medes, the north part of Iran, enclosed by the Zagros mountains to the west, the Elburz to the north, the great Iranian desert to the south, and the Parthian satrapy to the east. Seleukos I seized control of the area in 311 from the satrap imposed on it by Antigonos (F) Monophthalamos (a), and it remained Seleukid until its conquest by the Parthian king Mithridates I (F) in 141 (b).

The Median satrap was one of the great political figures of the kingdom, with an extended authority referred to as the 'Upper Satrapies' or, on one instance, 'the satrapies under your control' (c). Two of the satraps rebelled; Molon (R) in 222–221 and Timarchos (R) in 162 161; neither had more than momentary success.

Media was in part divided socially into tribal groups, (e.g., Kissioi, Korbrenai, Karchi in the Zagros, and the Elymaians, Amarcae, Cadusii, and Matiani). These were sources of recruits to the Seleukid army, particularly as cavalry, but also as tribal infantry. Media also produced large quantities of grain and corn (d). Ptolemy III's (F) claim to have conquered the land in 245 is widely discounted; there is no other evidence, besides his word, for it (e).

Governors: Nikanor, 311 (appointed by Antigonos Monophthalamos).
Molon, 223–221 (rebelled).

Diogenes, 221–209.
Menedemos, in 193.
Timarchos, 163–160 (rebelled).
Kleonemos, in 148.

Sources: (a) Diod 19.92.1–5.; 100, 3.
(b) Justin 41.5.7–8.
(c) L. Robert, 'Inscriptions Grècque de Phrygie et d'Iran', *Hellenica* VII, Paris 1949, 5–22 (= Austin 158).
(d) App. *Syr* 55; Pol 5.44.1–11; 10.27.1–3.
(e) Burstein 99 (= *OGIS* 54).

References: Bevan I 258–291.
J. Wolski, 'L'Iran dans la politique des Séleucides', *AAH*, 25, 1977, 149–156.

MEGARA, a dependent town of Apamea (a). Its name is probably a hellenization of an Aramaic word rather than a sign of a Greek city.
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.10.
References: *RE* 14.205 Megara 4.
Tcherikover, Hellenistische *Städtegrudungen*, 63.

MELEAGROS, the palisade of, a location in the Amuq basin (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.8.
References: *RE* 15.489–490.
Tcherikover, Hellenistische *Städtegrudungen*, 56.

MELLA (Mizpah), Galaaditis, a town captured by Judas (S) Maccabaeus and burnt (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.340.

MEMPHIS, Egypt, captured by Antiochos IV in 168 (a); Kleon (O) was installed as governor by and for him (b). Antiochos IV thus took possession of Egypt in the Egyptian tradition, and must be assumed to have intended to annex the country (c).
Sources: (a) J. D. Roy, *The Archive of Hor*, London 1976, 14–20 (= Austin 165).
(b) *C. Ord Ptol* 32 (= Burstein 19).
(c) Por F 49; Jos *AJ* 12.243.
References: *RE* 15.660–688.

MESENE, the name used in the first half of the second century for the former Erythraian Sea Province, and the later kingdom of Charakene. Antiochos IV refounded Antiocheia-Charax in the area, c. 165, and campaigned against the neigbouring Elymaians (a).
Governors: Hypsaosines, 165–140 (later king).
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 6.139.
References: *RE* 15.1082–1095.

MESOPOTAMIA, the land between the Euphrates and the Tigris, close to the Armenian mountains (the later al-Jazirah). It was acquired by Seleukos I as he passed through on his ride to Babylonia in 311 (a), and remained

Seleukid until conquered by the Parthians about 125 (b). Ptolemy III F claimed to have conquered it in 245 (c), and Antiochos Hierax attempted to invade it after his rebellion (d). It was in part the source of the Jewish military families transferred to Asia Minor under Antiochos III (e), and was traversed by Demetrios II in his campaign against the Parthians in 140/139 (f). It is described as a satrapy by Strabo (g), an its strategic position as a routeway always made it a vital area to control.
Governors: Xanthippos, from 246.
Dionysios the Mede c. 145.
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 55; Diod 19.91.1.
(b) App. *Syr* 48.
(c) *OGIS* 54 (= Burstein 99).
(d) Polyainos 4.17.
(e) Jos *AJ* 12.1.148 153.
(f) Jos *AJ* 13.184.
(g) Strabo 16.2.4.
References: *RE* 15.1105 1163, esp. 1140 1145.
L. Dillemann, *Haute Mésopotamie orientale et pays adjacents*, Paris 1962.

METHONE, Persis, a city apparently named for a Greek original (a), but its location is not known.
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Methone.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 99.

MICHMASH (also Machma), Judaea, Jonathan's (O) headquarters in the period of peace between the two sections of the Maccabaean rebellion, 160 153 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.34; 1 *Mac* 9.73.
References: *RE* 15.1522.

MILETOS, Ionia, a city which was especially important to the Seleukids because of its proximity to and control of the temple of Apollo at Didyma, yet which they did not control consistently. It honoured Antiochos son of Seleukos I in 299 (a) and received a letter concerning Seleukos I's gifts to the Didyma temple in 288 (b), moves best seen as diplomatic markers for Seleukid ambitions. The city fell under Seleukid control in 281, but only briefly: the list of *stephanophoroi* of the city shows Antiochos I in office in 280/279 and Ptolemy II the next year, a sign of the change of control (c); however, it was given a *stoa* by Antiochos I, which implies his recovery of the city later (d). Timarchos (F), a tyrant of Miletos who had seized the city from Ptolemy II (F), was killed by Antiochos II, c. 258 (e), and the city inscribed a letter from Seleukos II, c. 246 (f), though it may have been lost again soon after. Its relation with Antiochos (R 1) Hierax is unknown, but it was seized briefly by Antigonos Doson in 227. The city had reinforced itself by enfranchising many mercenaries, mainly from Crete, in the 230s and 220s. The city made an isopolity agreement with Tralles in 213/2, and since Tralleis was Seleukid this may be a sign of the return of Seleukid influence in Miletos, just when Antiochos III was suppressing Achaios' (R 1) rebellion (g). The city was lost to the Seleukids after the battle of Magnesia.

A sign of continued Seleukid favour is that it was granted a remission of import duties by Antiochos IV (h). The city minted coins with the head of Apollo backed by a lion in the C3 (i).

Sources: (a) *OGIS* 213 (= *I. Didyma* 479 = Burstein 2).
(b) Welles *RC* 5.
(c) *I. Didyma* 123 (= Burstein 25).
(d) *Syll* (3) 577 (= Austin 119).
(e) App. *Syr* 65; Polyainos 5.25.
(f) Welles *RC* 22.
(g) *I Tralles* 20.
(h) Herrman, 'Neue urkinden zur Geschichte von Milet in 2 Jahrhundert v. Chr.', *Ist Mitt* 15, 1965, 71–117 (= Burstein 40).
(i) Head *HN* 585; *BMC Ionia* 191–194.

References: W. Gunther, 'Milesische Burgerrechts- und Proxenieverleihungen des hellenistischen Zeit', *Chiron* 18, 1988, 383–412.
P. Herrmann, 'Milesier am Seleukidenhof'.
H. Hommel, 'Ein König aus Milet', *Chiron* 61 1976.
Mastrocinque *Caria/Ionia*.
RE 15.1586–1659, esp. 1605–1609.
Robert, 'Demodamas'.

MILYAS, a region of southern Asia Minor, which was subjected by Achaios (R 1) (a). It was handed over to Eumenes II (F) at the Treaty of Apamea in 188 (b).

Sources: (a) Pol 5.77.1.
(b) Livy 38.39.16.

MISHRIFE, Syria, the former Bronze Age site of Qatna, briefly re-occupied in the C4, it was the site of new village or perhaps only a farm from the C2 onwards (a).

Sources: (a) Comte de Mesnil du Buisson, *Le Site Archéologique de Mishrifé-Qatna*, Paris 1935.

MIZPAH, Judas' forces gathered at this place to face the invasion by Ptolemaios (O) and Dorymenes (O) (a).

Sources: (a) 1 *Mac* 3.47.

MODIIN, Judaea, the home village of Mattathias (S) and his sons, where they first struck out against Antiochos IV's insistence of royal sacrifices (a). Mattathias and his sons are buried there (b).

Sources: (a) 1 *Mac* 2.1; Por F 32; Jos *AJ* 12.265–268.
(b) 1 *Mac* 13.25–30; Jos *AJ* 12.285, 432; 13.209–212.

References: E. Bikerman, *Der Gott der Makkabäer*, Berlin 1937.
RE 15.2327.

MOPSUHESTIA, Kilikia, a city which became Seleukid in 294. Its inland position probably meant the Ptolemies did not hold it for long, if at all, in their invasions. The city coined for Antiochos IV, with a reverse of a tripod, and then minted an autonomous series showing the head of Zeus and reverses of a circular altar or a tripod (a). Antiochos VIII was driven to it

by Antiochos IX in 113 (b). Seleukos VI took refuge in this city, but was burnt to death in his palace by a rising of the people of the city (c), which death was later revenged by his brothers (d). At some point it was renamed Seleukeia-on-the-Pyramos (e). It began a new dating era in 68, no doubt connected with the removal of Tigranes' (F) control of the area (f).
Sources: (a) Head *HN* 724–725; *BMC Lycaonia Isauria Cilicia* 103.
(b) Por F 32.26.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.368; App. *Syr* 69.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.368.
(e) *BMC Lycaonia Isauria Cilicia*, cix–cx.
(f) Head *HN* 724–725; *BMC Lycaonia Isauria Cilicia* 103.
References: G. K. Jenkins, 'A Seleucid Mint at Mopsus', *NC* 11, 1951, 19–21.
RE 16.243–250.

MOXOUPOLIS, a place near, and associated with Eriza, perhaps having received Macedonian colonies (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 238.
References: *RE* 16.409.

MYGDONIA, a part of Mesopotamia, renamed by the Macedonians, and centred on Antiocheia-in-Mygdonia (Nisibis) (a). Pliny says it was the later Adiabene (b). It is mentioned in Antiochos III's march to the east in 221 (c). It was taken by Tigranes (F) in the 80s (d). There is no sign that it was ever a separate political unit.
Sources: (a) Strabo 11.14.2; 16.123.
(b) Pliny *NH* 6.4.
(c) Pol 5.51.1.
(d) Strabo 11.14.15.
References: *RE* 16.1000–1001.

MYLASA, Karia, a city which contested control of the shrine at Labraunda with the Seleukid satrap Olympichos (O) in the 240s and later (a). It came under Seleukid control once more about 203, but was lost again by the peace of Apamea in 188. A sign of a continued Seleukid connection is a decree passed by the city in honour of Demetrios II Nikator (b).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, parts 1 and 2.
(b) A. W. Persson, *BCH* 46, 1922, 6 (= *SEG* II 541).
References: Mastrocinque, *Caria/Ionia*.
RE 16.1046–1064.

MYONNESSOS, Ionia, the scene of a Roman naval victory over the fleet of Antiochos III (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.

MYRINA, Mysia, taken by Attalos I in 218; the place had thus been Seleukid until then (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.77.4 (reading 'Smyrna' as 'Myrina').
References: *RE* S6.615–621.

MYSIA, north-western Asia Minor, came under Seleukid control in 281. It contained the Attalid state of Pergamon, and so was an area of conflict between the two. When Seleukid power locally waxed, Mysia could be said to be under their control, but any weakening allowed Attalid expansion. Under Attalos I (F), therefore, much of Mysia remained outside Seleukid control until 212, when the defeat of Achaios' (R 1) rebellion brought Antiochos III to Sardis (a). He had allied with Attalos to fight the war (b), and Attalos thus remained in a subordinate situation for the rest of his reign. It is just in that period that the only two governors are known. The area was handed over completely to Eumenes II (F) in 188 (c). Mysians served in the Seleukid army both under Achaios (d) and Antiochos III (e), and even in 166 an officer in Judaea was called the commander of the Mysians (f).
Governors: Themistokles 223–218 (for Achaios), and in 201 (for Antiochos III).
Philotas 209.
Sources: (a) Pol 7.15.1–18.10.
(b) Pol 5.107.4
(c) Livy 38.39.15.
(d) Pol 5.76.7.
(e) Livy 37.40.8.
(f) 2 *Mac* 5.24–25.

NABATAIANS, an Arab people of Transjordan whose relations with the Seleukids are unknown. Only with the Maccabaean rebellion are there references to them. They were recorded as at peace with Jewish rebels (a), but were later raided by Jonathan (O) (b). In the 80s king Aretas III (F) seized Damascus from the Seleukid Demetrios III (c), and was attacked by Antiochos X, whom he killed (d). The Nabataians were a trading people, whose interest was in peace; they expanded politically only in disturbed times.
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.335.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.179.

NAGROIA, a village in the Water of Mostras near Sardis, noted in a record of a loan and a mortgage of c. 315, which was recorded again at Sardis c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1–7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).

NATUNIA, Adiabene, a city attested only by the coins it issued; it may be of Greek origin, or, more likely, a hellenised town (a).
References: (a) Chaumont, 'Villes héllénisés', 155–157.

NEOTEICHOS, Lydia, a village which, with Kiddios, honoured Banabelos (S) and Lachares (S) for promoting the rescue of Galatian captives (a).
Sources: (a) M. Worrle, 'Antiochos I, Achaios der Ältere, und die Galater, eine neue Inschrift in Denizli', *Chiron* 5, 1975, 59–87 (= Burstein 19).

NIKATORIS, Babylonia, a name attested in late sources, probably in the area called Garamea; it is associated with a Mount Nikatoris, and both are

assumed to commemorate either Seleukos I or Demetrios II, presumably the former (a).
References: (a) Chaumont, 'Villes hellenises', 162 165.

NIKATORIS, Syria, a city of unknown location, but, from its name, presumably founded by Seleukos I (a).
Sources: (a) *Stephanos v Nikatoris*.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 57.

NIKEPHORION, Mesopotamia, a city said to have been founded by Alexander (a) or Seleukos I (b).
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 6.119.
(b) Strabo 16.1.23; App. *Syr* 57.
References: *RE* 17.309 310.

NIKOPOLIS (*in Armenia near Kappadokia*), *but actually in Seleukid Syria*: it is said to have been founded by Seleukos I, after a victory, and, given the location, the obvious victory is that over Demetrios (I) Poliorketes in the Amanus in 285 (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
References: Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
RE 17.535 536 Nikopolis 7.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 59.

NIPPUR, a Babylonian city which is recorded as being provided with sustenance by royal order in 272 (a).
Sources: (a) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -273.

NISA (Nisaia), Margiane, a city said to be named for Nysa (R 2), a wife of Antiochos I; if so this is the only evidence for her existence; it is more likely to be a 'nymph-name', of which there are several in Iran; it may be evidence of the urbanizing work of Antiochos I in Iran after 292. It was one of the first acquisitions of the Parthians, and was their early capital, being fortified later by a substantial citadel called the Mithradatkirt (a).
References: Chaumont, 'Capitales et Residences', 211 215.

NISAIA, eastern Iran, a district of Parthia (a) from which a famous breed of horses came (b), and which was the origin of a regiment of cavalry which fought at the Raphia battle (c). This was one of the first areas to be conquered by the future Parthians (d). A regiment from there still served in the Seleukid army at the parade at Daphne in 166 (e). It was never a separate political unit.
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 6.113.
(b) Strabo 11.13.7.
(c) Pol 30.25.6.
(d) Strabo 11.8.3
(e) Pol 30.25.6

NISIBIS, see Antiocheia-in-Mygdonia.

NORTHERN LEAGUE, an alliance formed of Herakleia Pontike, Byzantion, Chalchedon and Mithridates F I of Pontos against the pretensions of Seleukos I after his victory at Korupedion, and later allied with the Galatians (a).
Sources: (a) Memnon 226a (= Burstein 18).

NOTION, Ionia, a town of Kolophon, besieged by Antiochos III's fleet under Polyxenidas (O) in 190, without apparent success (a). Its earlier relations with the Seleukids are unknown. The city was declared free by Rome in 188 (b).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.26.5–9.
(b) Livy 38.39.8; Pol 21.45.4.
References: *RE* 17.1075–1077 Notion 1.

NYSA, Lydia, the site of a temple of Pluto which received the favour of Seleukos I and Antiochos I (a) and Antiochos III (b).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 9.
(b) Welles *RC* 43.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 99.

OINOPAROS, River, Syria, the site of a battle between Ptolemy VI and Alexander I Balas (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.8.
References: *RE* 17.2154.

OLBIA, Kilikia, see Seleukeia-in-Kilikia.

ORIKON, Assyria, a mountain region traversed by Antiochos III's army in 221 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.52.3.

OROANDA, Pisidia, a place which was fined 200 talents by Manlius (F 2) Vulso, presumably as a result of loyalty to Antiochos III in the war (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 38.18.2.
References: *RE* 18.1130–1132.

'OROPOS', see Europos.

ORNITHOPOLIS, Phoenicia, a settlement between Tyre and Sidon (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.24.
References: *RE* 18.1129.

ORTHOSIA, Phoenicia, a city which was taken by Seleukos II in the Third Syrian War, but not held by him (a). It was the place at which Tryphon (R) landed in his escape from Ptolemais-Ake towards his home of Apamea in 138 (b). The place produce a bronze coinage in the C1, showing Dionysos (c).
Sources: (a) Por F 32.8; Strabo 16.2.12.
(b) 1 *Mac* 15.37.
(c) Head *HN* 793.

References: *RE* 18.1494–1495 Orthosia 3.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 67–68.

OSRHOENE, part of Mesopotamia, centred on the city of Edessa. It became independent between 137 and 132 as a kingdom, one of the successor states which emerged from the wreckage of the Seleukid kingdom, based on the small administrative areas. It was taken by Tigranes (F), and set up again as a kingdom by Pompeius (F).
References: *RE* 16.1589–1590.
J. B. Segal, *Edessa, 'the Blessed City'*, Oxford 1970, chs. 1 and 2.

PALESTINE, the southern half of the territory conquered briefly by Antiochos III in 218–217, and again, definitively in 202–198, Phoenicia being the northern half. The term Palestine does not seem to have been used by the Seleukid administration, which took over the Ptolemaic system and nomenclature, Koile Syria and Phoenicia being the general term. It was always placed under a strong governor, the earliest being Ptolemy (O 4) son of Thraseas, who was familiar with the area from his time as a Ptolemaic officer, and whose father had been governor of the area before. The land was divided between the uplands and the coastal areas. In the latter numerous urban communities had developed, and had become deeply Hellenized. The uplands were dominated by a well-entrenched Jewish population, centred on the city of Jerusalem. The latter was becoming Hellenized also, but the rural population was resistant to this process and this formed the basis for the Maccabaean revolt. Palestine, from 166 onwards was a scene of warfare, one aspect of which was the antagonism between the hills and the plain. The revolt was generally unsuccessful until the breakdown of the Seleukid state in the late 150s, but from then on the warfare intensified, until the Hasmonaean state in the hills progressively conquered the lowlands. The cities of the plains clung to Seleukid support so long as that was available, and only succumbed when the Seleukid state collapsed. Then they looked to Rome for rescue from their Jewish oppressors, which came in the form of grants of autonomy by Pompeius in 64–63. The administrative system in the lowlands is illustrated by inscriptions which show a hierarchy of officials, and by the process of expansion of the Hasmonaean state, which included the acquisition of toparchies, fairly small districts which had been Ptolemaic administrative units.
Governors: (of Palestine) Hieronymos, from 164.
(of north Palestine?) Hegemonides, 162.
(of the coastal areas) Simon 143–142.
(of part of Palestine) Kendebaios 136/135.
References: S. Applebaum, 'Jewish Urban Communities and Greek Influences', *Studia Classica Israelitica* 5, 1979/1980, 158–177.
M. Avi-Yonah, *The Holy Land from the Persian to the Arab Conquests: a Historical Geography*, Grand Rapids, 1966.
A. H. M. Jones, 'The Urbanisation of Palestine', *JRS* 21, 1931, 78–85.
RE S13.321–454, esp. 355–369.
D. W. Roller, 'The Northern Plain of Sharon in the Hellenistic Period', *BASOR* 247, 1982.

R. H. Smith, 'The Southern Levant in the Hellenistic Period', *Levant* 22, 1990, 123-130.
J. E. Taylor, *Seleucid Rule in Palestine*, Ph. D. diss., Duke University, 1979.

PAGRAI, Syria, a village in Antiochene territory, near Gindaros, and near the top of Amanus at the Amanus Gates, described as a natural stronghold (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.8.
References: *RE* 18.2315 Pagrai 1.

PALAIMAGNESIA, Ionia, a place, or fort, incorporated into Smyrna in 244, and where two land allotments were noted (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 229 = Austin 182).
References: *RE* 18.2447.

PALAIOPOLIS, Syria, an old, pre-Seleukid settlement said to have been absorbed into Seleukeia-in-Pieria (a).
Sources: (a) Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.12.

PALAITYROS, the mainland settlement opposite and thirty stadia from Tyre (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.24.

OUM EL-AMED, Phoenicia, a small town south of Tyre, known because it has been excavated, but whose ancient name is unknown (a).
Sources: (a) M. Dunand and R. Duru, *Oum el-Amed, une ville de l'époque héllénistique aux échelles de Tyr*, Paris 1962.
References: Frezouls, 'Observations sur l'urbanisme'.
Grainger, *Hellenistic Phoenicia*.
Peters, 'City Planning'.

PALMYRA, Syria, an oasis settlement very little known in the Hellenistic period. Two fragmentary inscriptions have been noted, both from the foundations of the Bel temple, one a dedication dated to the period by the lettering, the other a fragment of a royal inscription of the C1. Seyrig suggested that the king involved was Antiochos XII, but the only means of identification was the epithet Epiphanes, which is too common for specific identification. However, together these two inscriptions do show that the city was organised and growing in prosperity in the C1, sufficiently to attract the attention of one of the kings (a).
Sources: (a) H. Seyrig, 'Inscriptions', nos. 27 and 28, Antiquites Syriennes 30, *Syria* 20, 1929, 33-54.
References: Frezouls, 'Observation sur l'Urbanisme'.

PALTOS, a town in the Aradian *peraia* which Arados was ambitious to control, and did so intermittently; not included in the area which Arados eventually seized in 129 (a), though in the end it was.
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.12.
References: Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
RE 18.280-281.

J.-P. Rey-Coquais, 'Les Parages de Paltos', Notes de Géographie Syrienne Antique III, *MUSJ* 41, 1965, 211–225.

PAMPHYLIA, southern Asia Minor. Achaios (R 1) was able to expand his control into Pamphylia from inland (a), and Antiochos III also did so from the sea, in 197 (b). It may well have been under Seleukid control between 280 and 246, for Ptolemy III (F) claimed to have conquered it in 245 (c), and it was under Ptolemaic control c. 220 (d), but precise evidence is not extant. Pamphylian ships fought for Antiochos III in 190 (e), and a Pamphylian contingent fought in his army at Magnesia (f). A Seleukid garrison occupied Perge in 189, and thus dominated all the province, and its commander (O Anon 4) faced off Manlius (F) Vulso (g). No administrative system is known, and no governors, but the area was well urbanised, so administration probably rested on the cities and their territories.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.72.9–73.4; 77.1.
(b) Por F 46.
(c) Burstein 99 = *OGIS* 54.
(d) Pol 5.34.7.
(e) Livy 35.48.6.
(f) Livy 37.40.14.
(g) Pol 21.41.1; Livy 38.37.8–11.
References: *RE* 18.354–407, esp. 365–366.

PANDA, Ionia, a place which had a sanctuary of Apollo in which a copy of the Smyrna-Magnesia treaty was to be displayed (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 229 (= Austin 182).

PANION (also Panias), Palestine, the site where a battle was fought between the armies of Antiochos III and Skopas (F) in 200, and which Antiochos III won (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 16.18.1–19.11.
References: *RE* 18.594–600.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegründungen* 68–69.

PANNUKOME, a village which was sold to Laodike by Antiochos II or III (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 18/19, 20.
References: *RE* 18.629.

PANORMOS, Samos, the scene of a battle between the Seleukid and Rhodian fleets, won by Polyxenidas (O) for Antiochos III, 190 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.10.6.
References: *RE* 18.656.
G. Shipley, *A History of Samos to 188 BC*, Oxford 1987.

PARAPOTAMIA, that part of the Fertile Crescent between the Tigris and Euphrates, south of Mesopotamia and north of Babylonia. It was occupied by Molon (R) in part during his revolt in 221 (a), and a governor is known of in 218 (b). Strabo stated that it bordered on Apamene, presumably at some point on the Euphrates, or in the desert (c).

Governors: Diokles, in 218.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.48.16.
(b) Pol 5.69.5.
(c) Strabo 16.2.11.

PARION, Hellespontine Phrygia, a small city subject to Seleukid authority only intermittently; it may have held a mint for Antiochos (R 1) Hierax and Seleukos II.
References: Boehringer, 'Antiochos Hierax am Hellespont'.

PARTHIA, a province east of Media and south of Hyrkania. It became part of the Seleukid kingdom in 311, acquired by Seleukos I along with Media in that year (a). In c. 245 the governor Andragoras moved towards independence by minting his own coins (b); he was attacked by the Parni and other tribes, led by Arsakes (F), from the north between then and c. 240, and was defeated and killed by Arsakes (c). Most if not all of the province was reconquered by Antiochos III in 210–208 (d). It was lost again, c. 171, to the Parthians (e).
Governors: Andragoras, before 245–c. 240 (becoming independent).
Pherekles (?) (undated).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 55.
(b) *BMC Arabia Mesopotamia Persia*, 193.
(c) Strabo 11.9.2; Justin 41.4.5.
(d) Pol 10.27.
(e) Justin 41.6.7.
References: Debevoise, *Political History*.
RE 18.1968–2029 (esp. 1969–1983).

PARTHIANS, the name given to a people formed out of several nomad tribes, by their first king, Arsakes (F). They invaded the province of Parthia, c. 245, when it had moved into independence under the governor Andragoras, conquered it, and took their name from it (a). They withstood a counter-attack by Seleukos II, c. 237 (b), but were eventually driven back northwards by Antiochos III in his eastern campaign, 210–208 (c). They re-invaded c. 171 and were in control of some of Media by 155 (d) and by 141 Mithridates I (F) had conquered Babylonia (e). They were attacked by Demetrios II, who was defeated and captured in 139 (f), and by Antiochos VII, who was initially successful, then was defeated and killed by Phraates II (F) (g). By the 80s they had a governor in place in Mesopotamia (h). Their success was due, in part, to their tolerance of the various communities—Iranian, Greek, cities, tribes, kingdoms—whom they conquered.
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.249–253.
(b) Justin 41.
(c) Pol 10.27.1–31.13.
(d) Justin 41.6.7.
(e) Justin 41.6.8.
(f) Jos *AJ* 13.184–186.
(g) Jos *AJ* 13.384–386.

References: K. Broderson, 'The Date of the Secession of Parthia from the Seleucid Kingdom', *Historia* 35, 1986, 378–381.
Debevoise, *A Political History of Parthia*.
Th. Liebmann-Francfort, 'L'Histoire des Parthes dans le livre XLI de Trogue Pompée', *Latomus* 28, 1968, 894–922.
J. Wolski, 'The Decay of the Iranian Empire of the Seleucids and the Chronology of the Parthian Beginnings', *Berytus* 12, 1959, 35–52.
J. Wolski, 'Untersuchungen zur fruhen Geschichte Parthiens', *Klio* 58, 1976, 439–457.
J. Wolski, 'Arsace Ier, fondateur de l'État Parthe', *Acta Iranica* 3, 1974, 159–199.

PASARGADAI, Persis, the former Akhaimenid centre; archaeological evidence suggests a destruction by fire, c. 280 – dated by a coin hoard – and the suggestion is made that this is the consequence of a rebellion at that time. The site was reoccupied soon after by people of 'reduced means' (a).
Sources: (a) D. Stronach, *Pasargadae*, Oxford 1978.

PATARA, Lykia, a small city taken by Antiochos III from Ptolemy V (F) in 197 (a); Antiochos III's ships were taken here in 190 after their defeat and abandoned by their crews, and were later burnt (b).
Sources: (a) Por F 46.
(b) Pol 21.43.3.

PEDNELISSOS, Pisidia, a city which was attacked by Selge, an ally of Achaios (R 1) (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.72.1–10; 73.6–16.
References: *RE* 19.43–45.

PEGAI, Palestine, John (O 2) Hyrkanos demanded the cession of this place in a letter to Rome, 126 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.261.

PELLA (1), Macedon, Seleukos I is said to have sacrificed here, before setting out with Alexander (a).
Sources: (a) Paus 1.16.1.
References: *RE* 19.341–348 Pella 3.

PELLA (2), Syria, the early name of Apamea (a), and so a clear sign of Macedonian settlement in Syria before Seleukos I's conquest in 301.
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.10.
References: Grainger, Seleukid Cities.
RE 19.350 Pella.

PELLA (3), Transjordan, a city captured by Antiochos III in 218 (a). It resisted incorporation into the Judaean state, and was destroyed (b); it was restored by Pompeius (F) (c).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.70.12.

(b) Jos *AJ* 13.396–397.
(c) Jos *AJ* 14.75.
References: *RE* 19.748–749 Pella 4.
Schurer II 145–148.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 75–76.

PELLA (4), a city said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a), location unknown.
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.

PELUSION, Egypt, a fortress guarding the eastern approach to Egypt, which was captured by Antiochos IV in 170, and which he will have surrendered in 168 (a). It was the place to which Demetrios II reached in his invasion of Egypt in 128, at which point rebellion broke out in his rear, forcing his retreat (b).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.243; Diod 30.14; Por 49a (= Burstein 39).
(b) Por 32.21.
References: *RE* 19.407–415 Pelusion 1.

PERAIA, the eastern slopes of the Jordan valley, north of the Dead Sea, said to be a toparchy exempted from the Seleukid poll-tax (a), an unlikely claim.
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.50.
References: *RE* 14.585–586.

PERGE, Pamphylia, an old Greek city on a high and defensible site (a), where *Antiochos III's guard commander* (*O Anon 4*) *defied Manlius* (*F 2*) Vulso successfully in 189 (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 14.4.2.
(b) Pol 21.41.1–5.
References: *RE* 19.694–704 Perge 2 and S14.575–577.

PERGAMON, Mysia, a city which Philetairos (O) seized control of, in defiance of Lysimachos in 282, and from which he appealed for help to Seleukos (a). Philetairos founded his dynasty there (b), and minted coins in the name of Seleukos Nikator, some showing Herakles and Zeus, others the divinised Seleukos and Athene (c) and his nephew asserted his independence of the Seleukids (d). Philetairos, Attalos (F), and Eumenes (F), called citizens of Pergamon, were honoured at Delphi (e). In a series of battles between Attalos I and Antiochos (R) Hierax and the Galatians near the city, Attalos maintained his independence (f). Inscriptions at Pergamon which note honours for Zeuxis (O) and Antiochos III, however, suggest that the city had once more been rendered a subject of Antiochos III (g).
Sources: (a) Paus 1.9.10.
(b) App. *Syr* 63.
(c) Head HN 532–533; BMC Mysia 113.
(d) Strabo 13.4.2.
(e) *FD* 432 (= Burstein 54).
(f) *I Pergamon* 22, 23 (= *OGIS* 274, 275 = Burstein 85).
(g) *OGIS* 237, 240.
References: *RE* 19.1235–1263.

PERIASASOSTRA, Lydia, a village in the Water of Mostras which was noted in a loan and mortgage of c. 315, of which a record was inscribed, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) Austin 181 (= *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1 7, no. 1).
References: *RE* 19.717 718.

PERINTHOS, a city said to have been founded in Syria or upper Asia by Seleukos I (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
References: *RE* 19.813.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 63 64.

PERSIAN GULF (or Arabian Gulf), the Erythraian Sea of the Seleukids. Babylonian refugees were sent there in 311 (a). There was a Seleukid navy in this sea more or less continuously through the C3 and into the C2, with naval operations recorded under Seleukos I and/or Antiochos I (b), Antiochos III (c), and another king Antiochos, who is probably Antiochos III or IV (d). The island of Ikaros was a Seleukid settlement (e), there are Hellenistic remains on Kharg island (f), and Antiochos III made a voyage as far as Tylos, and a military expedition into the Arabian mainland against the trading city of Gerrha (g). Antiochos IV's refoundation of Antiocheia-on-the-Erythraian-Sea can only have had reference to activity in the Gulf (h).
Sources: (a) Diod 19.100.5.
(b) Pliny *NH* 34.70.
(c) Pol 13.9.2 5.
(d) Pliny *NH* 6.152.
(e) Roueche/Sherwin-White, 'Failaka'.
(f) S. Matheson, *Persia, an Archaeological Guide*, London 1976, 246.
(g) Pol 13.9.2 5.
(h) Pliny *NH* 3.139.
References: J.-F. Salles, 'The Arab-Persian Gulf under the Seleucids', in S. M. Sherwin-White and A. Kuhrt, *Hellenism in the East*, London 1987, 75 109.
Potts, *Arabian Gulf* II, 1 22.
G. W. Bowersock, 'Tyre and Tylos', Bahrain in the Graeco-Roman World, in Sha. H. A. al-Khalifa and M. Rice, eds., *Bahrain through the Ages* the Archaeology, Bahrain 1990, 399 406.

PERSIS, the historic home of the Persians; its Antigonid satrap was killed in battle by Seleukos I (a), who ruled the area until his death (b). The land may well have become effectively independent under its own rulers from then on (c). Ptolemy III (F) claimed to have conquered it in 245, but this is not believable (d). A satrap is reported to have been appointed in 223, but he was active in Susa, not Persis (e). Rebellions at unknown dates—perhaps the same rebellion recorded in separate ways—are known (f). It seems unlikely that the Seleukids never exercised control over the area in any serious way.

Governors: Siles, C3.
Alexandros, 223–221.
Agathokles, C2.
Local Dynasts: Bagadat, 280s.
Artaxerxes I C3.
Autophradates, C3.
Oborzas, C3.
Dareios, C3.
Sources: (a) Diod 19.92.4.
(b) App. *Syr* 53.
(c) P. Naster, 'Notes d'épigraphie monetaire de Perside: Fratakara, Frataraka ou Fratadara?, *Iranica Antiqua* 6, 19, 74–80.
(d) *OGIS* 54 (= Burstein 99).
(e) Pol 5.40.7.
(f) Polyainos 7.39 and 40.
References: G. H. Chase, 'Three Hellenistic Coins', *Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts*, Boston, 46, 1948, 39–42.
J. de Morgan, *Ancient Persian Numismatics: Elymais*, New York 1976.
P. Naster, 'Fire-altar or Fire-tower on the Coins of Persis?, *Orientalia Lovaniensia* 1, 1970, 125–129.
RE S12.1022–1038 (esp. 1031–1033).

PESSINOS, Phrygia, the site of a notable temple, and a place which became the centre for the Tolistobogian Galatians (a); its priests welcomed the Roman advent under Manlius (F 2) Vulso in 189 (b).
Sources: (a) Memnon *FGrH* F 11.1–7.
(b) Livy 38.18.9; Pol 21.37.5–7.
References: *RE* 19.1104–1113.

PETRA (1), Karia, a village near the Labraunda temple, mentioned in a letter of Olympichos (O) granting the sanctuary to Mylasa (a).
Sources: (a) *Labraunda* III, 1, 4.

PETRA (2), Mysia, a village or estate in Hellespontine satrapy c. 275, which was the subject of letters from Antiochos I (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 10, 11, 12.

PHARATHOS, Palestine, a place which was fortified by Bakchides (O) in 160 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.15.
References: *RE* 19.1815.

PHARNAKE, a village on the site where Apamea was built (a).
Sources: (a) Eustathius 918.

PHILADELPHIA (1), Kilikia, a city founded by Ptolemy II (F) and acquired, presumably, by Antiochos III in 197, or perhaps earlier, though it is not specifically noted in the sources (a).
Sources: (a) Ptolemy 5.8.5.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 39–40.

PHILADELPHIA (2) (Rabbatamana), a city founded on an old site by Ptolemy II (F) (a), and captured by Antiochos III in 218 (b). It became Seleukid again in 200. It was ruled by a tyrant, Zenon Kotylas (F), in 135 (c).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Philadelphia.
(b) Pol 5.71.4–11.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.235.
References: *RE* 19.2094–2096.
Schurer II 155–160.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 77.

PHILOMELION, Phrygia, a town presumed to have been founded by Philomelos (O 1?), a member of a dynastic family settled in Asia Minor in the aftermath of the Macedonian conquest (a).
References: (a) Wilhelm, *Neue Beitrage* 48–54.

PHILOTERIA, Palestine, a place which was captured by Antiochos III in 218 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.70.3–4.
References: *RE* 20.181–182.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 72–73.

PHOENICIA, considered as part of Koile Syria and governed along with it. Arados and its peraia were Seleukid from 301, and the rest of Phoenicia was conquered by Antiochos III in both the Fourth and Fifth Syrian Wars, and so was Seleukid from 200. The cities provided much of the fleet of Antiochos III which was defeated in the Aegean in 190. The various cities progressively detached themselves from the 120s, beginning with Arados in 129.
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.12.
References: Grainger, *Hellenistic Phoenicia*.
F. G. B. Millar, 'The Phoenician Cities: a Case-study in Hellenisation', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, 1983, 55–71.
RE 20.350–380.

PHOKAIA, Ionia, attacked by Seleukos I when he was acting for Ptolemy in 312 (a). The city's political position in the C3 is unclear, though in the 220s the city adhered to Attalos (F), as against Achaios (R 1) (b). It was regarded as a Seleukid city during the Roman war, and was taken by the Romans (c). An intrigue with Antiochos III's son Seleukos returned the city to Seleukid control (d), but the Romans again took it, violently (e). It was restored to autonomy by the terms of the Peace of Apamea in 188 (f). The city minted coins in the C3 showing a head of Hermes or of Athene, backed by a griffin or fruit; it also minted for Antiochos II (g).
Sources: (a) Diod 19.60.3–4.
(b) Pol 5.77.4.
(c) Livy 36.45.7–8.
(d) Pol 21.6.1–6; App. *Syr* 22, 25; Livy 37.9.1–4.
(e) Livy 37.21.7–9, 31.7–32.14.

f Livy 38.39.12.
g Head *HN* 589.
References: *RE* 20.444–448.

PHRYGIA, central Asia Minor, referred to as 'inland' in distinction to that part along the Hellespont. It was taken by Seleukos I after Ipsos (a), but much of it became settled by Galatians after 278, and from then it becomes little more than any geographical expression. In c. 212, after the revolt of Achaios (R 1), and Jewish families sent to settle there from Mesopotamia and Babylonia by Antiochos III (b). It was a geographical term, not a political unit.
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 55.
(b) Jos *AJ* 12.1.148–153.
References: *RE* 20.781–891.

PISIDIA, a mountainous region of central Asia Minor, the home of an independent and turbulent people. They were raided by Achaios (R 1) (a), and in 193 by Antiochos III (b); neither of whom seriously dented the independence of the area.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.57.7–8; 72.1–76.11.
(b) App. *Syr* 9.12; Livy.
References: *RE* 20.1793–1797.

PLATANOS, Syria, a defensive position on the Phoenician coast favoured by Nikolaos (F), the Ptolemaic general commanding against Antiochos III in 218; Antiochos defeated him in the subsequent battle (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.68.6.
References: *RE* 20.2338–2339.

PORPHYRION, Syria the base for Nikolaos (F), Ptolemy IV's commander in 218; Antiochos III won the victory there (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.68.6–69.11.

POSEIDEION, Syria, a small town on the coast south of Seleukeia-in-Pieria (a). It was a fortress in 246 and was visited (but perhaps not taken) by Ptolemy III (F) in his cruise in that year (b). Alexander II Zabinas took refuge there when fleeing from Antioch, and was captured (c).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.8, 12.
(b) *P. Gurob*/*P. Petrie* (= *FGrH* 160 = Burstein 98).
(c) Diod 34/35.28.1–2.

PRIAPOS, Troas, a small city which will have become subject to the Seleukids in 281; it was under Attalid authority later; it produced an autonomous coinage, showing Apollo with by a crayfish or a shrimp on the reverse, in the C3 (a).
Sources: Head *HN* 537; *BMC Mysia* 176.

PRIENE, Ionia, a city which fell to Seleukid control after the battle of Koroupedion in 281, and where either Seleukos I or Antiochos I confirmed

the status of the temple of Athene Polias (a). The city honoured its citizen Sotas (S) for his services against the Galatians, 270s (b). Control was probably lost in the 220s to Attalos (F) of Pergamon, but recovered by Antiochos III in 201 at the latest, to be lost definitively at the peace of Apamea in 188. The city minted a coinage in the C3 showing Athene or Poseidon backed by a trident or an owl (c). It has been extensive excavated, and provides a standard example of an ancient city.
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 215.
(b) *OGIS* 765 (= *I. Priene* 17 = Burstein 17).
(c) Head *HN* 590–591; *BMC Ionia* 229–231.
References: Mastrocinque *Caria/Ionia*.
RE S9.1181–1182.

PTOLEMAIS-AKE, Palestine, a city which was handed over by Theodotos (O 1) to Antiochos III in 218, and which was Antiochos III's winter camp in 218/217 (a). It returned to Seleukid rule in 200, with the rest of Palestine. It contributed troops to the army sent against Judas (S) in 166 (b). In 152 its seizure by Alexander I Balas marked the serious start of his usurpation (c), and it was the place where the meeting between Ptolemy VI and Alexander I and the marriage of Alexander I and Kleopatra (R 3) Thea took place, and where Alexander I met Jonathan (O) Maccabaeus (d). Demetrios I assigned it to Jonathan in retaliation, to embroil his two enemies, though this was not a successful ploy (e). Alexander I and Ptolemy VI (F) met there later, when the city was being used by Alexander as his headquarters (f). It was held on behalf of Diodotos-Tryphon (R) during his rebellion, and it was close to the city that the giant wave destroyed Sarpedon's (O) army (g). Demetrios II and Jonathan met at the city, and later it was there that Jonathan was arrested (h). In 126 Kleopatra Thea was in the city, and at her orders the gates were shut and Demetrios II was refused admission (i). It was besieged by Alexander Jannaeus (F), when the city was acting independently (j). It was also besieged by Tigranes (F) in 69, at which time it was providing a refuge for Kleopatra (R 2) Selene. Tigranes had just captured it when he had to return to Armenia due to Lucullus' invasion (k). The city housed a royal mint from the time of Antiochos IV to that of Antiochos XII, and it minted for Ptolemy VI (F) in 148. It also produced an autonomous coinage showing a variety of types of heroes and deities (l). It was a city of major importance in the Seleukid period, several times being used by one king or another as his capital, and was clearly regarded as a suitable place at which a king could be proclaimed.
Sources: (a) Pol 4.37.5; 61.5–62.3, 71.12.
(b) Jos *AJ* 12.331.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13/35.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.81–86; I *Mac* 10.59.
(e) 1 *Mac* 10.39 and 46.
(f) Jos *AJ* 13.106–108.
(g) App. *Syr* 25, 26.
(h) Jos *AJ* 13.123, 187–192; 1 *Mac* 12.48.
(i) Jos *AJ* 13.268.
(j) Jos *AJ* 13.324–333.

(k) Jos *AJ* 13.419–421.
(l) Head *HN* 793; *BMC Phoenicia* 128.

References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
A. Houghton and G. Le Rider, 'Le deuxième fils d'Antiochos IV a Ptolemais', *SNR* 64, 1993, 73–85.
RE 20.1883–1886.
Rouvier, IV 193–232.
Schurer II 121–127.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 77–78.

PYTHOKOME, Mysia, a village near Pannukome (?) in the Hellespontine satrapy (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 20.

RABBATAMANA, Transjordan, see Philadephia.

RAMATHAIN, a toparchy delivered over to Jonathan (O) by agreement with Demetrios II (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.123–129.

RAMITHE, a village on the site of the city of Laodikeia-ad-Mare (a).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Laodikeia (1).

RAPHIA, Palestine, the last sizeable place on the road from Syria to Egypt. A battle was fought nearby in 217 in which Ptolemy IV's (F) army defeated that of Antiochos III (a). In 193 Antiochos III's daughter Kleopatra (R 1) married Ptolemy V as a part of the peace settlement of at the end of the Fifth Syrian War (b). It fell to Alexander (F) Jannaeus (c). What its condition was in the later C2 is unknown. It is highly unlikely that it had acknowledged Seleukid suzerainty since 128, when Demetrios II passed by on his Egyptian expedition.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.80.2–85.13.
(b) Livy 35.13.4.
(c) Jos *AJ* 1.4.2.
References: *RE* 1A.282–283.
Schürer II 97–98.

RAS-EL-BASSIT, Syria, a town which existed in the Hellenistic and Roman periods, but whose name is not known. It had, nevertheless, the usual equipment of a Greek town, including a temenos and an acropolis (a).
Sources: (a) P. Courbin, 'Rapport sur la Sixième Campagne de Fouille (1976) à Ras el Bassit (Syrie)', *AAAS* 27–28, 1977–1978.

RHAGAI (1), see Europos.

RHAGAI (2), Media, described as an eparchy in 317 (a); it was clearly the area round the city of Rhagai-Europos.
Sources: (a) Diod 19, 44.4–5.

RHIGOSAGES, the tribal name of the Gallic mercenaries in Antiochos III's army in 221 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.53.3.

RHINOCOLOURA, a village on the route from Palestine to Egypt where Antiochos IV met the Ptolemaic ambassadors in 168 (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 45.11.10–11.

RHODES, Aegean island city, which sent back Seleukos II's concubine 'Pystas' (i.e. Mysta (Q)) after she was sold in the slave market (a). The city was assisted by Seleukos II with gifts after the great earthquake of 227 (b). It operated a *de facto* alliance with Antiochos III in 197, in his campaign along southern Asia Minor, and co-operated in an attack on Ephesos (c). In the Roman war, however, the city took the Roman side (d), and was instrumental in ensuring Antiochos' naval defeat.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.89.
(b) Polyainos 8.61.
(c) Frontinus *Str* 3.9.10; Livy 33.20.10–12.
(d) Livy 36.43.4 and following.
References: R. M. Barthold, *Rhodes in the Hellenistic Age*, Ithaca, New York, 1984.
H. P. Rawlings, 'Antiochus III and Rhodes', *AJAH* 1976, 2–28.
RE S5.731–840 (esp. 790–794).
Thiel *Studies*, 281–364.

RHOETION, Hellespont, fell into Seleukid control in 196, and was surrendered to Livius (F) in 190 (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 23.

RHOSOS, Syria/Kilikia, a small city which was the site of the meeting of Seleukos I and Demetrios Poliorketes where they formed an alliance, 300 (a). The city minted an autonomous coinage in the late C2 and C1, showing the Tyche of the city or Zeus, and, on the reverse, Tyche or a male god, possibly Hadad, and claiming the status of holy (b).
Sources: (a) Plut *Dem* 32.
(b) Head *HN* 782; *BMC Galatia Cappadocia Syria* 268.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 59.

ROME, Seleukid envoys visited the city several times during the crisis leading to the war with Antiochos III in 191–188 (a), and to negotiate terms of peace following Antiochos' defeat (b). That defeat caused considerable local diplomacy in the Aegean and Asia Minor areas as cities adjusted to the new realities. His second surviving son, Antiochos (IV) was sent there as a hostage after the conclusion of the peace (c), and was replaced in the city by Seleukos IV's son Demetrios (I) (d). Demetrios himself contrived to escape by ship in 162 to make himself king (e). Other envoys from the Seleukids visited the city, but the traffic in diplomacy was very largely the other way after 150. It was also the habit of rebels against Seleukid authority—Timarchos (R), the Hasmonaeans—and victims of Seleukid victories—Egypt, Kappadokia—to appeal to Rome to have their rebellions recognised, or

their defeats reversed. It seems clear that the Roman Senate, or some of its influential members, perceived the Seleukid state as an enemy as soon as Carthage and Macedon had been beaten into submission, but to blame Rome for the collapse of the state is to ignore the overwhelming contribution of the Seleukid royal family to that event.

Sources: a M. Holleaux, 'Recherches sur l'histoire des négociations d'Antiochos III avec les Romains', *REA* 15, 1913, 1–24.
b Livy 37.55.3.
c App. *Syr* 39.
d App. *Syr* 45.
e Pol 31.11.1–15.13.

References: W. Ameling, 'Antiochos III, Herakleia am Latmos und Rom, *EA* 10, 1987, 19–40.
J. Briscoe, 'Eastern Policy and Senatorial Politics', *Historia* 18, 1968, 49–70.
E. S. Gruen, *The Hellenistic World and the Coming of Rome*, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1984.
M. Holleaux, 'Lampsaques et les Galates en 197/6', *REA* 1916, 1–11.
Th. Liebeman-Francfort, 'Rome et le conflit Judéo-Syrien (164–161 avant notre ère)', *Antiquité Classique* 38, 1969, 101–120.
G. Marasco, 'L'Uccusione del legato Gn. Ottavio (162 aC) e la politica Romana in Siria', *Prometheus* 1986, 226–238.
H. Mattingley, 'Scipio Aemilianus' Eastern Embassy', *CQ* 36, 1986, 491–495.
T. Rajak, 'Roman Intervention in a Seleucid Siege of Jerusalem?', *GRBS* 22, 1981, 65–81.
F. W. Walbank, 'Polybius and Rome's Eastern Policy', *JRS* 1963, 1–13.
W. Wirgin, 'Simon Maccabaeus' Embassy to Rome – its Purpose and Outcome', *PEQ* 1974, 141–146.

ROMPHON, Palestine, a place fortified by Bakchides (O) in 160 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.15.

SAGALASSOS, Pisidia, a city whose lands were pillaged by Romans under Manlius (F 2) Vulso in 189 until the inhabitants submitted and bought him off (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 21.36.3–4.
References: *RE* 1A.1732–1733.

SAMARIA 10, Palestine, held by Antiochos III's forces in the winter of 218/217 (a) and occupied again by Antiochos III in 200 (b). It was the base for Apollonios (O 3) who collected his army there to march on Judas (S) (c). It was said to be a toparchy exempted from the Seleukid poll-tax (d). It was besieged by the army of John (O 2) Hyrkanos in 107, and captured and destroyed (e).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.71.11–12.
(b) Pol 16.39.3.
(c) I *Mac* 3.13.

(d) Jos *AJ* 13.50.
(e) Jos *AJ* 13.275–283.

References: J. W. Crowfoot, K. M. Kenyon, E. L. Sukennik, *The Buildings of Samaria*, London 1942.
RE 1A.2102–2105.
Schurer II 160–164.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Stadtegrundungen* 73–74.
A. D. Tushingham, 'A Hellenistic Inscription from Samaria-Sebaste', *PEQ*, 104, 1972.

SAMARIA (2), the region round the city of Samaria; annexed by Antiochos III in 200 (a). It was governed by a *meridarchos*, a little known title.
Governor: Apollonios, 167/166 to 165.
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.133.

SAMENIAN Arabs, ruled by a queen, who was allied with Antiochos X (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.371.
References: *RE* 1A.2126–2127.

SAMOGA, captured by John (O 2) Hyrkanos (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.255.

SAMOS, Aegean island, which claimed Anaia, a stretch of the Asian mainland as its *peraia*, and complained to Antiochos II about the encroachment by his officers on it (a). Antiochos (R 1) Hierax later judged it to Samos (b). In 190 Samos itself was the scene of a Seleukid naval victory by Polyxenidas (O) over the Rhodian fleet commanded by Pausimachos (F) (c).
Sources: (a) M. Schede, 'Aus dem Heraion von Samos', *Ath Mitt* 44, 1919, 13 (= *SEG* I 366).
(b) *SEG* I 386 (= Austin 113).
(c) App. *Syr* 24.
References: Mastrocinque, *Caria/Ionia*.
RE 1A.2162–2218 (esp. 2216–2217).
G. Shipley, *A History of Samos to 188 BC*, Oxford 1987.

SAMOSATA, Kommagene, capital of Kommagene and the seat of the royal residence (a); it was named for Samos (F), the Kommagenian king who founded or refounded it. It housed the mint of the Kommagenian kings in the C1 (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.3.
(b) Head *HN* 776.
References: *RE* 1A.2220–2224.
R. A. Sullivan, 'The Dynasty of Commagene', *ANRW* II 8 748–751.

SAPARDU, the Babylonian name of Sardis (a).
Sources: (a) *S. Smith Babylonian Historical Texts*, 1924, 150–159 (= Austin 141).

SAPORDA, a pass (?) which guarded the way into Pisidia and which was forced by Garsyeris (F) in 222 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.72.5.
References: *RE* 1A.2356.

SARDIS, Lydia, the usual capital of western Asia Minor, under the Achaimenids and the Seleukids. It was captured by Seleukos I from Lysimachos' commander Theodotos (F) by a ruse in 281 (a). It was called 'Sapardu' in the Babylonian records, which recorded Antiochos I at the city, where he left his family for safety when he went to campaign in Syria (b). It was ruled for Seleukos II by Alexander (O), his uncle (c) and Antiochos (R 1) Hierax is recorded there, with his army (d). It was also the headquarters of Achaios (R 1) (e), and his final stronghold, where he was besieged by Antiochos III, who eventually took the city in two stages, the lower city and then the acropolis (f). The city sent envoys to Antiochos III and Laodike in 212, that is, immediately after its capture, and received letters from them in return, granting tax remissions to help its recovery (g). Antiochos return to the city in 190 and fled to it briefly after his defeat at Magnesia (h). Its occupation by the Romans late in 190 signalled the end of fighting in the war between Antiochos III and Rome (i). It was the place where the royal records were kept (j). The temple of Artemis in Sardis was a major religious and economic centre for Lydia, and the records there of a loan and mortgage of estates in the nearby plain are important sources for attempting to understand the economic and social situation there (k).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 9.4.4.
(b) S. Smith, *Babylonian Historical Texts*, 1924, 150–159 (= Austin 141).
(c) Por F 32.8.
(d) *SEG* 1 386 (= Austin 113).
(e) Pol 5.77.1.
(f) Pol 7.15.1–18.10; 8.21.4–11.
(g) P. Gauthier, *Nouvelles Inscriptions de Sardes* II (Paris 1989) 1 and 2.
(h) Pol 21.11.1 and 13.1; App. *Syr* 36.
(i) Pol 21.16.1.
(j) Welles *RC* 18.
(k) *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1–7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).
References: G. M. A. Hanfmann and S. W. Jacob (eds.), *Archaeological Exploration of Sardis*, I, Cambridge, Mass, 1975.
R. Merkelbach, 'Brief des Antiochos III an die Stadt Sardis', *EA*, 1986, 74.
F. Piejko, 'The Settlement of Sardis after the Fall of Achaios', *AJ Phil* 108, 1987, 707–728.
RE 1A.2475–2478.

SARPEDONION, a cape which was to be the western border of Seleukid Empire after the defeat at Magnesia and in the Apamea treaty (a); it was stated to be not passable by Seleukid warships (b).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 39.
(b) Pol 21.42.14; Livy 38.38.9.
References: *RE* 2A.48.

SELEUKEIA (1) (Karkh Djuddan), Babylonia, supposed, by its later name of Sloq, to have been originally named Seleukeia; it is only vaguely located in Garamea.
References: Chaumont, 'Villes hellénisés', 161 162.

SELEUKEIA (2), Gaulanitis, a place which was captured by Alexander F Jannaeus in c. 83 (a). Its name suggests a refoundation; its position insists that this took place in the C2, since the Seleukids only controlled the Gaulanitis from 200.
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.393.
References: *RE* 2A.2561 Seleukeia 12.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 70.

SELEUKEIA (3) (Sloq), Mesopotamia, noted only as one of the cities of Mesopotamia by Pliny, one founded by the gathering of the local rural population into cities, and thus its foundation probably took place fairly early (a).
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 6.117.
References: Chaumont, 'Villes hellénisés', 157 161.
RE 2A.2561 2562 Seleukeia 14.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 97.

SELEUKEIA (4) 'Sidera', Pisidia, one of the cities planted close to the Pisidians, with the intention of controlling them (a).
References: *RE* 2A.1205 1206 Seleukeia 6.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 37.

SELEUKEIA-AD-BELUM, (Seleukobelos) Syria, a place noted by Pliny (a). It was a village recorded in the lands of Apamea in Syria, where Slavs were settled in the C7 AD (b). The name implies settlement and naming in the Seleukid period, and is of note as showing that such dynastic names were not confined to cities.
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 5.82; Stephanos *sv* Seleukobelos.
(b) Theophanes, *Chronographia* (ed. Bonn) AM 6156.
References: J. C. Balty, 'Le Bélus du Chalcis et les fleuves de Ba'al de Syrie-Palestine', *Archeologie du Levant, Receuil R. Saidah*, Lyon 1982, 287 298.
RE 2A.1200–1203 Seleukeia 3.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 57.

SELEUKEIA-BY-THE-ERYTHRAIAN-SEA, a city which passed a decree recognising the festival of Artemis Leukophryene at Magnesia (a).
Sources: (a) *I. Magnesia* 61 (= *OGIS* 233 = Burstein 32).
References: *RE* S6.660 Seleukeia 16.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 98.

SELEUKEIA-BY-THE-EULAIOS, see Susa.

SELEUKEIA-BY-THE-PYRAMOS, Kilikia, see Mopsuhestia.

SELEUKEIA-IN-MARGIANE, a name applied, perhaps only temporarily, to a city originally called Alexandria and later Antiocheia (a).
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 6.46.
References: *RE* 2A.2560 Seleukeia 10.

SELEUKEIA-IN-PAMPHYLIA, a place whose origin is unclear. Its geographical position, between Side and the Eurymedon, in an area which was generally under Ptolemaic control or influence, suggests that it was an attempt by the Seleukids to establish a foothold in Pamphylia, at some time in the C3 (a).
Sources: (a) *Stadiasmus Mare Magna*.
References: *RE* 2A.1205 Seleukeia 7.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 36.

SELEUKEIA-IN-PIERIA, Syria, a city founded by Seleukos I and named for himself, supposedly on the site of two earlier foundations called Palaiopolis and Iopolis, though these are doubtful (a). It contained the necropolis of the Seleukid kings (b). It was captured by Ptolemy III (F) in 246 (c) and held until recaptured by Antiochos III in 219 (d). Antiochos III is recorded at the city more than once (e), and letters of Seleukos IV have survived, as have two lists of dynastic priests (f). Strabo's description notes the main points: it was 120 *stadia* from Antioch, the Orontes reaches the sea there and it was called, perhaps poetically, 'hydatos-potamoi'. Its importance had faded with its capture in 246 (g). In the civil wars of the 140s the city minted the 'adelphon demon' coins, suggesting brotherhood with Antiocheia, but more often the two were on opposing sides. It was held by Aischrion (O) for Demetrios II against Tryphon (R), and Kleopatra (R 3) Thea also took refuge there (h), and it was where Antiochos VII came to and was made king in 139 (i) by marrying Kleopatra Thea. The city refused entry to the fleeing Alexander II (j). Its autonomy was recognised by a decree of Antiochos VIII in 109 (k). It held out against Tigranes (F) in the 70s (l), and in 64 it was made a free city by Pompeius (F) (m). In his inconsequential way, Athenaios notes that the sea nearby was the source of the best ribbon fish (n). The city was a royal mint, and produced an autonomous coinage in the C2 and C1 showing the Tyche of the city, Zeus or Apollo on the obverse, and a thunderbolt, a tripod or *kuretes* on the reverse (o).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.4; App. *Syr* 57; Diod 20.47.6; Malalas, *Chronicle* 8.12.
(b) App. *Syr* 20.
(c) P. Gurob/P. Petrie (= *FGrH* 160 = Burstein 98).
(d) Pol 5.58.3–61.2.
(e) Pol 5.66.3–5; App. *Syr* 4.
(f) Welles *RC* 45; *OGIS* 245 (= Austin 177).
(g) Strabo 16.2.7–8.
(h) Diod 33.28.
(i) Jos *AJ* 13.222–223.
(j) Diod 34/35.28.1.
(k) Welles *RC* 71.72.
(l) Cicero *Verrines* 2.2.4.61.
(m) Strabo 16.2.8.

(n) Athenaios 326 a (Mithaikos Art of Cooking).
(o) Head *HN* 782–783; *BMC Galatia Cappadocia Syria* 269.
References: V. Chapot, 'Seleucie de Pierie', *Memoires de la Societe des Antiquaires de France*, 66, 1906, 149–226.
Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
A. Jahne, 'Die "Syrische Frage", Seleukeia in Pierien und die Ptolemaer', *Klio* 56, 1974, 501–519.
A. MacNicoll, 'Some Developments in Hellenistic Siege Warfare with Special Reference to Asia Minor', *10th International Congress of Classical Archaeologists*, Ankara 1984, 405–420.
RE 2A.1184–1200 Seleukeia 2.
K. J. Rigsby, Seleucid Notes: III. The Brother Peoples', *TAPA* 110, 1980, 242–248.
Seyrig, 'Seleucus I', 298–307.
H. Seyrig, 'Décret de Séléucie et ordonnance de Séléucus IV', Antiquités Syriennes 7, *Syria* 13, 1932, 255–258.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 59–60.

SELEUKEIA-ON-THE-KALYKADNOS, Kilikia Tracheia, a city founded by Seleukos I on the site of the former Olba and named for himself (a). Much of the population was recruited from the nearby town of Holmi, which it replaced (b). The city coined in the C2 and C1, producing an autonomous series with obverses of Athene, Apollo and Artemis, and reverses showing Nike, a horse or Athene (c), and a royal series from the reign of Antiochos III to that of Seleukos VI.
Sources: (a) Alexander Polyhistor *FGH* 273 F132; Suda, sv Seleukeia (= *FGrH* II A 273 (Alexander Polyhistor)); Stephanos *sv* Seleukeia (1).
(b) Strabo 14.5.4; Pliny NH 5.93.
(c) Head *HN* 727; *BMC Lycaonia Isauria Cilicia* 128–130.
References: A. Houghton, 'The Royal Seleucid Mint of Seleucia-on-the-Calycadnus', in G. Le Rider, K. Jenkins, N. Waggoner, U. Westermark (eds.), *Kraay-Morkholm Essays*, Louvain 1989, 77–96.
RE 2A.1203–1204 Seleukeia 4.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 39.

SELEUKEIA-ON-THE-MAIANDROS (Tralleis), Karia, a city called at various times Euanthia, Seleukeia, and Antiocheia, and locally simply Tralleis (a). The city made an isopolity agreement with Miletos in 212/211 (b), and received a letter from Antiochos III concerning Teos (c). It supplied troops to the king for his army which fought at Magnesia in 190 (d), and surrendered rapidly after the defeat (e). It was expressly assigned to the Attalids at the Peace of Apamea (f).
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 5.108.
(b) *I Tralles* 20.
(c) Welles RC 44.
(d) App. *Syr* 32.
(e) Livy 37.45.1.
(f) Livy 38.39.12.
References: *RE* 2A.1205 Seleukeia 8, 6A.2099–2128 (esp. 2102–2103) Tralleis.

SELEUKEIA-ON-THE-TIGRIS. Babylonia, the first city with his name founded by Seleukos I and populated in part by Babylonians (a). It is called the 'royal city' in Babylonian records. Its magistrates journeyed to Sardis to see Antiochos I, and receives people from Babylon as settlers (b). It was the target of Molon (R) in his rebellion. It was defended by Zeuxis (O) but taken after Molon's victory over Xenoites (O). After Antiochos III's own victory it was fined heavily by Hermeias (O), and then reprieved by the king (c). It was one of the great cities of its time, equal in size with Antiocheia (d). The city passed a decree recognising the festival of Artemis Leukophryene at Magnesia, c. 207 (e), and one citizen, Leodamas (S), was *kitharoidos* at the Great Asklepeia early C2 (f). It was taken by Timarchos (R) in his rebellion in 162, and it may have been possession of the royal city which permitted him to take the royal title (g). It changed hands three times in the Parthian wars, and was afterwards threatened with punishment by Phraates II (F) of Parthia after the death of Antiochos VII (h), being ruled harshly by his governor Himeros (F) (i). Strabo makes the point that it was not the Parthian capital (j), but Pliny notes that it was in his day, still a Macedonian city, with a huge population (k). The city produced coins at a royal mint, and its autonomous coins showed Tyche backed by Tyche or the Tigris or other symbols (l).

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57–58; Strabo 16.1.5; Paus 1.16.2.
(b) S. Smith, *Babylonian Historical Texts*, 1924, 150–159 (= Austin 141); Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -273.
(c) Pol 5.45.3–4; 48.11–12; 54.9–11.
(d) Strabo 16.2.5.
(e) *I. Magnesia* 61 (= *OGIS* 233 = Burstein 32).
(f) Sherwin White, *ZPE*, 47, 1982, 68.
(g) Diod 31.27a.
(h) Diod 34/35.19.
(i) Athenaios 466b–c.
(j) Strabo 16.1.16.
(k) Pliny *NH* 6.122.
(l) Head *HN* 815; *BMC Arabia Mesopotamia Persia* 140–141.

References: P. Bernard, 'Epigraphie Cuneiforme et Histoire Hellenistique', *BCH* 114, 1990, 536–539.
L. T. Doty, 'A Cuneiform Tablet from Tell Umar', *Mesopotamia* 13/14, 1978–1979, 91–97.
Grainger, *Seleukos Nikator*.
R. A. Hadley, 'The Foundation Date of Seleuceia-on-the-Tigris', Historia 27, 1978, 228ff.
C. Hopkins (ed.), *Topography and Architecture of Seleuceia-on-the-Tigris*, Ann Arbor 1972.
G. K. Jenkins, 'Notes on Seleucid Coins', *NC* 11, 1951, 1–21.
RE 2A.1149–1184 Seleukeia 1.
S. M. Sherwin-White, 'Babylonian Chronicle Fragments as a Source for Seleucid History', *JNES* 42, 1983, 265–270.
N. M. Waggoner, 'The Early Alexander coinage at Seleuceia on the Tigris', *ANSMN* 15, 1969, 21–29.

SELEUKEIA-SOLOKE, a city 'near the Hedyphon river' which was taken by the Parthians (a). It had been quoted as recognising the festival of Artemis Leukophryene at Magnesia-on-the-Maiandros in 206 (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.1.78.
(b) *I. Magnesia* 61 (= *OGIS* 233 = Burstein 32).
References: *RE* 2A.2561 Seleukeia 13.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 98.

SELEUKEIA-ZEUGMA, the city founded by Seleukos I to guard the crossing point of the Euphrates, though it later claimed to be a foundation of Alexander's (a). The marriage of Antiochos III and Laodike was celebrated there in 222 (b). It was said to be Timarchos' (R) destination in his revolt in 160, which is likely enough, given the city's crucial role in the communication system of the kingdom (c). The bridge over the Euphrates was said to have still possessed the cable Dionysos used to bridge the river (d). The city was in Kommagene in the last years of the Seleukids, and was confirmed to that kingdom by Pompeius (F) in 64 (e). The suburb of Apamea on the east bank became regarded as a separate city in the Roman period, when the river formed an international boundary (f).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.3; App. *Syr* 63; Stephanos *sv* Zeugma.
(b) Pol 5.43.1.
(c) Diod 31.27a.
(d) Paus 10.20.2.
(e) App. *Mith* 114.
(f) Pliny *NH* 5.86 and 6.119.
References: J. Dobias, 'Séleucie sur l'Euphrate', *Syria* 6, 1925, 253–268.
RE 2A.1203 and S6.659–660 Seleukeia 4, and 10A.251–252 Zeugma 1.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 53–54.
J. Wagner, *Seleukeia am Euphrat/Zeugma*.

SELEUKIS, that section of Syria which Seleukos I secured in 301. The foundation of the sequence of cities by Seleukos presumably provided the name, which is first recorded in 280/279 and again in 244 (a). It was a geographical expression rather than an administrative area (b). Only once is it described as a satrapy, and that in an honorific inscription in Delos, not a source to be trusted on Seleukid administration (c).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 219 (= *I. Ilion* 32 = Burstein 15); *OGIS* 229 (= Austin 182).
(b) Strabo 16.2.2, 4, 12.
(c) *I Delos* 1544, 1545.
References: E. Frezouls, 'Sur les divisions de la Séleucide, à propos de Strabon XVI, 2', *MUSJ* 37, 1960.
W. Otto, *Beitrage zur Seleukidengeschichte*, 1928, 30–42.
RE 2A.1206–1207 Seleukis 2.

SELGE, Pisidia, a city which claimed to have been founded by Lakedaimonians (a). In 220 it was at war with Pednelissos, and was attacked by Garsyeris (F). The city repelled an attack by Achaios (R 1), and then submitted to Achaios on the threat of revolution and paid tribute, yet retained its autonomy (b). It issued coins showing a picture of two wrestlers or

of a shield backed by a slinger or a lance-head (c).
Sources: (a) Strabo 12.7.3.
(b) Pol 5.72.1–76.11.
(c) Head *HN* 711; *BMC Lycia Pamphylia Pisidia* 258–260.
References: *RE* 2A.1257.

SELINOS, Kilikia, a city taken by Antiochos III from Ptolemy V (F) in 197 (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 46; Livy 33.205.
References: *RE* 2A.1324–1327.
E. Rosenbaum, *et al.*, *A Survey of Western Cilicia*, Ankara 1967, 29–34, 53–57.

SELYMBRIA, Thrace, a city at which a Roman envoy landed on a mission to see Antiochos III in 196; the incident shows that the city was part of Antiochos' territory at that time (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 18.49.3.
References: J. D. Grainger, 'Antiochos III in Thrace', *Historia* 45, 1996, 329–343.
RE 2A.1324–1327.

SESTOS, Troas, a city captured by Antiochos III in 196 (a). It was fortified by Antiochos in 191 in preparation for the Roman attack (b), but it surrendered to Livius (F) the next year when he attacked from the sea (c).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.9.8–11; App. *Syr* 23.
(b) App. *Syr* 21.
(c) Livy 33.38.9.
References: *RE* 2A.1892–1894 Sestos 1.

SHECHEM, a part of the population of this city, called 'the Sidonians in Shechem', petitioned for exemption from the Jewish persecution pursues by Antiochos IV and this was granted (a). It was captured by John (O) Hyrkanos (b). A battle between Demetrios III Akairos and Alexander Jannaeus (F) took place near it (c).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.258–263.
(b) Jos *AJ* 13.255.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.377–378.
References: E. F. Campbell, *Shechem II, Portrait of a Hill Country Vale*, Atlanta 1991.

SIDE, Pamphylia, a city which refused to ally with Achaios (R 1) in 220 (a). Its ships were noted as forming part of the naval force of Antiochos III in 192, and thus it may be presumed that the city submitted to Antiochos III during his coastal progress in 197 (b). Antiochos campaigned to protect the city from its Pisidian neighbours in 193 (c). It was off that city that Antiochos' fleet under Hannibal's (F) command was defeated in 190 (d). It appears to have been left free by the peace of Apamea in 188, and its status as an autonomous city, perhaps especially friendly to the Seleukids, allowed it to be the refuge for Antiochos VII between 150 and 139. He was brought up there, and thus nicknamed 'Sidetes' (e).

Sources: (a) Pol 5.73.3–4.
(b) Livy 35.48.6.
(c) Livy 35.13.5.
(d) 37.23.3–6.
(e) Por F 32.17.
References: *RE* 2A.2208–2209 Side 3 and S10.879–918.

SIDON, Phoenicia, the city was a Ptolemaic base in 218, when it was blockaded by Antiochios III (a). Skopas (F) took refuge in it with his troops after his defeat at Panion, until he was forced by starvation to surrender in 199 (b). It contributed troops to the forces sent against Judas (S) in 166 (c). It was a renowned city, with an important harbour and maritime industry, and a notable glassmaking industry (d). It housed a royal mint from the time of its capture by Antiochos III, and produced autonomous coins showing Tyche backed by a rudder, or Europa and a bull; from 111 it dated by a new era, and the coins showed a head representing the city, Tyche or Zeus, backed by an eagle, a galley or other symbols (e).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.69.11–70.2.
(b) Por F 46.
(c) Jos *AJ* 12.331.
(d) Strabo 16.2.22–23.25.
(e) Head HN 797; *BMC Phoenicia* 155–165.
References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
E. Bikerman, 'Sur une inscription grecque de Sidon', *Mélanges offerts à M. René Dussaud*, Paris 1939, 81–88.
RE 2A.2216–2229 Sidon 1.
Rouvier, V 99–134 and 229–284.

SIDONIANS, a term used to refer to groups of people in various Palestinian places (as well, of course, as Sidon itself), notably at Shechem (a) and Jamnia (b), a presence dating especially from the Achaemenid period, when Sidon had a number of settlements along the coast (c).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.262.
(b) B. Isaac, 'A Seleucid Inscription from Jamnia-on-the-Sea: Antiochos V Eupator and the Sidonians', *IEJ* 41, 1991, 132–144, at 141–144.
(c) Skylax 104.
References: Grainger, *Hellenistic Phoenicia*.

SIMYRA, Syria, a town in the Aradian *peraia* whose lands were divided up by the Aradians after 139 (a).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.12.
References: M. Dunand and N. Saliby, 'À la recherche de Simyra', *AAAS*, 7, 1957, 3–16.
RE 3A.217–218.
H. Seyrig, 'Seleucus III et Simyra', Monnaies Héllénistiques 17, *RN* 1971, 7–11.

SINNA, a hill-fortress in the Lebanon mountains, a stronghold for 'robbers', who conquered part of the Phoenician coastal area between 69 and 64 (a).

Sources: a Strabo 16.2.18; Pliny *NH* 6.142.
References: *RE* 3A.245.

SITTAKE, Babylonia, see Apollonia.

SITTAKENE, an area of Assyria which Antiochos III's army passed through to fight Molon (R), 221 (a). It was a region centred on the old city of Sittake, and was also called Apolloniatis (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.
(b) Strabo 11.3.6.
References: *RE* 3A.404.

SKENITAI, nomads whose country bordered on that of Apamea (a), but who clearly roamed a much larger territory (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.11.
(b) Pliny *NH* 5.65, and 87, 6.125 and 143.
References: *RE* 3A.513–514.

SKEPSIS, Troas, an old city incorporated by Antigonos (F) Monophthalamos into Antigoneia, but refounded by Lysimachos (F) (a). Land near the city was assigned to Aristodikides (O) by a decision of Antiochos I, implying Seleukid control (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 13.1.52.
(b) Welles *RC* 10, 11, 12.
References: R. M. Cook, *The Troad*, Oxford 1973, 345–347.

SKYTHOPOLIS (Nysa, Bethshan), Palestine, (a), a city captured by Antiochos III in 218 (b). It finally fell to the Seleukids in 200, and occasionally features in the Maccabean wars (e.g. (c)). It was the scene of a meeting between Diodotos (O) and Jonathan (O) in 142 (d). Antiochos XI Kyzikenos's army was pursued as far as the city by Hyrkanos' army after his defeat at Samaria (e). A Greek city, it was eventually betrayed to Hyrkanos by Epikrates (O), Kyzikenos' general, in 107 (f).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Skythopolis.
(b) Pol 5.70.4–5.
(c) Jos *AJ* 12.348.
(d) Jos *AJ* 13.187–192.
(e) Jos *AJ* 13.277.
(f) Jos *AJ* 13.280.
References: M. Avi-Yonah, 'Scythopolis', *IEJ* 12, 1962, 123–134.
B. Lifshitz, 'Scythopolis, l'histoire, les institutions et les cultes de la ville a l'époque héllénistique et impériale', *ANRW* II 8, 262–294.
K. J. Rigsby, 'Seleucid Notes: II Nysa-Scythopolis', *TAPA* 110, 1980, 238–242.
Schurer II 142–145.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 71–72.

SMYRNA, Ionia, a city which was subject to the Seleukids from 281 to the 240s. It minted for Antiochos I and II, but not later. In 244 it recorded a

treaty between itself and Magnesia-ad-Sipylos in the time of Seleukos II, which involved an extension of the city's territory by incorporating the fort and garrison of 'Old Magnesia' (a). In the civil war of the 230s it adhered to Attalos I (F) rather than to Achaios (R 1) (b). It was not taken by Antiochos III in 197/196, despite a brief siege, and his claim to the city was part of the cause of the dispute between Rome and Antiochos III. The city's envoys were brought before Antiochos by the Romans but he dismissed them. Eventually Antiochos offered to 'give up' the city, with Lampsakos and Alexandria Troas, in return for peace with Rome (c). From 281 the city minted a coinage showing Apollo or Kybele backed by a tripod, a lyre or a krater (d).

Sources: (a) *OGIS* 229 (= Austin 182).
(b) Pol 5.77.4.
(c) App. *Syr* 3; Pol 8.52.1–5; Diod 29.7.
(d) Head *HN* 592.

References: Boehringer, 'Antiochos Hierax am Hellespont'.
RE 3A.730–764 Smyrna 3 (esp. 746–753).

SOGDIANA, the area north of Baktria as far as the Iaxartes river. It was ruled by Seleukos I (a), and then by Antiochos I as part of his eastern responsibilities, 292–281. In the Seleukid period it seems always to have been subordinate to Baktria and thus went into the Baktrian kingdom when that became independent in 256 (c).

Sources: (a) Strabo 11.8.8.
(b) App. *Syr* 55.
(c) Strabo 11.11.2.

References: F. L. Holt, *Alexander the Great and Bactria*, *Mnemosyne* Supplement, Leiden 1984, part 4.
RE 3A.78–791.
L. Robert, 'Demodamas de Milet et la Reine Apama', *BCH* 108, 1984, 467–472.

SOLOI, Kilikia, acquired by Seleukos I with the rest of Kilikia in 294 (a), and taken by Ptolemy III (F) in 246 (b). It was retaken by Antiochos III from Ptolemy V (F) in 197 (c). An inscription from the city to Ptolemaios son of Thraseas (O) implies that it was the homeland of his family (d). The Rhodians demand that it be recognised as independent of the Seleukid state in the negotiations at Rome after the battle of Magnesia—and thus under its protection—but they were refused by the Senate (e). It was seriously depopulated by the 60s, having lost population to Tigranes' (F) new city of Tigranokerta, and it was refounded by Pompeius (F), resettled with freed pirate prisoners of war, and renamed Pompeiopolis (f). The city produced a large coinage in the Seleukid period, showing a wide variety of types, all deities or religious symbols (g).

Sources: (a) Plut *Dem* 32.
(b) *P. Gurob/P. Petrie* (= *FGrH* 160 = Burstein 98).
(c) Por F 46; Livy 33.20.4.
(d) *OGIS* 230.
(e) Pol 21.24.10–15; Livy 37.36.7–1.
(f) Strabo 14.3.1; 14.5.9.
(g) Head *HN* 729; *BMC Lycaonia Isauria Cilicia* 150–152.

References: A. Houghton, 'The Royal Seleucid Mint of Soli', *NC* 149, 1989, 15–32.
RE 3A.935–938.

SOPHENE, a part of Armenia between the Tigris and Euphrates, of which Zariadris (O) was *strategos* in 190 and king thereafter (a).
Sources: a Strabo 11.528.
References: *RE* 3A.1015–1019.

SOTEIRA, Areia, a city said to have been founded by Seleukos I (a) or by Antiochos I (b). Its name, however, suggests a foundation by his son Antiochos I Soter, if there is a dynastic connection. Its location is not known, but the ascription to Areia implies that territory was not actually handed over to Chandragupta (F) Maurya in 303. Its very odd name may be a hellenizing of a local Persian name.
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
(b) Stephanos *sv* Soteira.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 102.

STASIS, Persis, a settlement said to have been founded by Antiochos I (a).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Stasis.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 99.

STRATONIKEIA (1), Karia, a city named for the wife of Seleukos I and Antiochos I (a), and so founded at some point after 281, when the area first fell to Seleukid control, but on a site already occupied by a Karian settlement called Idrias (b). A letter of Seleukos I to the city is known (c), and a decree of the city is dated by reference to Antiochos I and his son Antiochos in 268 (d). Control was lost to Attalos I of Pergamon in the 220s, and by 202 it could be attacked by Philip V (F), and so was presumably fully independent at that time (e). One Roman source claimed that it was assigned to Rhodes in 196 (f), and it was certainly assigned to that city by the Peace of Apamea in 188 (g).
Sources: (a) Stephanos *sv* Stratonikeia.
(b) R. T. Marchese, *The Historical Archaeology of Northern Caria: a Study in Cultural Adaptation*, BAR S36, 1935.
(c) *I Stratonikeia*, II, 1, 1001.
(d) *I Stratonikeia*, II, 1, 1030.
(e) Livy 33.18.1.
(f) Livy 33.30.11 (quoting Valerias Antias).
(g) Livy 38.39.3.
References: Mastrocinque *Caria/Ionia*.
RE 4A.322–325.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 29.

STRATONIKEIA (2), Mesopotamia, a city noted by Pliny, though its location is not clear. Its name implies foundation in the early years, and naming for Stratonike, wife of Seleukos I and Antiochos I (a).
Sources: (a) Pliny *NH* 6.118.
References: *RE* 4A.318.

STRATO'S TOWER, Palestine, described as a landing place (a). 'Strato' was a Phoenician.
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.27.
References: L. I. Levine, *Caesarea under Roman Rule*, Leiden 1975, 6–14.
A. Raban, 'The City Walls of Straton's Tower: some new Archaeological data', *BASOR* 268, 1987, 71–88.
Schurer II 115–118.
E. Will, 'La tour de Straton: mythes et réalites', *Syria* 64, 1987, 245–251.

SUENDA, Kappadokia, a fortified town which was besieged and captured by Antiochos III (a), presumably during his campaign against Achaios (R 1). Its location is not known.
Sources: (a) Frontinus *Str* 3.9.10.
References: *RE* 4A.564.

SUSA, Susiana, the city at which Seleukos I was married to Apama (R 3) in Alexander's mass wedding in 324 (a). Greek statues were found there, and sent to Athens (Harmodios and Aristogeiton) by Antiochos I, and to Brauron (Artemis) by Seleukos I; a statue of Artemis was sent to Laodikeia-ad-Mare (b). The city was captured by Molon (R) in 221, but the citadel was successfully defended by Diogenes (O 1) in the name of Antiochos III (c). The city passed a decree recognising the festival of Artemis Leukophryene at Magnesia in 206 (d). Its name is noted on several inscriptions from the city (e). Antiochos *III* said to have fled to it, after his defeat in 190 (f), and he was certainly in the area in 187. Inscriptions from the city demonstrate its continued life as Seleukeia-on-the-Eulaios well into the Parthian period (g). The commander of troops at the city is said to have fought victoriously against an unnamed enemy in 183 (h).
Sources: (a) Arrian *Anabasis* 7.44.
(b) Paus 1.8.5; 3.16.8.
(c) Pol 5.48.13–14.
(d) *I. Magnesia* 61 (= *OGIS* 233 = Burstein 32).
(e) F. Cumont, Nouvelles Inscriptions Grècques de Suse, *CRAI* 1931, 291.
(f) Por F 47.
(g) B. Haussoulier, 'Inscription Grècque de Suse', *Anatolian Studies Ramsay*, 187–193; L. Robert, 'Sur les Affranchissements de Suse', *Revue Philologique*, 1936, 137–152.
(h) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -183.
References: A. Houghton, 'Notes on the early Seleucid Victory Coinage of "Persepolis"', *SNR* 59, 1980, 5–14.
G. Le Rider, *Suse sous les Séleucides et les Parthes, Trouvailles Monetaires et l'Histoire de la Ville*, Memoires de la Mission Archéologiques en Iran, 38, Paris 1965.
RE S5.660 Seleukeia 15, and S7.1251–1274 Susa.

SUSIANA, the land controlled from the city of Susa. It fell into Seleukos I's kingdom in 311 (a). Ptolemy III (F) claimed to have conquered it in 245, but this is not believable (b). The city was defended by Diogenes (O 1)

against Molon's R. attack in 222 (c). The land remained under Seleukid control until taken by the Parthians, largely perhaps by default once they had conquered Babylonia.

Governors: Euteles, in 309.
Diogenes, 222–221.
Apollodoros, from 221.
Arrhenides, c. 140.

Sources: (a) Diod 19.92.5.
(b) *OGIS* 54 (= Burstein 99).
(c) Pol 5.48.13–14.

SYKAMINOS. Palestine, a small port south of Mount Carmel, at which Ptolemy Lathyros (F) could land his army in 83 (a). It had ceased to exist later in the century (b).

Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.332–333.
(b) Strabo 16.2.27; Pliny *NH* 5.75.

References: *RE* 4A.1026–1027.

SYRIA, technically the term for the whole Levant, from Kilikia to Egypt, but became applied to the Seleukid section, northern Syria, while the southern section became called Koile Syria. It was acquired by Seleukos I after Ipsos (a) and defended against invasion by Antiochos I who expelled the Ptolemaic army (b). The Seleukid grip was fastened by means of ten cities, and was not seriously shaken until Tigranes (F) in the 80s and 70s (c). The land was taken over by Pompeius (F) in 64 and became the Roman province of Syria (d).

Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 55.
(b) S. Smith, *Babylonian Historical Texts*, 1924, 150–159 (= Austin 141).
(c) App. *Mith* 105.
(d) App. *Mith* 106.

References: Bevan I 206–237.
E. Frézouls, 'Du village a la ville: problems de l'urbanisation dans la Syrie hellenistique et romaine', E. Frézouls (ed.), *Sociétés Urbaines, Sociétés Rurales*, Strasbourg, 1987, 81–93.
E. Frézouls, 'La toponymie de l'Orient Syrien et l'apport des éléments Macedoniens', *La Toponymie Antique*, Leiden 1977, 219–234.
E. Frézouls, 'Fondations et refoundations dans l'Orient Syrien—problemes d'identification et d'interpretation', *Géographie Historique au Proche-Orient*, Strasbourg 1988, 111–131.
E. Honigmann, 'Historische Topographie von Nordsyrien im altertum', *ZDVP* 46, 1923, 149–193, and 47, 1924, 1–64.
U. Kahrstedt, *Syrische Territorien in hellenistischer Zeit*, Berlin 1926.
P. Leriche, 'Urbanisme defensif et occupation du territoire en Syrie héllénistique', E. Frézouls (ed.), *Sociétés Urbaines, Sociétés Rurales*, Strasbourg, 1987, 57–79.
RE 4A.1549–1727 (esp. 1609–1622) and S6.1169–1170.
Schmitt, *Untersuchungen* 33–36.
H. Seyrig, 'Séléucus I et la fondation de la monarchie Syrienne', *Syria* 47, 1970, 290–311.

J. Teixidor, 'Le territoire urbain dans les textes sémitiques d'époque Séléucide', *Géographie Historique au Proche-Orient*, Strasbourg 1988, 41-45.

SYRINX, Hyrkania, a strong city captured by Antiochos III from the Parthians in 209; the Greek inhabitants were massacred just before its capture (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 10.31.6-11.
References: *RE* 4A.1779.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 101.
Chaumont, 'Capitales et Résidences', 206-211.

TABAI (1), Karia, a town which marked a stage in the march of Manlius (F 2) Vulso in 189 (a). It became 'incorporated' as an urban centre during the Hellenistic period, on an earlier settlement base (b).
Sources: (a) Livy 38.13.11.
References: (b) Marchese, *Northern Caria*.
RE 4A.1839-1840 Tabai 2.

TABAI (2), Persis, the place, an important centre in Persis, at which Antiochos IV is said to have died (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 56; Pol 31.9.1-4.
References: M. Holleaux, 'La mort d'Antiochos IV Épiphanes', REA 18, 1916, 77-102.
RE 4A.1840-1841 Tabai 4.

TABAI (3), Phrygia, the centre for the Tolistobogii Galatians (a).
Sources: (a) Memnon *FGrH* F 11.1-7.

TAGAI, Media, the starting point for Antiochos III's campaign through the Elburz in 209 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 10.29.3.
References: *RE* 4A.2077-2078 Tagai 1.

TAMBRAX, Hyrkania, an unwalled city, with a Parthian palace, which was captured by Antiochos III in 209 (a); it is called Talabroke by Strabo, and called a 'notable city' (b), and referred to later as Parthian city (c).
Sources: (a) Pol 10.31.5-6.
(b) Strabo 11.7.2.
(c) Stephanos *sv* Tambrax.
References: *RE* 4A.2098.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 206-211.

TANDOS, Lydia, a village near Sardis which is referred to in a record of a loan and mortgage made in c. 315, and recorded in an inscription c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1-7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).

TAPOURIA, a district inhabited by the Tapyri, controlled by Seleukos I from 311 (a). By 250 it formed a border region between Baktria and Parthia. This situation still obtained at the time of Antiochos III's invasion in 208

(b), and after his retirement it became the border once more (c). Strabo noted some odd customs in the tribe (d).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 55.
(b) Pol 10.49.1.
(c) Strabo 11.8.8; 9.1.
(d) Strabo 11.9.1; 11.8.

TARSOS, see Antiocheia-on-the-Kydnos.

TAURUS mountain range, near which Demetrios (F) Poliorketes camped in his attack on Seleukos I in 285 (a). It was to be the Seleukid boundary after the peace of Apamea (b). Antiochos IV is said to have campaigned there against brigands (c), and it was the base for Zenophanes (F), the chieftain who first provided support to the pretences of Alexander Balas (d).
Sources: (a) Polyainos 9.4.5.
(b) Por F 47; Diod 29.10, 11.
(c) Libarius, *Ortio* XI, 123.
(d) Justin 35.1; App *Syr* 67; Diod 31.28.
References: *RE* 5A.39–50 Taurus 5.

TEGEA, a city said to have been founded in Syria or Upper Asia by Seleukos I (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 57.
References: Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 63–64.

TEKTOSAGES, a Galatian tribe who were part of the original invaders in 278, and who settled in Galatia soon after, their centre being Pessinos (a). They were involved in the wars of the third century, but the sources usually simply mention Galatians. They were defeated by Attalos I (F) in battle near Pergamon when allied with the Tolistobogii and Antiochos (R 1) Hierax (b). Antiochos III had troops from the tribe in his army at Magnesia (c), and they were attacked by Manlius (F 2) Vulso as allies of Antiochos in 189 (d).
Sources: (a) Memnon *FGrH* F 11.1–7.
(b) *OGIS* 275 (= *I. Pergamon* 23 = Burstein 85).
(c) App. *Syr* 32.
(d) App. *Syr* 42.
References: *RE* 5A.171–173 and S8.849–850.

TELL RIFAAT, Syria, a long-inhabited site; a village existed on the tell in the Seleukid period, as evidenced from surface finds of coins (a).
Sources: (a) P. A. Clayton, 'The Coins from Tell Rifaat', *Iraq* 29, 1967, 143–154.

TELMESSOS, Lykia, a city under Ptolemaic control for most of the C3, but which was under control of Antiochos III in 204, when the local lady Berenike (O) daughter of Ptolemaios, a descendant of Lysimachos, was appointed priestess of the cult of Queen Laodike (a). The city was transferred to Eumenes II of Pergamon by the Treaty of Apamea, but a special clause safeguarded the family's position (b).

Sources: (a) M. Segre, 'Iscrizioni di Licia', *Clara Rhodos* 9, 1938, 178–208.
(b) Livy 38.39.13 and 16; Pol 21.45.8.

TEMNOS, Aiolis, a small city which became part of the Seleukid dominions in 281. In the 220s it was forced to adhere to Attalos (F), as against Achaios (R 1) (a). It minted coins with a head of Dionysios backed by a bunch of grapes during the C3 (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.77.4.
(b) Head *HN* 557; *BMC Troas Aeolis and Lesbos* 142.
References: *RE* 5A.461–462.

TEOS, Ionia, allied with Attalos (F), as against Achaios (R 1) in the 220s (a). It united with the nearby Kyrbissos, in the C3, acting apparently independently (b). The city granted divine honours to Antiochos III and Laodike for granting *asylia* and relieving the city of tribute payments (c), and these privileges were also recognised by the Athamanians (d). The city was thus subject to Antiochos at the time, and Antiochos III's envoy to Rome, Menippos (O), acted also for Teos (e). Another envoy visited Crete on Teos' behalf seeking recognition for its status as 'holy and *asylos*' (f) The city later, in the C2, made a decree for a treaty of friendship with Tyre (g), apparently thus keeping up a Seleukid connection. It coined, in bronze only, in the C3, with types of a griffin backed by a variety of Dionysiac attributes (h).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.77.5.
(b) L. and J. Robert, 'Une Inscription grèeque de Teos en Ionie: l'unie de Téos et de Kyrbissos', *Journal des Savants* 1976, 153–235 (= Burstein 28).
(c) P. Herrmann, 'Antiochos der Grösse und Teos', *Anadolu* 9, 1965, 29–165 (= Burstein 33); F. Piejko, 'Antiochos III and Teos reconsidered', *Belleten* 55, 212, 1991, 13–69.
(d) Welles *RC* 35.
(e) *Syll* (3) 601 (= Austin 157).
(f) *I Cret* I 21.1, II 1.21, 16.3.
(g) A. Bequignon and A. Lamonnier, 'Fouilles de Téos 1924', *BCH* 49, 1925, 281–321.
(h) Head *HN* 596.
References: A. Giovannini, 'Téos, Antiochos III et Attale Ier', *Mus Helv*, 40, 1983, 178–184.
A. Mastrocinque, 'Seleucidi divinazzati a Teo', *EA* 1984, 83–85.
RE 5A.539–570 (esp. 546–551) and S6.1172.

TERMESSOS, Pisidia, a city terrorised by Manlius (F 2) Vulso in 189. It had been at war with Isionda, and purchased peace from Vulso for fifty talents (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 38.15.4–6.
References: *RE* 5A.732–775 Termessos 2.

THAMNATHA, Palestine (also Timnath), a place which was fortified by Bakchides (O) in 160 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.15; 1 *Mac* 9.50.
References: *RE* 5A.1233–1234.

THEBE. Mysia, a plain centred on the city of Thebe which was ravaged by Antiochos III during the Roman war (a).
Sources: a Pol 21.10.13-14.
References: *RE* 5A.1595-1599 Thebe 5.

THEBES. Boiotia, allied, reluctantly, with Antiochos III in 191 (a).
Sources: a App. *Syr* 13.
References: *RE* 5A.1423-1553 Thebes 1 (esp. 1488-1489).

THEMISONION. Phrygia, a city presumably founded by a Macedonian called Themison. Its people found a cave in which to hide from the Galatians in the 270s, revealed to them by the gods (a).
Sources: (a) Paus 10.32.4.
References: *RE* 5A.1638-1646.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 32.

THERMOPYLAI. Lokris, the pass to which Antiochos I sent 500 troops to assist in the defence of Greece against the Galatians in 279 (a). Antiochos III was defeated there by the Romans in 190 (b).
Sources: (a) Paus 10.20.3.
(b) App. *Syr* 17-20; Livy 36.15.10-19.12.
References: *RE* 5A.2398-2423 (esp. 2420-2422) and S9.1394.
Pritchett, 'The Battle of Thermopylae in 191 BC', *Studies in Ancient Greek Topography*, 1, Berkeley, 1965, 72-82.

THESSALY, Greece, briefly under Antiochos III's control in 191/190 (a).
Sources: (a) App. *Syr* 16; Livy 36.8.2-10; 14.13.1-14.15.
References: *RE* 6A.70-143, (esp. 131-132).

THEUPROSOPON, Phoenicia, a place near Tripolis (a), passed by Antiochos III in 218 (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.15.
(b) Pol 5.68.8.
References: *RE* 6A.257-258.

THRACE, part of the kingdom of Lysimacheia which Seleukos I was in process of taking over when he was assassinated, 281 (a). It was then lost to the Seleukids until Antiochos II campaigned in the area, from Lysimacheia to Byzantion and captured Kypsela (b). Ptolemy III (F) claimed to have conquered it in 245 (c), and Ptolemaic outposts were established along the coast until 201. Antiochos (R 1) Hierax fled to Thrace in c. 228, and was there killed (d). Antiochos III campaigned in the land 196-192, and conquered it (e). No governors are known.
Sources: (a) Por F 32.8.
(b) Polyainos 4.16.
(c) *OGIS* 54 (= Burstein 99); Pol 5.34.7-8.
(d) Pol 5.74.4.
(e) Livy 53.40.1-6; App. *Syr* 1, 3 and 6; Pol 18.51.3-8.
References: J. D. Grainger, 'Antiochos III in Thrace', *Historia* 45, 1996, 329-343.

RE 6A.392–551 (esp. 434–436).
J. Youroukova, 'La présence des monnaies de bronze des premiers Séleucides en Thrace: leur importance historique', *Studia P. Naster Oblata* I, 115–126.

THYATEIRA, Lydia, a city at which Seleukos I was commemorated (a). It apparently fell under Attalid control in 218 and remained so until 198, when it returned to Seleukid allegiance, for in 190 Eumenes II (F) was prepared to ravage its territory (b). It reverted to Attalid control once more at the Peace of Apamea in 188 (c).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 211.
(b) Livy 37.8.7.
(c) Livy 48.39.8.
References: Allen, 43–44.
RE 6A.657–659 and 1296.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Stadtegrundungen* 21–22.

THYMBAI(?), Mysia, Seleukos I was noted here in an inscription concerning a theatre (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 212.

TOBALMOURA, Lydia, a village near Sardis which is referred to in a record of a loan and mortgage of c. 315 and which was recorded, c. 200 (a).
Sources: (a) *Sardis* VII, 1, 1932, 1–7, no. 1 (= Austin 181).

TOCHOA, Judaea, a place fortified by Bakchides (O) in 160 (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.15.

TOLISTOBOGII, a Galatian tribe who were part of the original invaders in 278, and who settled in Galatia soon after, their centre being Tabai (a). They were involved in the wars of the third century, but the sources usually simply mention Galatians. They were defeated by Attalos I (F) in battle near the sources of the Kaikos when allied with the Tektosagii and Antiochos (R 1) Hierax (b). Antiochos III had troops from the tribe in his army at Magnesia (c), and they were attacked by Manlius (F 2) Vulso as allies of Antiochos in 189 (d).
Sources: (a) Memnon *FGrH* F 11.1–7.
(b) *OGIS* 275, 276 (= *I. Pergamon* 23, 24 = Burstein 85).
(c) App. *Syr* 32.
(d) App. *Syr* 42.
References: *RE* 6A.1673–1677.

TRALLEIS, see Seleukeia-on-the-Maiandros.

TRIERIS, Phoenicia, a town, a kind of stronghold (a) which was burnt by Antiochos III in 218 (b).
Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.15.
(b) Pol 5.68.8.
References: *RE* 7A.119–120 Trieris 2.

TRIPOLIS, Phoenicia, a city founded by the joint action of Tyre, Sidon and Arados, c. 360 (a). It was the landing place of Demetrios I when he returned from Italy in 162 (b), and the destination of Antiochos IX Kyzikenos after his defeat by Hyrkanos' army at Samaria, and so presumably a safe place for him (c). Its tyrant Dionysios was beheaded by Pompeius (F) in 64, and the city presumably was freed (d). It housed a royal mint from the time of Antiochos IV, and produced an autonomous coinage showing a female head backed by the caps of the Dioskouroi; it began a new era in 112/111, and the coins then showed the Dioskouroi backed by Tyche (e).

Sources: (a) Strabo 16.2.15.
(b) Por F 32.14; 2 *Mac* 14.1; Jos *AJ* 12.389.
(c) Jos *AJ* 13.279.
(d) Jos *AJ* 14.39.
(e) Head *HN* 798; *BMC Phoenicia* 200–203.

References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
RE 7A.203–207 Tripolis 4.
Rouvier, VI 17–46.
Seyrig, 'Eres', 38–43.

TROAS, a district which was Seleukid after 281, until 190, as part of the governorship of Hellespontine Phrygia, but with an interruption in 228–222, when it was Attalid. The city of Alexandreia Troas resisted Antiochos III in 196 (a), a fact which provided Rome with a colourable excuse to attack him. The area was assigned, with the rest of the province to the Attalids in the Peace of Apamea in 188 (b).

Sources: (a) Livy 38.16.5.
(b) Livy 38.37.15.

References: Boehringer, 'Antiochos Hierax am Hellespont'.
R. M. Cook, *The Troad*, Oxford 1973.
RE 7A.525–583 Troas 1.

TROKMI, a Galatian tribe who were part of the original invaders in 278, and who settled in Galatia soon after, their centre being Ankyra (a). They were involved in the wars of the third century, but the sources usually simply mention Galatians. Antiochos III had troops from the tribe in his army at Magnesia (b), and they were attacked by Manlius (F 2) Vulso as allies of Antiochos in 189 (c).

Sources: (a) Memnon *FGrH* F 11.1–7.
(b) App. *Syr* 32.
(c) App. *Syr* 42.

References: *RE* 7A.655–658.

TYLOS (also Tyros), an island in the Persian Gulf (probably Bahrain), which was visited by Antiochos III in 205 (a). The island claimed to be a Phoenician colony (b).

Sources: (a) Pol 13.9.5; 18.49.2; App. *Syr* 1.6; Pliny *NH* 6.148.
(b) Strabo 16.2.3.

References: G. W. Bowersock, 'Tylos and Tyre: Bahrain in the Graeco-Roman World', *Bahrain through the Ages*, Bahrain, 1987, 399–406.

Grainger, *Hellenistic Phoenicia.*
Potts, *Arabian Gulf.*
RE 7A.1732–1733.
J. R. Salles, 'The Arab-Persian Gulf under the Seleucids', in S. M. Sherwin-White and A. Kuhrt eds., *Hellenism in the East*, London 1987, 75–109.

TYRE (1), a fortress of Hyrkanos (O) east of the Jordan (a).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.230–234.
References: *RE* 7A.

TYRE (2), Phoenicia, a city which was handed over to Antiochos III by Theodotos (O 1) in 218 and which was used by Antiochos III's fleet as its base in that year (a). It was taken finally by Antiochos III in 200. It contributed troops to forces sent against Judas (S) (b), and concluded a treaty of friendship with Teos, C2 (c). Demetrios II fled to gain refuge in the city in 126, and was there captured and killed (d). It was a famous city, for its harbours, purple dyeing, and its temple of Herakles worshipped (e). The city had a royal mint from the time of its capture by Antiochos III, producing coins whose reverse showed Apollo, Athene, Zeus or an eagle on a galley prow; it began a new era in 126/125, and the coins then showed the head of the city or of Melkart backed by cornucopiae or an eagle (f). The city's coins became widely used, especially in Judaea.
Sources: (a) Pol 4.37.5, 61.5–62.2, 70.3.
(b) Jos *AJ* 12.331.
(c) BCH 49, 1925, 305.
(d) Por F 32.21; Jos *AJ* 13.268.
(e) Strabo 16.2.22–23.
(f) Head *HN* 800; *BMC Phoenicia* 233–235.
References: Bellinger, 'End of the Seleucids'.
Grainger, *Hellenistic Phoenicia.*
Y. Meshorer, 'One Hundred Ninety Years of Tyrian Shekels', *Festschrift für Leo Mildenberg*, 171–179.
RE 7A.1876–1908 Tyros 3, (esp. 1896–1898).
Rouvier, VI 269–332 and VII 65–108.
H. Seyrig, 'Les grands dieux de Tyr a l'epoque greeque et romaine', *Syria* 40, 1963, 19–28.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistische Städtegrundungen* 68–69.

UPPER SATRAPIES (*satrapeion epanodos*); a general and vague term implying Media and the surrounding provinces, an area sometimes united under one command. Seleukos' campaign in 311 gained him these lands (a), and it was from them that he marched to attack Antigonos (F) in 302 (b).
Sources: (a) Diod 19.100.4.
(b) Diod 20.109.5.

URUK (Orchoi, Erech), Babylonian city in the south of the province, with a history going back to the third millennium BC. It had a notable period of prosperity in the Seleukid times, which continued into the Parthian. Large

numbers of its inhabitants are known by name as a result of the discovery of quantities of backed clay tablets, but these refer to distinctly limited areas of economic activity.

Some of the men were grouped into clans, identified by the name of an 'ancestor': there were ten of these – Abu-tab, Ahutu, Ekur-zakir, Gimil-Anu, Hunzu, Kidin-Marduk, Kuri, Lustammar-Adad, Sin-leqi-unnini, Sumat – though many men did not claim such ancestries, whether because it was unnecessary or because they were outside the clans. This does not seem to have been the practice of other Babylonian cities, but the quantity of Seleukid-period tablets published from those places is much smaller.

As a result several families can be traced through up to six generations, that is, the whole of the Seleukid period, and they seem to have specialised to some extent in certain types of economic activity.

References: A. Aymard, 'Une Ville de la Babylonie Séleucide après les Contrats Cunéiformes', *REA* 40, 1938, 5–42.
U. Finkbeiner, 'Uruk-Warka, the Late Phases', *Mesopotamia* 22, 1987, 232–250.
B. Funck, *Uruk der Seleukidenzeit*, Berlin 1984.
W. R. Mayer, 'Selekidische Rituale aus Warka mit Emesel-Gebeten', *Orientalia* 47, 1976, 431–458.
R. M. Boehmer, 'Uruk 1980–1990, a Progress Report', *Antiquity* 248, 1991, 465–478.

XANTHOS, Lykia, a city taken by Antiochos III from Ptolemy V (F) in 197 (a).
Sources: (a) Por F 46.
References: *RE* 9A.1375–1408.

ZADRAKARTA, Hyrkania, a notable city (called Karta in Strabo (a)), which was perhaps the Parthian name for Syrinx.
Sources: (a) Strabo 11.7.2.
References: *RE* 9A.2217–2219.

ZARIASPA, Baktria, see Baktra.

ZELIA, a place in the Hellespontine satrapy, noted in a description of an estate (a).
Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 18.

ZEPHYRION, Kilikia, a city taken by Antiochos III from Ptolemy V (F) in 197. The temple of Arsinoe Aphrodite there was where Berenike dedicated a lock of her hair for the return of Ptolemy II's wife (b).
Sources: (a) Por F 46.
(b) Callimachos, *Aetia* 4 fr. 110.
References: *RE* 10A.227–228 Zephyrion 2.

ZEUGMA, Kommagene, see Seleukeia-Zeugma.

PART TWO

INSTITUTIONS OF THE KINGDOM

INSTITUTIONS OF THE KINGDOM

ADEIGANES, a group of men at Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris, who appear to have constituted the Macedonian-descended ruling oligarchy (a).
Sources: a Pol 5.54.10.

AGEMA, a contingent of the cavalry of the Seleukid army which constituted the royal horse Guard. It was present at Magnesia (a); 1000 of them paraded at Daphne in 166 BC, and this appears to have been the unit's normal strength.
Sources: a App. *Syr* 31.
b Pol 30.25.
References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 67–76.

AGRIANES, a contingent of the Seleukid army, present at Raphia and brigaded with the Persians as bowmen and slingers, the two groups together totalling 2,000 men (a). Since it would scarcely be possible for the Seleukids to recruit in the Agrianian homeland, this unit was presumably descended from the crack unit of Agrianes in Alexander's army; it was, that is, a regimental title, not a territorial one. Being brigaded with Persians suggests that the original Agrianes – those who had survived – may well have been settled in Persis.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.6.
References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 50.

APAMEA, TREATY OF, the treaty which ended the war between Antiochos III and Rome is called the Treaty of Apamea, from the city (Apamea-Kelainai), at which the oaths of ratification were taken by the Roman envoys, and by Antiochos' son Seleukos (IV). It is one of the few treaties involving the Seleukids which is known in detail rather than summary (a), and provides a mass of information about the political condition of Asia Minor at the time. It is too often taken to mark the beginning of the end of the Seleukid kingdom, despite the fact that Seleukid kings ruled parts of Asia for the next century and a quarter.
Sources: (a) Pol Livy.
References: M. Sordi, 'Il confine del Tauro e dell'Halys e il sacrificio in Ilio', *Contributi dell'Istituto di Studi Antici* 8, 136–1149.
E. Bikerman, 'Le Statut des villes d'Asie après la paix d'Apamée', *REG* 1937, 247–239.
A. Giovannini, 'La Clause territoriale de la paix d'Apamée', *Athenaeum* 60, 1982, 226–236.
A. H. MacDonald, 'The Treaty of Apamea (188 BC)', *JRS* 57, 1967, 1–8.
A. H. MacDonald and F. W. Walbank, 'The Treaty of Apamea (188 BC): the Naval Clauses', *JRS* 59, 1969, 30–39.

APOLLO, the god who was regarded as the 'founder of the family' in Seleukid royal theory. Stories were worked up to suggest the god's favour, including an invented visit by Seleukos I to the oracle at Didyma (which was inoperative at the time) during Alexander's march through Asia in 334 (a). Apollo became one of the more enduring symbols on the Seleukid coinage, but not until the reign of Antiochos I (b). But from early days Seleukos I had paid attention to the oracle at Didyma (c), and there was always a strong Seleukid interest in Apollo at Delos (d). This, however, did not extend to the even greater oracle at Delphi. In other words the devotion was carefully and politically calculated.
Sources: (a) Burstein 15 = *OGIS* 219 = *I. Ilion* 32.
(b) Newell, *ESM* and *WSM*, *passim*.
(c) *Didyma* 479 (= *OGIS* 213).
(d) *I Delos*, 1540 etc.

ARCHERS, one of the elements in the Seleukid army. Contingents of both foot and mounted archers fought at Raphia and Magnesia, from the Agrianes and Persians at Raphia (a); from Phrygia, Pisidia, Kilikia, Lydia, Crete, Pamphylia, and Tralles (footmen, listed with stone-throwers, javelineers and peltasts), and the Dahai, Mysia, Elymais and Arabia on horseback at Magnesia (b). There had been a contingent also at Thermopylai (c).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.78.6.
(b) Livy 37.42.4; App. *Syr* 33.
(c) Livy 36.18.3; App. *Syr* 18.
References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 48–53.

ARGYRASPIDES, a contingent of the Seleukid army; it consisted of hoplites armed with the *sarissa* in the Macedonian style. It was a permanent formation of high prestige, 10,000 strong, fighting as a phalanx. It was present at Raphia (a) and Magnesia (b), and in the parade at Daphne (c).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.4.
(b) Livy 37.40.7; App. *Syr* 31.
(c) Pol 30.25.5.
References: Bar-Kochva, 58–66.

ARMY, the essential element in Seleukid power. Seleukos I's kingdom was built on conquest, and this was predicated on the maintenance of a large and professional army. Every element in the kingdom which could provide troops, of whatever type and number, was tapped. This was a tradition which began with Seleukos' original audacious invasion of Babylonia with no more than a thousand men (a). He was compelled to recruit further troops wherever he could. Thus he was able to persuade enemy contingents to join him at Karrhai and Babylon, and later to recruit whole armies as he defeated them (b). He collected an elephant corps from Chandragupta (F) of India, even after being defeated (c). When he returned to the west in 302, he had a very high proportion of cavalry in his forces, who will have been recruited amongst the Medes of his Iranian lands (d). It was notorious that he had, as Pausanias pointed out, both Greeks and barbarians in his army (e). Again this tradition was maintained throughout the dynasty's history, as the composition of the army at Raphia and Magnesia shows. Never-

theless, the bedrock of the army's power was formed of the Greeks and Macedonians who constituted the phalanx and the main cavalry forces. These were men descended from the settlers Seleukos I (especially), enticed to the kingdom, particularly after 300. They were the citizens of the new cities, and the main landowners, allotted plots of land (*kleroi*) on the legal requirement to serve in the army when called on. The army which could be fielded had reached a total of over 70,000 men by the time of the battle of Raphia in 217 (f), which implies a substantial further number left on guard elsewhere in the kingdom. Such a concentration of men was highly unusual, and only to be produced in the greatest emergency. Other armies were substantially less. The force Antiochos III took to the east was about half that size (g), and the army defeated at Magnesia was about 40,000 (h). But the best indication of the army's quality perhaps comes in the account of the crossing of the Elburz range in Media in 209, where the abilities and skills of the various contingents were carefully utilised to win a convincing and cheap victory (i). The army on display at the great parade at Daphne in 166 was composed principally of selected units, chosen for their prestige and display prowess, and is not to be taken as typical or comprehensive (j). In 130, Antiochos VII was able to take an army reputed at 70,000 eastwards from just the Syrian, Kilikian and Babylonian sections of the kingdom (k). The loss of this army was the final disaster. Without an army the Seleukids were doomed.

Sources: (a) Diod 19.90.1; App. *Syr* 54.
(b) Diod 19.90.1–4; 92.1–5.
(c) Strabo 15.2.9.
(d) Plut *Dem* 28; Diod 113.
(e) Paus 1.16.1.
(f) Pol 5.79.
(g) Pol 10.28–31.
(h) Livy 37.39.7–10; App. *Syr* 31.
(i) Pol 10.28–31.
(j) Pol 30.25.
(k) Justin 38.9; App. *Syr* 67.

References: Bar-Kochva *Seleucid Army*.
Bikerman, *Institutions* ch. 3.
See also: Agema, Archers, Cataphracts, Cavalry, Charioteers.

ASYLIA, a status to which cities often aspired, particularly in times of warfare, which was supposed to provide a certain divine protection. The fact that it was often part of a formula, 'holy and asylos', and that almost every city claimed the status, suggests that it was only partly successful. It was not a status much favoured in the inner parts of the Seleukid kingdom, but mainly concentrated in the cities of the Aegean basin. Seleukeia-in-Pieria was granted it in 109, by one of the feuding kings Antiochos (a), and several Syrian cities claimed the status soon after, according to their coinage.

Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 71/72.

References: A. Mastrocinque, 'Citta sacre e "asylia" all fine della guerra tra Roma e Antioco III', *Contributi dell'Istituto di Studi Antici* 10, 142–163.
H. Seyrig, 'Les rois Séleucides et la concession de l'asylie', Antiquités Syriennes 24, *Syria* 20, 1939, 35–39.

W. Wirgin, 'On the Right of Asylum in Hellenistic Syria', 137–148.
Bikerman, *Institutions* 148–157.

BULLAE, clay tubes fixed to documents at the point of official registration. They are stamped with the seal of the officer performing the registration. They are known above all from Babylonia, and show the existence of the office of *chreophylax*, and give evidence of the tax regime there.
References: Doty; W; M. I. Rostovtzeff, 'Seleucid Babylonia', *YCS* 3, 1932.

BIBLIOPHYLAX, 'archivist', an office noted only once, at Sardis, c. 250 (a).
Sources: (a) *OGIS* 225 (= Austin 185).

CATAPHRACTS, a type of armoured cavalry, which was absent from the field at Raphia, but of which Antiochos III had an important, battle-winning contingent at Panion (a), and 3,000 at Magnesia (b). The weight of the armour they carried meant that a specially powerful breed of horses was needed, and it was only the acquisition of the Nisaean horse-breeding grounds which gave Antiochos III the capability of raising this force. The new horses may therefore have been bred originally by the Parthians, who certainly used cataphracts extensively later. The unit Antiochos III had at Magnesia was extremely successful, and broke a Roman legion (c), inflicting sufficient casualties to provoke the Romans to lie about how great their losses were in the battle. But Antiochos lost the battle elsewhere.
Sources: (a) Pol 18.8, 19.4–6.
(b) Livy 37.40.5.
(c) Livy 37.43.1–5; App. *Syr* 36.
References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 74–75.
W. W. Tarn, *Hellenistic Naval and Military Developments* 77.

CAVALRY, a major part of the Seleukid army, and one of its preeminent arms. It was recruited from many areas. Seleukos I had 20,000 horse in his army when he came west to join in defeating Antigonos (F) Monophthalamos at Ipsos in 302 (a). The majority of these must have been Medes and Baktrians, recruited in the previous ten years. At Raphia there was a contingent of 6,000 cavalry, undifferentiated, presumably of Macedonian type (b); at Magnesia, there were Galatian, Macedonian (the *agema*), cataphract, and light-armed Companion cavalry groups, and various groups of mounted archers (c); at Daphne there were contingents called Nisaean horse, Antioch horse, Companion cavalry, Friends' cavalry, the *agema*, and cataphracts, amounting to 8,500 men in all (d).
Sources: (a) Diod 113; Plut *Dem* 28.
(b) Pol 5.79.12, 82.5–8, 84.8.
(c) App. *Syr* 31; Livy 37.40.5–8, 10–13.
(d) Pol 30.25.
References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 67–75.

CHARIOTEERS, a contingent of scythed chariots fought in Seleukos I's force at Ipsos (a), and against Demetrios I in Kilikia (b), and, ineffectively,

at Magnesia in the Seleukid army (c). Their presence is a testimony to Seleukid determination — or perhaps just that of Antiochos III — to use all types of military manpower sources in the kingdom.

Sources: a Diod 20.113.4; Plut *Dem* 28.3.
b Plut *Dem* 48.2.
c Livy 37.41.6–42.1.

References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 83–84.

CHIEF MINISTER, see *epi ton pragmaton*.

CHREOPHYLAX, a tax and registration official, known from the bullae issued by him in Babylonia. Whether the office was kingdom-wide is not known, but likely, though, apart from Babylonia it is attested so far only in a single reference at Susa (a).

References: Bikerman, *Institutions* 208–209.
Doty; M. I. Rostovtzeff, 'Seleucid Babylonia', *YCS* 3, 1932.

CITIES, the master institution of the kingdom. Apart from the geographically small area of Babylonia, Seleukos I had no already-urbanised territories in his kingdom until his conquest of Asia Minor in the last year of his life and reign. But cities were essential, for a whole variety of reasons. He needed Greek and Macedonian manpower, above all for his army, but also for his administration, and these men required cities to live in — they would scarcely leave their homes in order to become field-cultivating peasants. The cities were fortified, and so acted as garrisons for the purpose of controlling the surrounding lands, which were inhabited by potentially hostile Syrians, Medes, Baktrians, and so on. In addition, each city had a garrisoned acropolis, which ensured royal authority within the city. A land dotted with cities became much more difficult for an enemy — the Ptolemies, as an example — to conquer. Equally, of course, it meant that a rebellious area became that much more likely to escape; it took Antiochos III four years to retake Asia Minor from Achaios (R 1), and he never did succeed in reconquering Baktria.

The first city Seleukos I founded was Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris, and it was one of a series, each founded by one of the new generals who were about to become kings — Kassandros' Thessalonike, Lysimachos' Lysimacheia, Antigonos' Antigoneia. These cities were intended as capitals, royal cities, on the pattern of Alexandria-by-Egypt. But after the destruction of Antigonos (F) Monophthalamos, Seleukos adopted the practice of city-founding as a device for holding onto the fragment of Syria which he gained as his reward for the victory of Ipsos. In that small area he founded ten cities, some on the sites of already existing Macedonian and Greek settlements which had developed in the past thirty years, but four of them were massive Alexandria-type cities. It was an enormous undertaking, and it was only just that they were named for members of his own family, and that the whole area became called the 'Seleukis'.

Other groups of these royal cities were planted in Media, and in Asia Minor, when he conquered it, and single cities were scattered liberally over

other areas. The existing urban sites were either permitted to continue, if they were loyal and large, as in Babylonia, or were re-organised into a more-or-less standard pattern, often being given a new name to symbolise their new status. So Bambyke became Hierapolis, Nisibis Antiocheia-in-Mygdonia, and so on. The existing Greek and Macedonian settlements usually had names imported from home, and these continued, but their loyalty was ensured by garrisons, by royal foundations being planted nearby, and perhaps by reinforcing the new inhabitants by newer. There were many of these places, and they are a testimony to the determination of many settlers to plant themselves in the new lands, whoever was to be king, for many had survived Alexander, the various civil wars, and Antigonos, to be accepted by Seleukos.

The flow of colonists to the eastern lands dried up by the C3, and later cities were places which were awarded a royal name. Often these were geographically small. This was the work, often, of Antiochos IV, but other kings were also addicted to the practice. Sometimes a city gained two of these names, which prefigure the extensive practice of honorific names in the Roman Empire.

See also Colonisation.

References: M. Avi-Yonah, *Hellenism and the East*, Jerusalem 1978, ch. 8.
Cohen, *Seleucid Colonies*.
Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*.
A. H. M. Jones, *The Greek City from Alexander to Justinian*, Oxford 1940, chs. 1, 2, 6, and 10.
E. Meyer, 'Die Makedonischen Militärcolonien', *Hermes* 33, 1898, 643–647.
A. Schulten, 'Die Makedonischen Militärcolonien', *Hermes* 32, 1897, 523–537.
Tcherikower, *Hellenistischer Städtegrundungen*.
E. Will, 'Poleis héllénistiques; deux notes', *Echos du Monde Classique/Classical Views*, 32, 1988, 329–352.

COLONISATION. A substantial number of settlements by Greeks and Macedonians in the conquered Asian lands were not urban, or at least not organised as cities. The evidence for these is concentrated in Asia Minor, and is often late, but there are enough places with Macedonian names to suggest that this was an important element in the Hellenic settlement of these new lands. Whether the movement extended further than Asia Minor is less clear. The likelihood is that it did not. The large number of cities founded in the early years in the eastern lands meant that there was less need for such settlement, and the low proportion of incomers to native inhabitants meant that the incomers would naturally congregate in cities for mutual protection.

The settlers, whether in cities or not, were provided with land by order of the royal government. The allotment was called a *kleros*, and would typically consist of both urban and rural land, and the rural land would contain corn-land, vine-land, orchard-land, and perhaps woodland, so to enable the settler to live on the produce of his estate. It would also contain inhabitants to work it, for the settler was to be a rentier, not a peasant. The *kleros* was

known by the name of the first man allotted it, and in the cases where a military unit settled as a group, a set of *kleroi* would be known by the name of the officer who commanded the original settler group (as at Dura-Europos; another known military group was a unit of Thessalians who settled at Larissa in Syria).

See also Cities.

References: M. Avi-Yonah, *Hellenism and the East*, Jerusalem 1978, chs. 8–10.
R. E. Billows, *Kings and Colonists, Aspects of Macedonian Imperialism*, Leiden 1995.
P. Briant, 'Colonisation hellénistique et populations indigènes', *Klio* 60, 1978, 57–92, and 64, 1982, 83–98.
Cohen, 'Seleucid Colonies'.
G. M. Cohen, 'Katoikiai, Katoikoi and Macedonians in Asia Minor', *Ancient Society* 22, 1991, 41–50.
F. L. Holt, *Alexander the Great and Bactria*, part 4.

COMPANION, a term given to certain units of the Seleukid army; at Raphia they fought close to the king (a), as they did at Panion (b); at Magnesia there was a force of light-armed Companion cavalry (c), and at Daphne a unit of 1000 Companion cavalry paraded (d). It implied a special royal guard status for the units. The title was no longer applied to elements of the infantry as in Alexander's army.

Sources: (a) Pol 5.85.12.
(b) Pol 16.18.7.
(c) App. *Syr* 32.
(d) Pol 30.25.

References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 67–73.

CUSTOMS DUTIES, see Taxes.

DIOIKETES, a financial official, a term used both for a government official and for a man on an estate (a). A letter of Antiochos III to the Plutonium at Nysa appears to refer to an official of this title (b), but they are not otherwise attested.

Sources: (a) Austin 113 (= *SEG* I 386).
(b) Welles *RC* 43.

References: Bikerman, *Institutions* 129.

EKKLOGISTES, 'accountant'; an official, recorded in a reference to an estate near Apollonia of Salbake, who may have been employed in a private capacity, but whose existence as an official is very likely (a).

Sources: (a) Austin 187 (= L. and J. Robert, *La Carie*, Paris 1954, 295–302, no. 106).

ELEPHANTS, a corps of elephants was a permanent feature of the Seleukid army from the time Seleukos I acquired 400 or 500 from Chandragupta (F) Maurya, and used them to help him to victory at Ipsos (a). At Raphia Antiochos III deployed 102 (b), at Magnesia 54 (c), and at the Daphne parade Antiochos IV had 42 (d). One of Seleukos' original contingent from

India lived on into his son's reign (e). A notice that the governor of Baktria sent twenty to Antiochos I (f), with which he gained a victory over the Galatians (g), implies that efforts were made to keep the corps up to numbers, if not to the original large size. The elephant corps was ordered to be destroyed as part of the peace treaty of Apamea (h), but Antiochos IV had elephants with him in the Egyptian wars (i), as well as at Daphne, and there are references to elephants in use in the Maccabaean wars (j). The clause which prohibited their use was activated by Octavius (F) in 162, when he insisted that the elephants be killed (k). But since Demetrius I could deploy some later, presumably this instruction was not wholly obeyed (l). It also seems to have contributed to Octavius' assassination a little later. The elephant stables were at Apamea (m), though it appears that others were kept at Antioch (n), and presumably elsewhere.

Sources: (a) Strabo 15.2.9, 16.2.10; Diod 20.113.4; Plut *Dem* 28.3.
(b) Pol 5.79.13.
(c) Livy 37.40.2.
(d) 30.25.11.
(e) Aelian, *In Animalium* 9.58.
(f) Austin 141 = S. Smith, *Babylonian Historical Texts*, 1924, 150–9.
(g) Lucian, *Zeuxis* 11.
(h) Livy 38.38; Pol 15.18.3; App. *Syr* 38–39.
(i) 1 *Mac* 1.17.
(j) 1 *Mac* 6.30; 2 *Mac* 13.2; Jos *AJ* 12.80.
(k) Pol 31.2.9–11; App. *Syr* 46.
(l) Jos *AJ* 13.117.
(m) Strabo 16.2.10.
(n) Aelian, *In Animalium* 743.

References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 75–83.
H. Scharfe, 'The Maurya Dynasty and the Seleucids', *Zeitschrift fur Vergleichende Sprachforschung* 85, 1971, 211–225.
H. H. Scullard, *The Elephant in the Greek and Roman World*, London.
W. W. Tarn, 'Two notes on Seleucid History: 1. Seleucus' 500 Elephants', *JHS* 1940, 84–89.

EPARCHOS, an occasional term for governor, see *Strategos*.

EPISTATES, a term used in the Seleukid kingdom for an official placed in supervision of a city. It is used in this sense at Seleukeia-in-Pieria (a), and at Laodikeia-in-Media (b), and was used to classify the position of Ptolemaios (O 5) as governor of Kommagene before his move into independence (c). It is, of course, an old term which seems to have acquired this specialised usage only in the Seleukid state.

Sources: (a) Welles *RC* 45 (= Austin 176).
(b) Robert *Hellenica* 1949, 5–22.
(c) Diod 31.19c.

References: Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*, 62–63.

EPISTOLOGRAPHOS, secretary to the king, a position of power. It is recorded only twice, both in the C2. Dionysios (O 3), *epistolographos* of Antiochos IV,

was notorious for his wealth (a). The other, Bithys (O 2), made a dedication to Antiochos VIII at Delos (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 30.25.16.
(b) *I Delos* 1549.

EPI TON PRAGMATON, 'he of affairs', a suitably general description, which seems to have hardened into a more-or-less official title, for the kings' Chief Minister. It is employed to describe Hermeias (O), the minister of Antiochos III in his first years (a), and Heliodoros (O 1), the minister of Seleukos IV (b). It also describes the positions of Lysias (O 4) under Antiochos IV and V, and Ammonios (O) under Alexander I Balas. How official it was is not clear, for the sources are literary.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.41.1.
(b) *OGIS* 247.

EPI TON PROSODON, 'he of the revenue', the title, or description, of a high financial official at the Seleukid court (a).
Sources: (a) F. Cumont, 'Nouvelles Inscriptions Grecques de Suse', *CRAI* 1931, 288–289.

FIRST FRIEND (*Protos Philos*), a title of a particularly high functionary at the royal court. It appears particularly in the C2, and is employed as an honorary title. It was granted to Jonathan (O) Maccabaeus by Antiochos VI (a), and appears on several honorary inscriptions at Delos (b).
Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 13.146.
(b) *I Delos* 1540 etc.
References: Bikerman, *Institutions* 40–46.

FRIEND (*Philos*), the title originally of the men about the king at the Royal court. It developed into a rank of nobility in the kingdom, and was subdivided into First Friend and (presumably merely ordinary) Friends, with the rank of Kinsman, or perhaps Foster-Brother, above it. The system was not so rigid as it appears to have been at the Ptolemaic court, and it developed in the Seleukid court somewhat later than at Alexandria. Nevertheless the multiplication of titles and the wider use of them suggests a devaluation. Of course, Friends were rewarded, both by their proximity to power, and by tangible benefits, such as the award of estates. In return they were clearly expected to turn their hands and abilities to almost any government task which came up, as envoys, military commanders, governors. They were the king's pool of high officials.
References: G. Herman, 'The "Friends" of Early Hellenistic Rulers: Servants or Officials?', *Talanta* 12/13 103–149.
Bikerman, *Institutions* 40–46.

FRIENDS' CAVALRY, a unit of 1000 men of this description marched in the Daphne parade in 166 (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 30.25.

GARRISONS, are known at Magnesia-ad-Sipylos, at Palaimagnesia and at Smyrna in 244 (a), and at Babylon in the C3 (b). More generally, the existence at every Seleukid city which has been examined, of an acropolis constructed to be separate from it and to dominate the city implies that every city had a garrison of soldiers both to defend the city itself, and to control it. This would be part of the duties of the normal peace-time army, and the garrisons would presumably also partly consist of the conscripts doing their period of compulsory military service.
Sources: (a) *I Magnesia-ad-Sipylos*, 1.
(b) Sherwin-White, *ZPE*, 47, 1982, 51–70.
References: Grainger, *Seleukid Cities*, 61–62, 86–87.

HEGEMON, a military title used by two men who commanded the mercenaries used as a garrison at Babylon, C3.
Sources: (a) Sherwin-White, *ZPE*, 47, 1982, 51–70.
References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 91–93.

IONIAN LEAGUE, an old voluntary association of the Greek cities of Ionia, which was apparently revived by Lysimachos as part of his method of control. It continued in the Seleukid period, and an inscription from Klazomenai records a festival established by the league for Antiochos I, 268/262 (a). Its effectiveness as a method of control and as a voluntary association was distinctly limited.
Sources: (a) *I Klazomenai*, (in *I Erythrai*, II), 504.

JAVELINEERS, a contingent of 500 Lydians fighting with javelins fought at Raphia in the Seleukid army (a); an unspecified javelineer group fought at Magnesia (b). They are an example of the Seleukids' purpose in tapping all the military manpower sources of the kingdom as possible.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.11.
(b) Livy 37.41.4.
References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 48–53.

KINSMAN (*syngennes*), a title for exceptionally influential men at the royal court, apparently applied on a very individual basis.
References: Bikerman, *Institutions* 42–44.

'MACEDONIAN', was part of the titulature of the Seleukid kings, just as their predecessors had always called themselves 'the Akhaimenid'. The Macedonian heritage was manifested also in other ways, by the use of the Macedonian shield as a symbol, for instance, and in certain Court practices, such as dances in which the king took part (a), in the same way as the pre-Alexandrian kings of Macedon did—for example Philip II after Chaironea. This was clearly deliberate on the part of the Seleukids, presumably for good reasons, which can only be a careful appeal to elements of their own people, and a differentiation from their great competitors, the Ptolemies. As such, it will have dated back to a decision of the Founder himself, another good reason for retaining it. It was, of course, also very limiting.
Sources: (a) Athenaios 155 a–b.

References: C. F. Edson, 'Imperium Macedonicum: the Seleucid Empire and the Literary Evidence', *CP* 52, 1958, 153–170.
K. Liampi, 'Der Makedonische Schild als propagandistisches Mittel in der Hellenistischen Zeit', *Meletameta*, 10, 1990, 157–171.

MACEDONIANS, troops of Macedonian type at Raphia in the Seleukid army as infantry 10,000 *Argyraspides* (a); at Magnesia as horsemen (*agema*) (b); at Daphne 20,000 marched in the parade (c). The description will be partly an identification of descent, as it was certainly for the kings, and a description of the equipment which the troops had, in particular the *sarissa*, the quintessentially Macedonian weapon. It was also applied to particular units, apparently descended from survivors of Alexander's campaigns.

Above all, however, it applied not just to troops but to all those who had or claimed descent from the Macedonian settlers of Alexander's time and that of his immediate successors, and that meant all the citizens of the many colonies of all types in the kingdom. Of course, not all later 'Macedonians' were pure-bred Macedonians. The name had, that is, become a description of status, and a badge of pride rather than an accurate designation – the same applied to the kings, of course, as well.

Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.4.
(b) Livy 37.40.2.
(c) Pol 30.25.

References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 30–34.

MEDES, a cavalry unit brigaded with Kissioi, Kadusoi, Karmanians at Raphia (a). Media was cavalry country, and these men will have been partly Median nobles who held their estates, whether inherited or given them by the king, on condition that they fought when called on, and partly Greeks from the cities of the land (a).

Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.7.

References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 48–53.

MERCENARIES, soldiers, that is, from outside the Seleukid kingdom, who were recruited for pay. These featured in every Seleukid army of which details exist, and frequently the commanders of divisions and regiments were mercenaries, as would appear from their homelands.

References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 48–53.
G. T. Griffith, *The Mercenaries of the Hellenistic World*, Cambridge, 1935.
M. Launey, *Recherches sur les armées héllénistiques*, Paris 1949–1950.

MERIDARCHOS, a title used by Josephos to denote the governor of Samaria (a). It is assumed to be an official title, but is not recorded elsewhere.

Sources: (a) Jos *AJ* 12.261.

MINTS and MONETARY POLICY. Much study has gone into the examination of the coinage produced by the various authorities in the Seleukid state. This is partly because coins are apparently such clear and unambiguous

evidence, partly because they are conveniently collected in museums, and partly because they seem to offer an entry into that most elusive aspect of the ancient world, economics.

Success has been mixed. The initial problem is to identify the mints from which the coins are issued, and substantial progress has been made on this aspect, particularly, of course, for the more prolific mints. On the other hand, the attempt to gain access to ancient economics has been largely with little result. This is mainly due to the fact that most people in the ancient world had little or nothing to do with money, only with goods, specifically agricultural produce. The number of coins found in excavations of Hellenistic villages is tiny – nine at Tell Rifaat, for example – though these were surface finds), and at Kalhu, over a period of a century.

It has become clear, however, that kings minted coins for their own purposes, which, in the context, were mainly military, that is, to pay their soldiers. Thus the main coinage was of silver, drachms and tetradrachms, with only occasional issues in gold. It is assumed that taxes were paid in silver. Bronze was the coinage of everyday transactions. One attempt at economic warfare has been noted, by Antiochos III in his distant preparations for renewing the attempt to conquer Phoenicia and Palestine, where Arados was organised to issue coins of a Ptolemaic standard, clearly with the deliberate intention of softening up the Phoenician cities for future conquest.

Until the reign of Antiochos IV the sites of mints were largely in the western parts of the kingdom: in the old cities of Asia Minor, and in the new cities of Syria. To the east there was a scattering of mints in the major cities, usually the satrapal centres, a distribution which reflects the military needs of the kings and their governors. Antiochos IV however, extended the practice of minting coins to many more cities, but again they were distributed very largely in the west, and the coins they produced were very largely bronze. This will, no doubt, have helped to monetize the economy in these areas, but it is doubtful if this was the king's aim. In the previous reign there had been a distinct reduction in the minting places, reflecting the reduction in the wealth of the kingdom consequent on the indemnity having to be paid to Rome as part of the terms of the Treaty of Apamea. So Antiochos IV's decision to increase the number of mints was to some extent a revival, though it is perhaps characteristic of this king that he went much further than his predecessors.

The issuing of coin became a sign of sovereignty, and it was thus one of the aims of a rebel to seize control of a minting city and issue his own coins. This provides evidence of rebels' aims, and the extent of their authority, though not of their innate abilities. In the last decades of the kingdom it is only the coins which provide much information about the areas which kings controlled.

Royal mints existed at the following cities: Abydos, Aigai, Alexandreia-Troas, Antiocheia-in-Syria*, Antiocheia-on-the Kydnos*, Antiocheia-on-the-Erythraian-Sea, Apamea*, Askalon, Babylon, Baktra, Bargylia, Damascus, Dura-Europos, Edessa, Ekbatana*, Ephesos, Hekatomplyos, Ilion, Karrhai, Kyme, Lampsakos, Laodikeia-ad-Mare*, Lysimacheia, Magnesia-ad-Maiandros, Magnesia-ad-Sipylos, Marathos, Mopsuhestia, Myrina, Nisibis*, Parion,

Pergamon, Phokaia, Sardis*, Seleukeia-in-Pieria, Seleukeia-on-the-Eulaios*, Seleukeia-on-the-Kalykanos, Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris*, Sigeion (possibly), Skepsis, Smyrna, Soli.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) were in use more or less continuously from reign to reign. The others were either in use intermittently, or only as an emergency measure, or control of the city was lost (as with Lysimacheia and Baktra). A considerable number of coins have also not yet been assigned to a particular mint, so there may well be other cities to be noted as having mints, though a major mint is very unlikely to be discovered now.

References: Bikerman, *Institutions* ch. 6.

A. Houghton and W. Moore, 'Some Early Far Northeastern Seleucid Mints', *ANSMN* 29, 1984, 1–9.

G. Le Rider, 'La Politique Monétaire des Séleucides en Coelé Syrie et en Phénicie après 200', *BCH* 119, 1995, 391ff.

G. Le Rider, 'Les Alexandres d'Argent en Asie Mineure et dans l'Orient Séleucide au IIIe siècle av. J.C. (c. 275–c. 225): Remarques sur le systeme monétaire des Séleucides et des Ptolemees, *Journal des Savants*, 1986, 3–51.

O. Morkholm, *Studies in the Coinage of Antiochos IV of Syria*, Copenhagen 1963.

O. Morkholm, 'The Monetary System of the Seleucid Kings until 129 BC', *Proceedings of the International Numismatic Convention, Jerusalem 1963*, Tel Aviv 1967, 75–87.

O. Morkholm, 'The Monetary System in the Seleucid Empire after 187 BC', *Nickle Numismatic Papers*, 93–113.

E. T. Newell, *The Western Seleucid Mints*.

E. T. Newell, *The Eastern Seleucid Mints*.

M. I. Rostovtzeff, 'Some Remarks on the Monetary and Commercial Policy of the Seleucids and Attalids', *Anatolian Studies Buckler*, 277–298.

MYSIANS, a unit of 5000 men called Mysians fought at Raphia (a), and a mounted archers' unit which fought at Magnesia (b); at Daphne a contingent of 5000 marched in the parade (c). In theory the recruitment of troops in Asia Minor had been forbidden by the Treaty of Apamea in 188 (d), so either this unit at Daphne was named in this way for its peculiar armament, or the terms of the treaty had been ignored. It may also be that the men was refugees who had left Mysia out of loyalty to Antiochos III rather than face being subjects of the Attalids. The unit also appears at Jerusalem, where a commander is named as the commander of the Mysians (*Mysiarchos*) (e), though this interpretation has been disputed. The existence of the regiment lends credibility to this interpretation, however, particularly if the unit could be described as particularly Seleukid loyalists.

Sources: (a) Pol 5.76.7.

(b) Livy 37.40.8; App. *Syr* 32.

(c) Pol 30.25.

(d) Livy 38.38.10.

(e) 2 *Mac* 5.24.

References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 48–53.

NAUARCHOS, the title of the commander of the Seleukid fleet. An example is known at Ephesos, c. 275, in the person of Alkippos (O) (a), a naval commander called Diognetos (O), of sufficiently high rank to be a suitable escort for the king's bride, and who commanded in the Fourth Syrian War (b) and another in 150, in the person of Antigonos (O) of Miletos, who commanded for Alexander I Balas, and was one of a number of men from Miletos who served the Seleukids (c).
Sources: (a) *I Ephesos*, 28 (cf. Pol 5.43.1).
(b) Pol 5.43.1.
(c) P. Herrmann, 'Milesier am Seleukidenhof, Prosopographic Beitrage zur Geschichte Milets im 2 Jhdt v. Chr.', *Chiron* 17, 1987, 183–190.

NAVY, a fairly obscure section of the Seleukid armed forces. A naval commander is known in c. 275 (a), and a naval base commander a little earlier in the Hellespont (b), but not then until the time of Antiochos III, who employed a small naval force in his Phoenician campaign in 218 (c). It would seem that Antiochos deliberately built up the navy, and in 197 it was sufficiently large to frighten the Rhodians into co-operation, first with Antiochos, and then, with the Romans against him. The Seleukid navy made a good fight in the Roman war, before being defeated (d), and was theoretically restricted to Syrian waters thereafter, and supposedly limited in size (e). But in 170–168, Antiochos IV deployed a naval force, and used it to conquer Cyprus (f). Alexander I Balas had a naval commander in c. 150 (g), so presumably there were ships to command. In addition there are indications of a Seleukid naval presence in the Persian Gulf, and Antiochos III was able to sail as far as Tylos/Tyros (Bahrein), in 205 (h). An undated commander called Noumenios (O 2) is also reported to have won a notable naval victory in those waters (i). The navy was never the Seleukids' primary concern, and only when control of the land was secured was it possible for them to develop a naval force.
Sources: (a) *I Ephesos* 28.
(b) Welles *RC* 12.
(c) Pol 5.62.4; 68.7–11.
(d) Thiel, *Studies*, 281–364.
(e) Livy 38.38.8.
(f) Livy 45.12.7.
(g) P. Herrmann, 'Milesier am Seleukidenhof, Prosopographic Beitrage zur Geschichte Milets im 2 Jhdt v. Chr.', *Chiron* 17, 1987, 183–190.
(h) Pol 13.9.2–5.
(i) Pliny *NH* 37.40.
References: Bikerman, *Institutions* 98–100.

NEOCRETANS, a contingent of 1000 was in the Seleukid army at Raphia (a). They were, of course, mercenaries, from eastern Crete.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.10.
References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 48–53.

PAMPHYLIANS, a contingent light-armed troops fought in the Seleukid army at Magnesia (a). Presumably they had been recruited only in the few years before the battle, since it was only from 197 that Antiochos had direct access to Pamphylia, which had been an exclusively Ptolemaic preserve beforehand.
Sources: (a) Livy 37.40.14.
References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 48–53.

PELIGANES, a group of citizens of Laodikeia-ad-Mare, attested in an inscription. The term is Macedonian, and is taken to refer to the oligarchic controllers of the city.
Sources: (a) P. Roussel, 'Decret des Peliganes de Laodicée', *Syria*.

PERSIANS, a contingent of bowmen and slingers from Persis, brigaded with the Agrianes and Thracians was in the Seleukid army at Raphia (a).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.6.
References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 48–53.

PHALANX, the basis of the Seleukid Army, composed of citizens who served as a civic obligation. It was 20,000 strong at Raphia (a), and 16,000 at Magnesia (b).
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.4.
(b) Livy 37.40.1.
References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 54–67.

PHILOS, see Friend.

PHRYGIANS, a contingent of light-armed troops described thus were in the Seleukid army at Magnesia (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.40,11.
References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 48–53.

PISIDIANS, a contingent of light-armed troops described thus served in the Seleukid army at Magnesia (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.40.14.
References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 48–53.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION. The Seleukids inherited the satrapal system of the Akhaimenids, which had been used with little alteration by Alexander. Seleukos Nikator himself had been a satrap, in Babylonia. As he expanded his power, so he appointed satraps of his own, such as Patrokles (O) in Babylonia. The title of satrap does not seem to have been used, rather *strategos* appears as the preferred title, if anything. In most cases, however, men in governing positions are referred to simply by name. This suggests that the geographical limits of their authority were vague, and also that their personal power depended to a large extend on their character.

A clear hierarchy can be discerned by the reign of Antiochos III. For example in Mysia an inscription records that the king gave instructions to Zeuxis (O), who gave orders to Philotas (O 1), who passed the orders on to

Bithys (O 2). Zeuxis is known to have had authority over Seleukid Asia Minor, and so it follows that Philotas was governor of Mysia, and Bithys of a district of Mysia.

The old satrapies, however, were being broken up. From the reign of Antiochos III there appear a whole new group of territorial names, which suggests that these had become the new governorates, and that the old satrapies were defunct. Mesene, for example, appears for the first time as a term for the area at the head of the Persian Gulf. In Syria, this pattern may have existed for some time. No governor of Seleukid Syria is known, but there appear fleetingly four other terms, based on the new cities established by the Macedonians: Antiochene, Apamene, Chalkidene and Kyrrhestike. At the same time there existed some governorates of great size. That of Zeuxis in Asia Minor had already been held by Achaios (R 1) until he rebelled; Media was another, whose governor had a high status with a supervisory capacity over all the 'Upper Satrapies', a vague term which seems to mean the Iranian plateau. But this great authority also produced rebellions, by Molon (R) and Timarchos (R). Palestine, referred to as Koile Syria and Phoenicia, was another of the viceregal areas. These were all frontier areas, and this suggests that defence was one of the major considerations, and with it the need for the governor to have control of armed forces – hence the liability to rebel, and, perhaps, the usual title of strategos.

These new, smaller provinces, tend to have names based on the name of the capital city, and end in -ene or -itis. Thus Antiochene from Antiocheia, or Apollonitis from Apollonia. This pattern is not, however, invariable, and no city-basis seems to exist for Garamene, Mesene or Adiabene. The name-pattern, however, imples a more or less regular system, and the early years of Antiochos III have been located as the moment when this was widely applied. It has to be said, however, that all this is inferential. There is no direct testimony on the Seleukid system of government in the ancient sources.

References: Bickerman, *Institutions* 197–207.
Schmitt, *Untersuchungen*.
W. W. Tarn, 'Seleukid-Parthian Studies, IV: Seleucid Administrative Subdivisions', *Proceedings of the British Academy*, 1930, 126–135.

REBELLION, a continual problem for the Seleukids, whose empire was so large and diverse that rebellion was relatively easy. The rebellions which took place can be classified as: (a) those by ambitious and powerful men aimed at putting themselves on the throne, these being, Molon (R), Achaios (R), Antiochos (R 1) Hierax, Timarchos (R), Alexander I Balas, Antiochos VI, Diodotos-Tryphon, Alexander II Zabinas, and Antiochos IX. All of these succeeded to some extent, either over a geographical segment of the kingdom, or for a brief time of all of it.

A second type of rebellion was by a provincial governor who aimed to make himself king over a fragment. Diodotos of Baktria (O 1) and Andragoras of Parthia (O) are early examples. The break-up of the kingdom in the late C2 produced many men of this type, including Hyspaosines (O) of Charax and Ptolemaios (O 5) of Kommagene.

The third type was the rebellion by a community aimed at securing inde-

pendence from the kingdom. Arados tried repeatedly to removed itself from Seleukid rule, and finally succeeded in 129. The Jews of Judaea were in effect doing this from 166 onwards. In the east it seems that the people of Persis attempted to secure independence between c. 290 and c. 250, and in the same area, so did the people of Elymais from the 160s. In the last decades of the kingdom the western cities executed a *sauve qui peut*; in the east, the unit tended to be the small provinces. One unpleasant aspect of this movement was that the newly independent states turned at once into conquerors; so, Arados took over Marathos and Simyra on to mainland, and the Jews conquered Palestine. In both cases the victims suffered expulsion from their homes, an ancient version of ethnic cleansing.

References: E. Bikerman, 'The Seleucids and the Achaemenids', *La Persia e il Mondo Greco-Romano*, 87–117.
Schmitt, *Untersuchungen*, 116–149, 158–174.

ROYAL COURT, the centre of the Seleukid system of government. It consisted of the king and his family, and his Friends of various grades and ranks. Out of these Friends men were appointed to the various offices, in the *central administration* and in the provinces, which constituted the system. The court at first was clearly peripatetic, but by the time of Seleukos III, if not before, the administration was independent enough to need a head present when the king was absent—so Seleukos III appointed Hermeias (O) to run things while he campaigned in Asia Minor. Similarly Antiochos III appointed his eldest son, Antiochos, presumably under tutelage, as nominal head of the administration while he was absent on the eastern expedition. The same pattern can be seen in the time of Antiochos IV.

It is clear that the system could not operate without the king to animate it, yet at the same time it had developed an institutionalised aspect which rendered it permanent and necessary. Just as the ranks of the king's Friends were elaborated, so it seems was the civil service aspect of the central administration, and the offices into which the provincial governorships were subdivided. The essential function of the court was to provide administrators, chosen by the king in person, in all probability, and to ensure of collection of the tax revenues with which to pay for the army—and, of course, for the court and its administrative system.

References: M. Avi-Yonah, *Hellenism and the East*, Jerusalem 1978, ch. 6.
Bikerman, *Institutions* ch. 2.

ROYAL CULT, the worship of the current and preceding kings of the dynasty. This is attested in several places: Seleukeia-in-Pieria, Asia Minor, Antiocheia-in-Persis, probably Seleukeia-on-the-Eulaios, Laodikeia-in-Media. These attestations are less in the form of temples—of which none is known—but more in the form of individuals holding offices as chief priest and priests. Thus one Nikanor (O 3), a high official, was installed as chief priest of the cult in Asia Minor in 209 (a), and Berenike (O), a descendant of Lysimachos, was appointed chief priestess of the cult of Queen Laodike in 193 (b). At Antiocheia-in-Persis and Seleukeia-in-Pieria there were cults of the deceased kings and one of the current ruler (c). The cult was not confined to directly ruled provinces and royally founded cities. A list survives of divinised Seleukids

at Teos, only intermittently Seleukid, apparently still being observed in the C2, over a generation after the Seleukid power retreated beyond the Taurus (d).

Sources: (a) H. Malay, 'Letter of Antiochos III with two covering letters', *EA* 10, 1987, 7 15.
(b) M. Segre, 'Inscrizioni di Licia', *Clara Rhodos*, 1938.
(c) *OGIS* 233 (= Austin 190); *OGIS* 245 *IGLS* 1184 Austin 177.
(d) A. Mastrocinque, 'Seleucidi divinizzati a Teo', *EA* 7, 1984, 83 85 (= *OGIS* 246).

References: M. Avi-Yonah, *Hellenism and the East*, Jerusalem 1978, 58 69.
Bikerman, *Institutions* ch. 7.

SATRAP, a title not apparently used by the official administration which seems to have preferred *strategos*), but one which was applied to provincial governors in the literary sources. Thus Timarchos R is called satrap of Media (a), and one functionary was described in an inscription from Delos as 'satrap of the Seleukis', clearly a fanciful formulation which was due more to the lapicide than to reality (b). The term was however used still in Babylonia, where the satrap was noted as collecting much wealth from Babylon and Seleukeia, and troops as well, which he took to Transpotamia, dated to 273/272, but this is equally a literary source, as is a mention ten years later (c).

Sources: (a) Diod 31.27a.
(b) *I Delos*.
(c) Sachs and Hunger, *Astronomical Diaries*, -273, -261.

References: Bikerman, *Institutions* 197 207.

SEALS, in Babylonia, if not elsewhere, it was the practice for each person witnessing a document to impress his seal on the clay tablet. No doubt, this was also the practice of the parchment and papyrus documents. The seals were inscribed with a wide variety of scenes, usually human or animal figures.

References: R. Wallenfels, 'Apkallu-Sealings from Hellenistic Uruk', Bag Mitt, 24, 1993, 309-324.
Wallenfels.

SPEAR-WON LAND, was the ultimate legal justification for the rule over non-Greek populations by the Greek and Macedonian dynasties of the Hellenistic Age, and derived from Alexander's gesture on crossing the Hellespont of casting a spear into Asia. It symbolised conquest, one of the accepted means of controlling and owning land in Greek legal theory.

References: A. Mehl, 'Doriktetos Chora', *Ancient Society* 11/12, 1980 1981, 173-212.
Bikerman, *Institutions* 11–16.

STRATEGOS, a title technically meaning general or commander, but which became used above all in the Seleukid state to mean a provincial governor; the reason, no doubt, was that governors were expected to command the troops of their province, both in keeping order in their areas, and when the full army of the kingdom was called up.

References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 48–53.
Bengtson.

SUCCESSION, the kingship was in effect inherited by direct male descent by primogeniture, at least for the first century or so. But this did not prevent attempts being made both to anticipate the succession by heirs and to interrupt the succession by younger sons. So Antiochos I was made joint king possibly to prevent his usurping the throne from his ageing father, and his own son, Seleukos (R 1), was detected in a plot and put to death. Antiochos (R 1) Hierax and Achaios (R 1) both attempted to deflect the succession to themselves. None of these attempts succeeded, but in 175 Antiochos IV took the throne in place of his nephews, Demetrios (in exile in Italy) and Antiochos (R 4), the son of Seleukos IV. Once this usurpation had succeeded, the succession was open to any member of the family, and the kingdom was doomed to civil wars for the succession.
References: Bikerman, *Institutions* 17–21.

SUCCESSOR STATES, the kingdoms which emerged out of the progressive wreckage of the Seleukid kingdom. The earliest was the Attalid state of Pergamon, which was no more than a city-state for a long time. Baktria and Parthia broke away in the 240s, and Asia Minor under Antiochos (R 1) Hierax and Achaios (R 1) in the reign of Seleukos II. In the period of civil wars from 153 onwards the number of these states multiplied, and their size decreased: Judaea, Charakene, Kommagene, Elymais, Arados, the Phoenician cities, Adiabene, Osrhoene. The fact that many of these new kingdoms were actually old Seleukid provinces erected into self-proclaimed kingdoms demonstrates that the cause of the end of the Seleukid kingdom was suicide, not external conquest. The Roman defeat of Antiochos III at Magnesia handed over Asia Minor to the Attalids, which they would not have been able to secure by themselves. In the east the Parthian invasions were more than once thrown back by royal ripostes—by Seleukos II, by Antiochos III, by Antiochos IV. Only after the civil wars began, were the Parthians able to conquer much Seleukid territory, and even then their own kingdom consisted largely of an overlordship over the minor kingdoms which emerged from the wreckage. The Seleukid empire in effect in large measure continued in a Parthian guise in the east, and a Roman guise in the west, for the next two centuries and more.

TAXES. It is likely that anything which could be taxed by the Seleukid government was taxed. Precise evidence is less easy to come by. A poll tax, a harvest tax (a percentage rather than an annual quantity), customs duties on goods being moved and sold, plus the usual extraordinary taxes which rapidly became institutionalised, all were imposed. In Babylonia, the crisis of the 270s seems to have stimulated the creation of new tax regime. Some taxes were imposed for the first time (a). Taxes are known from the clay tablets and bullae, above all from Seleukeia-on-the-Tigris, and Uruk. These included *Andrapodon* or *Andrapodikon*, a tax on the sale of slaves, and the *Eponion*, a general sales tax. These are not comprehensive since only those taxes evidenced by this particular method of recording are attested. A broken inscription from Jerusalem gives an indication of local taxation (b), and another from Aigai in Aiolis provides more information (c). When a government places a tax on bees, as at Aigai, it is a clear sign that a most devoted effort is being made to extract wealth from the subjects. Seleukid taxation

was clearly all-encompassing. In addition there were municipal taxes, which may or may not have been in addition to those of the central government.
Sources: (a) Doty; M. I. Rostovtzeff, 'Seleucid Babylonia', *YCS* 3, 1932.
(b) I. L. Merker, 'A Greek Inscription from Jerusalem', *IEJ* 25, 1975, 238–244.
(c) H. Malay, 'A Royal Document from Aigai in Aiolis', *GRBS* 24, 1983, 349–353.
References: Bickerman, *Institutions* ch. 4.

THRACIANS, a contingent of 2000 were in the Seleukid army at Raphia (a), and one of 1000 in the parade at Daphne (b). Their absence from the force at Magnesia is notable. Thrace was a fecund source of mercenaries for everyone who could send recruiters there. But by the time of Magnesia, Antiochos III had conquered the land, and one would have expected Thracians to figure in his forces. Perhaps they were subsumed in another contingent, possibly even the phalanx.
Sources: (a) Pol 5.79.6.
(b) Pol 30.25.
References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 48–53.

TRALLIANS, a contingent of light-armed troops at Magnesia, whose name presumably originated from the city of Tralles (a).
Sources: (a) Livy 37.40.13.
References: Bar-Kochva, *Seleucid Army* 48–53.

WARS, SYRIAN, a sequence of conflicts, primarily between the Seleukids and the Ptolemies, and in theory at least, originating from the seizure of Palestine and Phoenicia by Ptolemy I in 301, which he claimed as his by right of conquest from Antigonos (F) I and Demetrios (F) Poliorketes, and which Seleukos claimed as his by right of the fighting he had done against Antigonos and Demetrios which culminated in Ipsos, and for which he had been assigned Syria at the resulting conference with Lysimachos (F).

In fact Syria was only incidentally the scene of the fighting, and as much was done at sea and in Asia Minor. The name has, however, become institutionalised, and is now probably ineradicable, despite its implication of limited areas.

There are reckoned to be six of these wars:

1. 277–274, a little-known conflict, which meshed with Antiochos' war with the Galatians.

2. 257–250, again little-known, but which involved conflict in Asia Minor more than in Syria.

3. 246–241, brought on by the death of Antiochos II and his second queen Berenike (R) and her child, this began with a spectacular success by Ptolemy III (F) in Syria, and involved the near-collapse of the Seleucid state, when Antiochos (R 1) Hierax rebelled in Asia Minor, Diodotos (O) in Baktria, and Andragoras (O) in Parthia. The longer the war went on, however, the less impressive were the Ptolemaic gains, which in the end were limited to Seleukeia-in-Pieria, coastal Kilikia, and cities in western Asia Minor and Thrace.

4. 221–217, begun by Antiochos III, at the instigation of Hermeias (O), his minister. It began with an insuccessful invasion of the Biqaa Valley by Antiochos, then, after an interval while he dealt with Molon's (R) rebellion, he succeeded in a very well organised capture of Seleukia. An invasion of Ptolemaic Syria followed, but this was stopped in 217 when his army was beaten by that of Ptolemy IV at Raphia. Nevertheless Antiochos kept Seleukeia.

5. 202–193, was Antiochos III's resumption of his previous efforts. This was successful all the way. The initial conquest of Ptolemaic Syria was followed by an attempted Ptolemaic reconquest which ended at the battle of Panion; the last Ptolemaic forces were expelled at the sieges of Sidon and Gaza. Antiochos then went on to mop up the Ptolemaic posts in Kilikia, in an interesting combined land and sea campaign, and in western Asia Minor. He completed the process by the invasion of Thrace. The war was deliberately prolonged by him to accomplish this. It ended with the marriage of his daughter Kleopatra (R 1) to Ptolemy V (F), which ensured peace while Kleopatra lived.

6. 170–168, developed out of the need of the ministers of the infant Ptolemy VI (F) and VII (R) to have a success which would entrench them in power. They were pre-empted by an invasion of Egypt by Antiochos IV, who defeated the Ptolemaic army. The first attempt at peace failed, and Antiochos invaded a second time. His aims are not wholly clear, but became academic when Rome intervened, and, in the person of the proconsul P. Popillius (F) Laenas, ordered Antiochos out of Egypt. He had also conquered Cyprus, and this was returned as well.

To this list should be added

7. 153–145, the Seleukid civil war, during which Ptolemy VI successfully, but briefly, reclaimed his family's old territories. His death in battle in 145 meant that Demetrios II, the ultimate victor, was able to expel all his garrisons.

8. 128, the last attempt to revive the old wars, by Demetrios II, who began an invasion of Egypt in that year. He was prevented by the outbreak of rebellion in his rear, fomented by Ptolemy VII.

References: L. S. Amantini, 'Tolomeo VI Filometore Re di Siria', *Rendiconti Istituto Lombardo*, Storia Antica, 108, 1974, 511–529.

E. Bresciani, 'La spedizione di Tolomeo II in Siria in un ostakon demotico inedito da Karnak', *Das Ptolemäische Aegypten*, 31–37.

J. G. Bunge, 'Die Feiern Antiochos' IV Epiphanes in Daphne im Herbst 155 v. Chr.', *Chiron* 6, 1976, 53–71.

'Ein Brief aus dem sechsten Syrischen Krieg?', *Kolner Papyri* 4, 152–163.

M. Holleaux, 'Remarques sur le Papyrus de Gourob', *BCH* 20, 1906, 330–348.

A. Mastrocinque, '"Guerra di Successione", e prima Guerra di Celesiria'. *Ancient Society* 24, 1993, 27–39.

W. G. Morgan, 'The Perils of Schematism: Polybius, Antiochos Epiphanes and the "Day of Eleusis"', *Historia* 39, 1990, 37–76.

O. Mørkholm, 'The Ptolemaic Coinage in Phoenicia and the Fifth war with Syria', in *Egypt and the Hellenistic World*, Studia Hellenistica 27, Louvain 1983, 241–251.

A. MacNicoll, 'Some Developments in Hellenistic Siege Warfare with Special Reference to Asia Minor', *10th International Congress of Classical Archaeologists*, Ankara 1976, 405–420.
F. Piejko, 'Episodes from the Third Syrian War in a Gurob Papyrus, 246 BC', *Archiv fur Papyrusforschung* 36, 1990, 13–27.
W. W. Tarn, 'The First Syrian War', *JHS* 46, 1940, 156–162.
E. Will, 'The Syrian-Egyptian Wars and the new kingdoms of Asia Minor', *Cambridge Ancient History* 2nd ed. vol. VII, ch. 11.

ZEUS OLYMPIOS, a god especially exalted by Antiochos IV, who attempted to finance the completion of his temple in Athens, placed the head of Zeus on his coinage, and briefly converted the temple in Jerusalem to his worship (the 'abomination of desolation', to the Jews). This was not an attempt at monotheism – no other gods were molested, and the king paid especial devotion, like all his family to Apollo, and to Atargatis at Hierapolis, where he went through a form of ritual marriage – but only a personal preference by one particular king.
References: K. J. Rigsby, 'Seleucid Notes: I. Zeus Olympius', *TAPA* 110, 1980, 233–238.

TABLES

Table 1: The Early Seleukid Dynasty

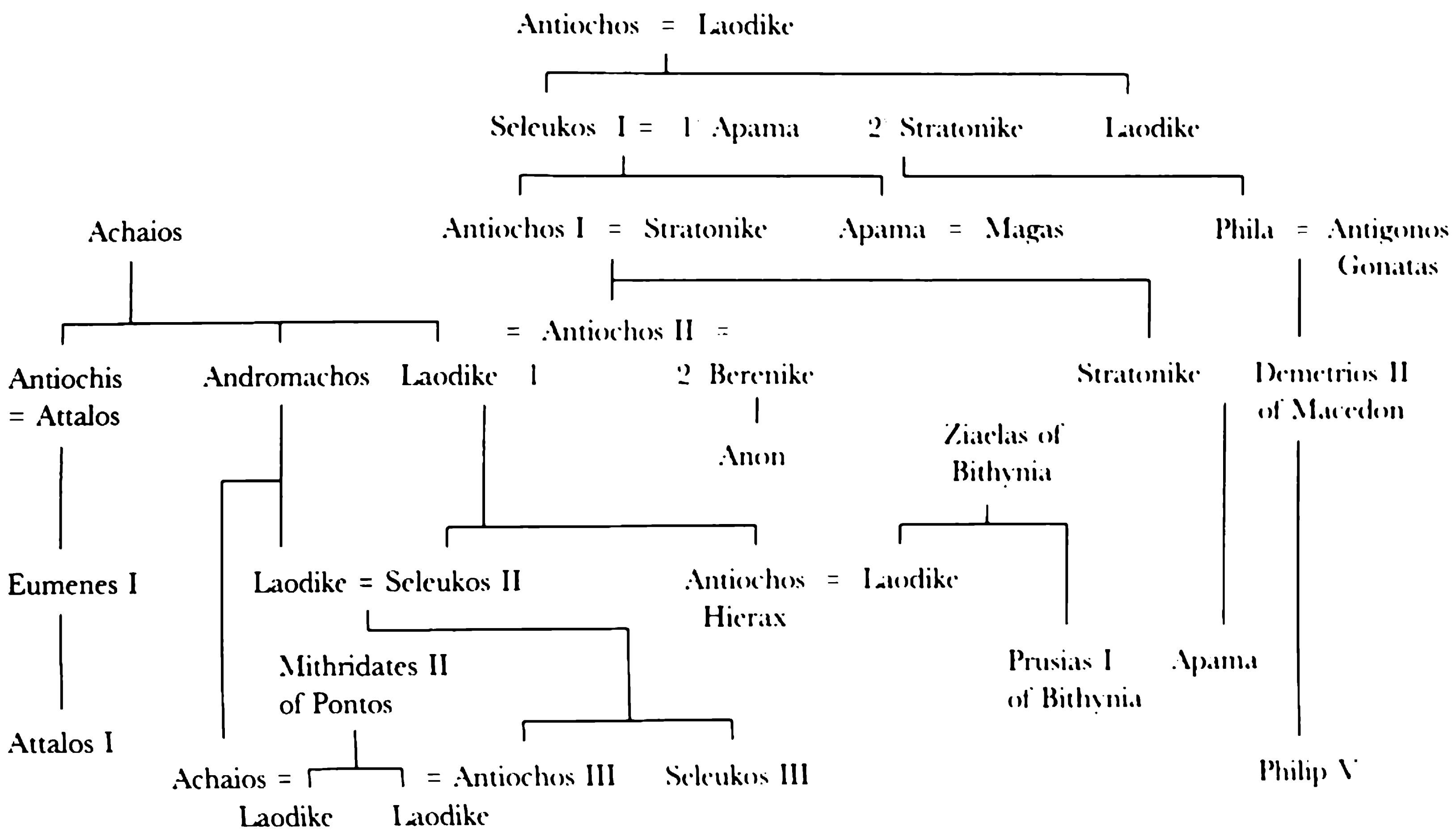
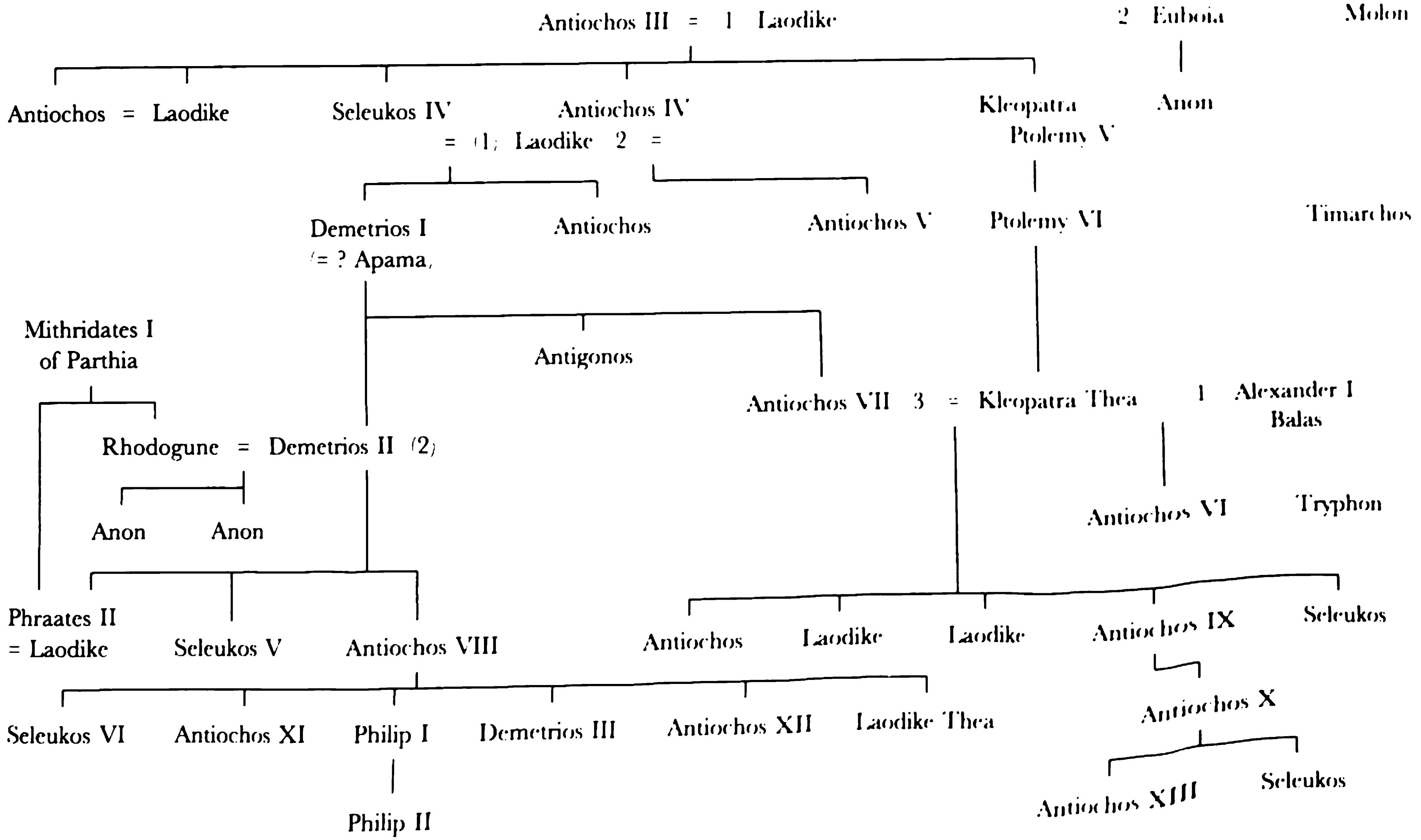
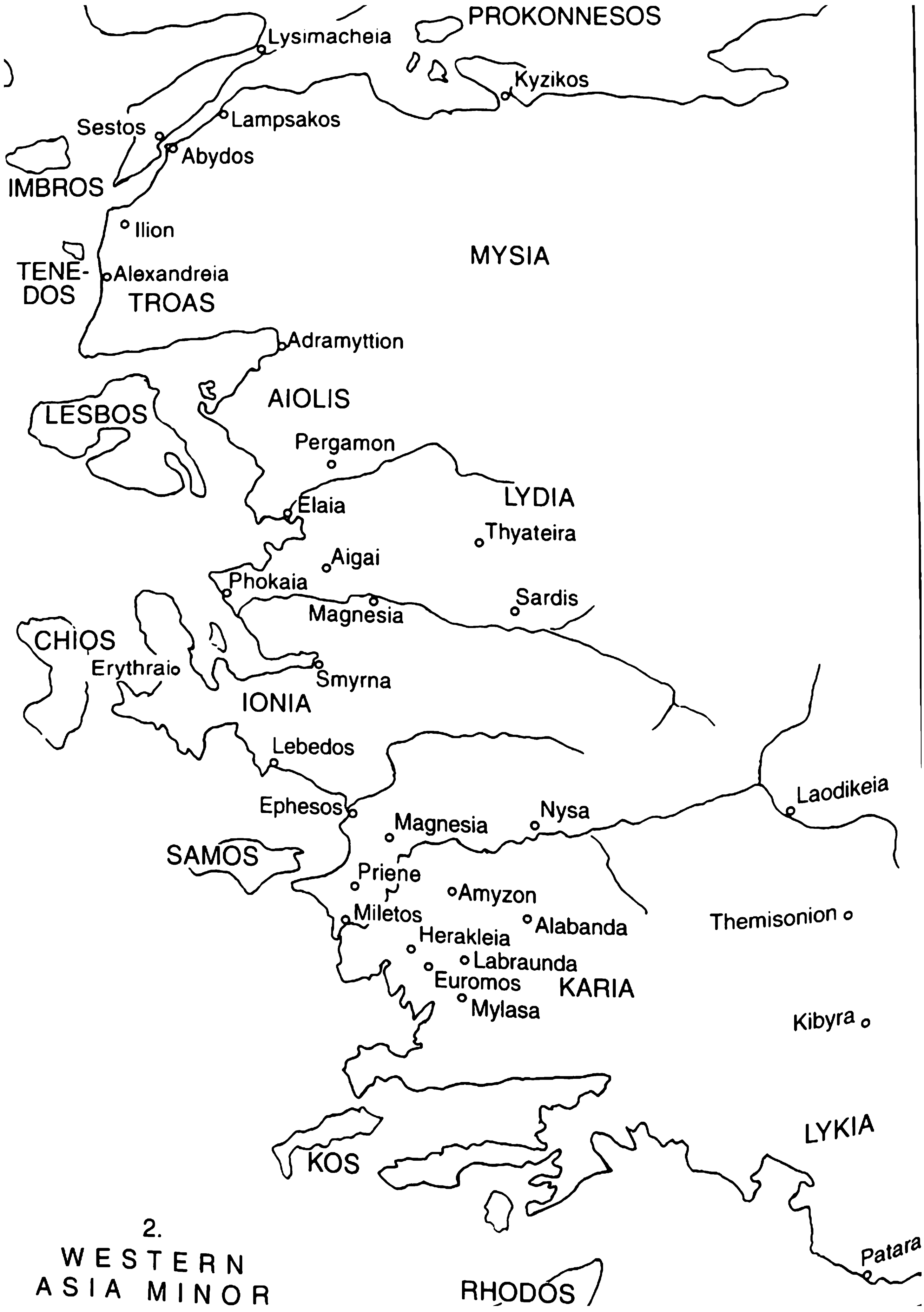


Table 2: The Later Seleukid Dynasty

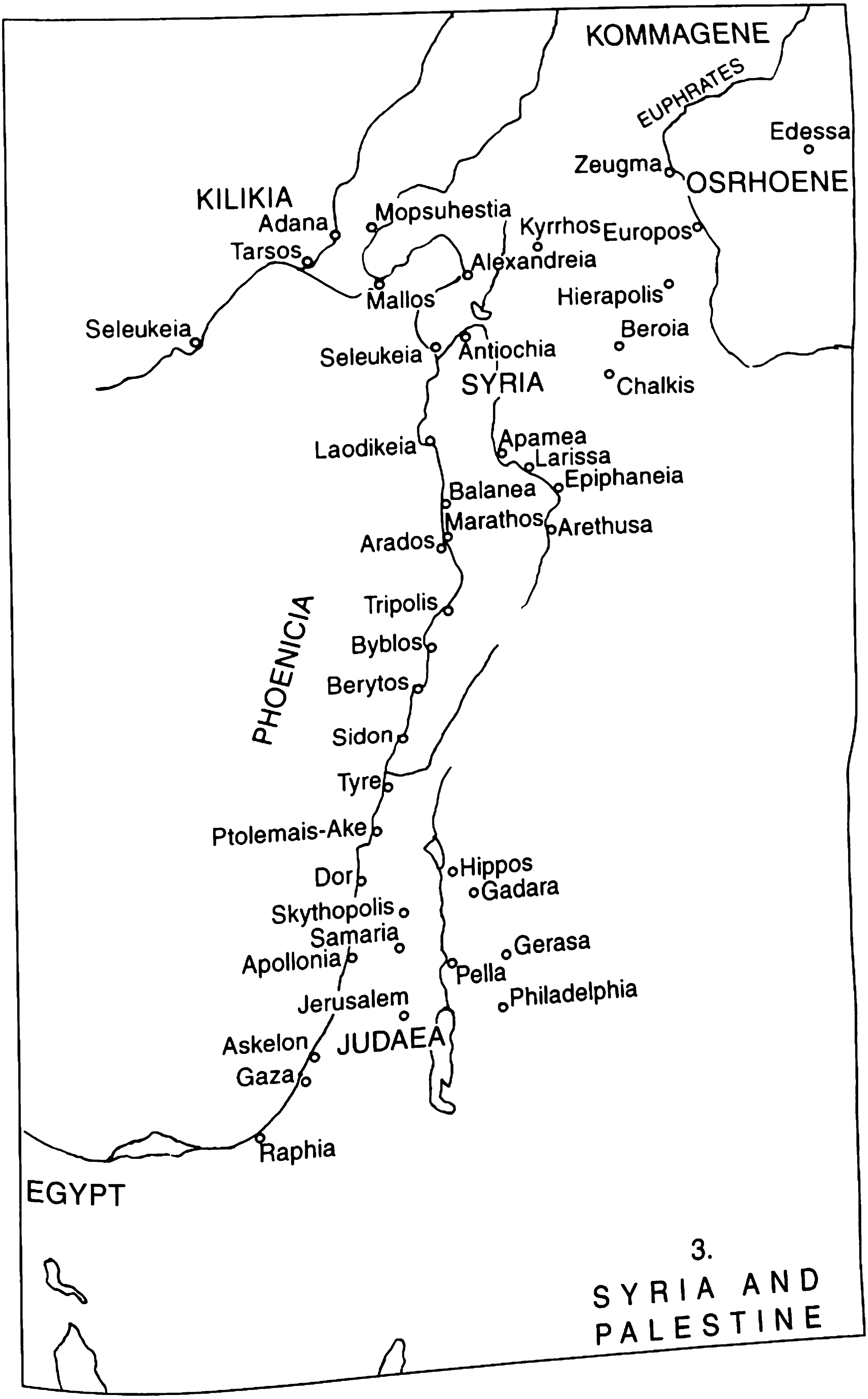


MAPS

1.
THE REGIONS OF THE SELEUKID KINGDOM
[DATES SHOW PERIODS IN WHICH EACH REGION WAS PART OF THE KINGDOM]



2.
WESTERN
ASIA MINOR



3.
SYRIA AND PALESTINE

MESOPOTAMIA
Dura-Europos
EUPHRATES
Apollonia
Seleukeia
Kutha
Babylon
TIGRIS
BABYLONIA
Borsippa
Nippur
Susa
SUSI
Uruk
Larsa
MESSENE
CHARAKENE
Antiocheia-Charax

4.

BABYLONIA